From Dreams to Reality

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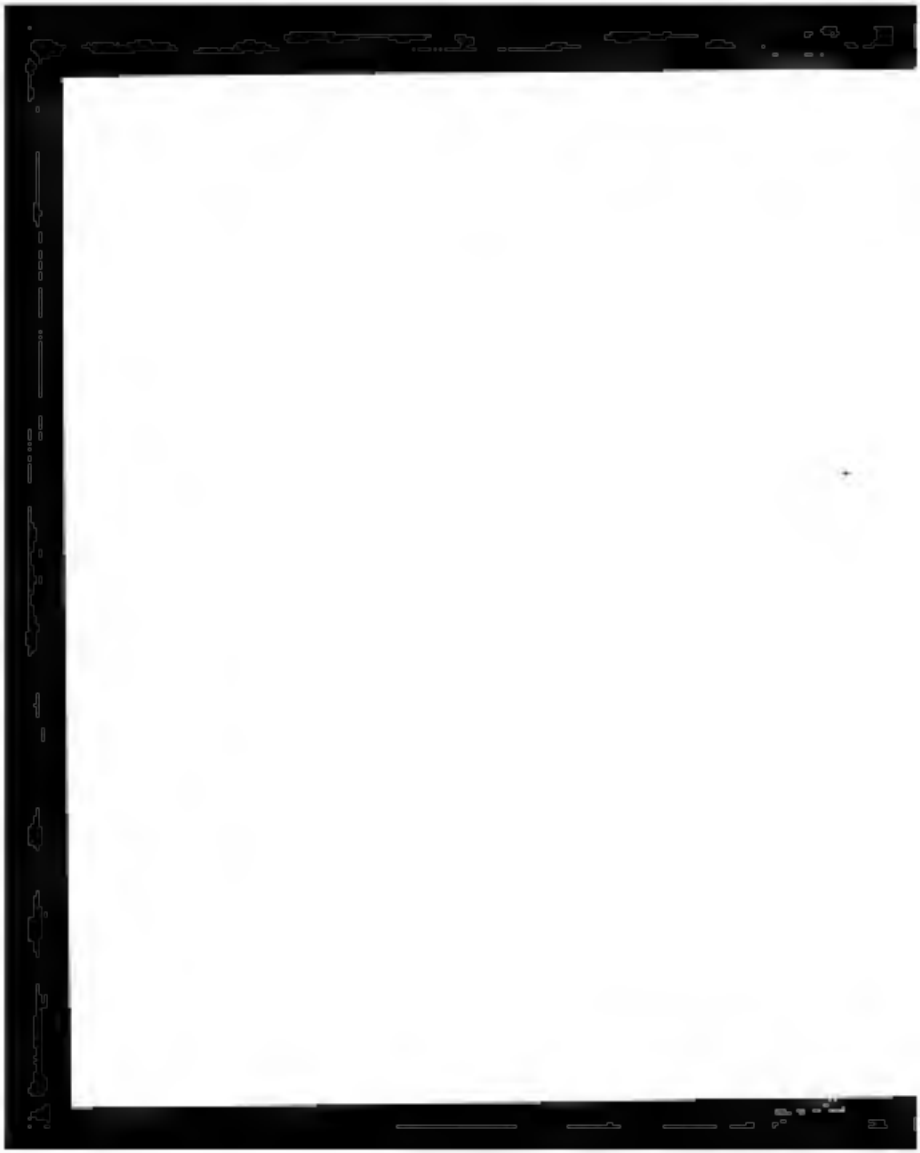

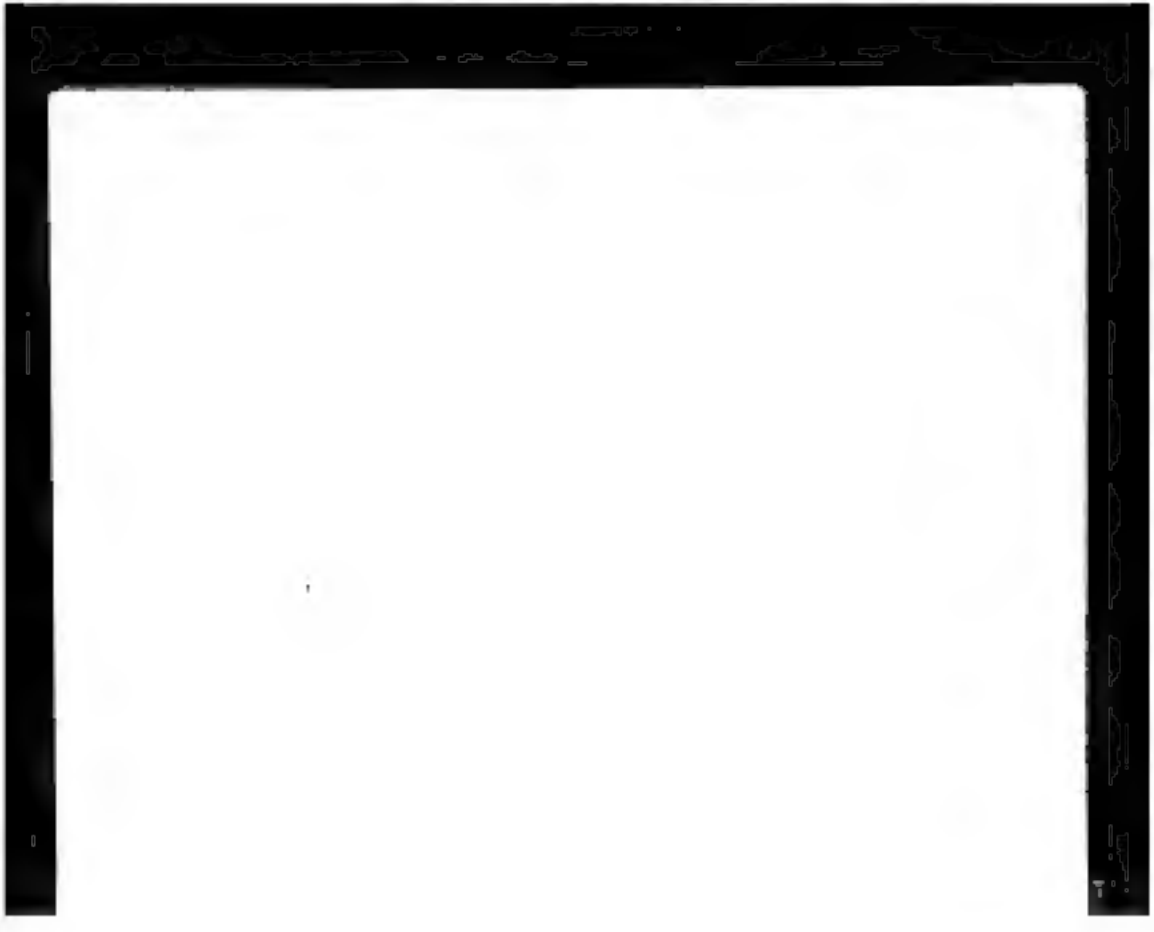

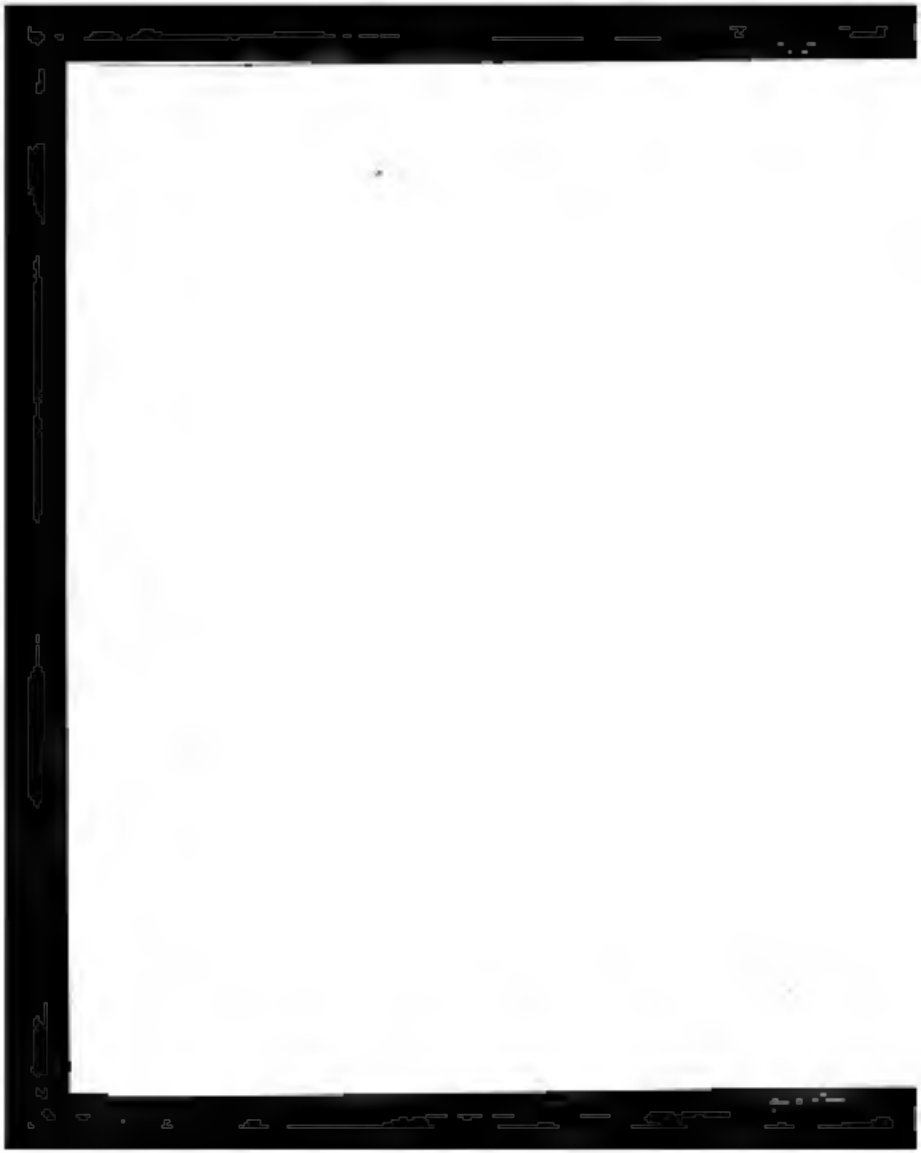

From Dreams
To Reality

A History
of
The Ukrainian Senior
Citizens
of
Regina and District
1896 - 1976

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DEDICATION

This Book is Dedicated
to
The Members of the Ukrainian
Senior Citizens Association
and
to the Pioneer Members of
Their Families

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

New Horizons Program
Government of Canada

The Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina Association expresses its sincere gratitude to the New Horizons Program of the Government of Canada for the joint funding of this history project by way of a grant. It was the major portion of the expenses incurred and gave meaning to members involved in history making, collection and preparation.

The recognition gained through receiving the grant added interest to both the Association and its project. Ms. Jan Zahorski, Saskatchewan Director of the New Horizons Program has greatly assisted the Association's goals for both the history and major capital costs of club room construction.

Please refer to the section on the Association for complete description of New Horizons' participation in Association activities.

CONTENTS

Dedication ... 3
Greetings ... 4
Foreword ... 7
Volunteers Remained ... 8
History of Regina ... 10
Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina ... 11
Family Histories ... 13
History of Ukraine ... 98
Ukrainian Participation in the North American North West ... 101
Church Groups ... 120
Organizations ... 128
Canadian Pacific Railroaders ... 164
The Armed Services Remained ... 165
Ukrainian Settlers and Their Schools ... 168
Ukrainian Pioneers ... 171
Miscellaneous - Candid Ukrainian Settlement ... 177
Items of Interest ... 181
Ukrainian Acknowledgements ... 185

A MESSAGE FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

It gives me much pleasure to have this opportunity to endorse the Vancouver Symposium on Mental and Emotional Disorders, an endeavour of the students of Vancouver to meet on an extremely human level.

I have a high regard for all students who rise to lead for our country. I have a particularly warm appreciation for the students of Vancouver because of my previous [illegible] because I have many of them personally and I know the responsible citizenship they had to undergo in order to give us, the generation that succeeds, a better chance in life.

I commend the students of the Association for undertaking to publish this Symposium. It is a fitting tribute to a most worthy group of citizens. It should inspire all of us to solve their questions and apply them in solving the complex problems in the fast-changing world of today.

Sincerely,

Hon. Stanley Haidasz, M.P.
Lieutenant Governor.

February 17, 1971.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR!

FOREWORD

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

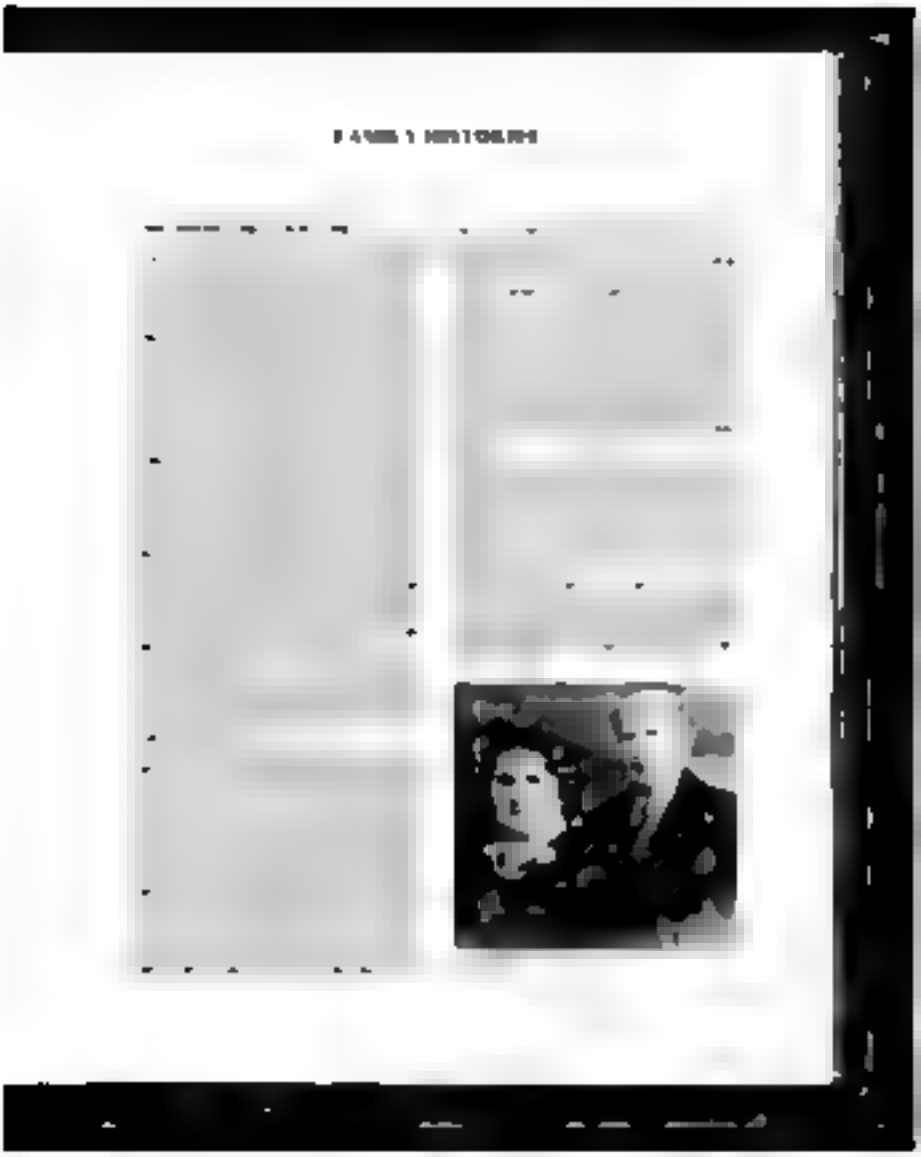
SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE NATION

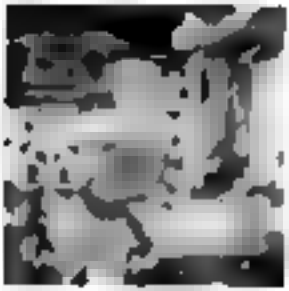
Mrs. Jessie Dalziel Vermont-Smith

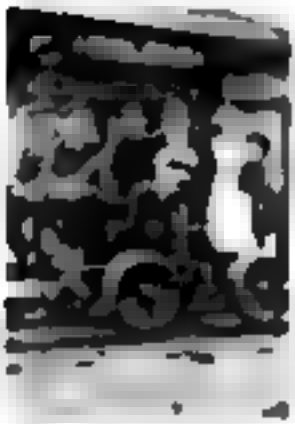
On behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary of [illegible] Association of Rogers [illegible] receive [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Rogers. We [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

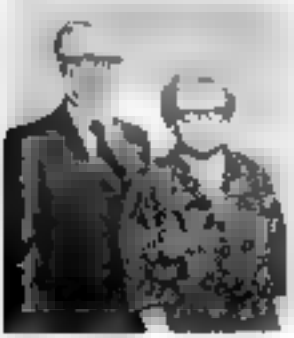
A BRIEF HISTORY OF REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

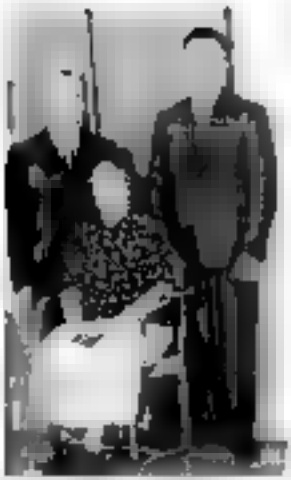
Submitted by: [illegible] Historical Society of Regina











Mr. P. Dadyk

Mrs. A. Dadyk

MR. AND MRS. PETER WILLIAM DEMCHUK

Many Ukrainian immigrants flocked to Canada at the early part of this century. Among them was the Demchuk family from Prokurivka, Bucovina in Western Ukraine. Peter Demchuk came to Canada with his parents in May 1903 and settled in the Pleasant Home district of Manitoba. The family cleared the land and settled into farming.

Peter married Annie Wynnyk at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, in 1910. Annie Wynnyk had come to Canada from Horodenka in Bukovina.

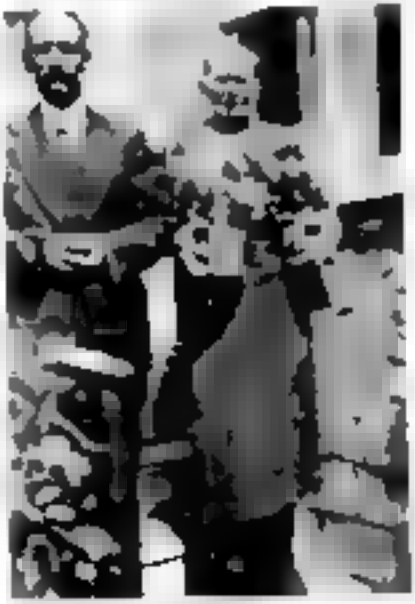
The couple settled in Stony Mountain where Peter farmed as a guard at the penitentiary. He joined the Regina Police Force in 1917 and the family moved to Regina. Here he served as a detective as well as an interpreter whenever necessary.

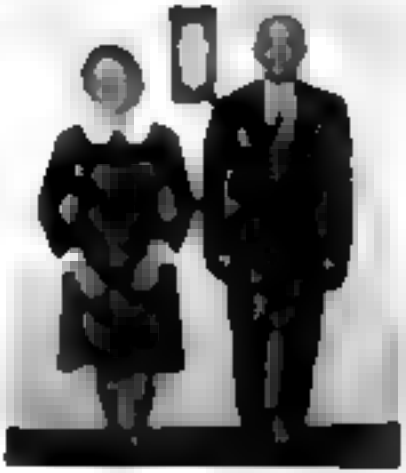
Persons of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox faith decided to form a church organization in Regina. In February 1924 Peter Demchuk was one of the six persons gathered to finalize the plans for the founding of a congregation which later established the church known as Descent of the Holy Ghost.

Through the years Mr. Demchuk was actively involved in the church organization as well as of the cultural work of the Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment). He devoted much time and energy to Ukrainian Orthodox religious life and the cultural activities attached with congregational development.

Though they loved their new adopted country and were proud to be Ukrainians they held a deep love

Mr. Peter Wm. Demchuk





MR. AND MRS. JOHN HEWALO

John Hewalo was born June 18, 1886 in Prolbitza, Yaroniv, Western Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada

Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo

in 1913 and first worked in the Winnipeg area on railway construction. Adept at carpentry he followed his trade near Dysart, Saskatchewan.

He purchased land in the area four miles northeast of Monsmartre where he farmed until his retirement in 1960.

In 1920 he married Annie Fryck who was the daughter of Theodore and Paraska (Chelik) Fryck and born in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo had fourteen children with eleven surviving at the time of writing.

John Hewalo participated in the organization and efforts of the Greek Catholic Church in Canada and the Greek Orthodox Church was established. He was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Monsmartre.

He had elementary education and enjoyed the periodicals, Ukrainian Voice and Canadian Farmer.

John died November 15, 1971. His widow resides in Monsmartre. The children of John and Annie Hewalo are:

Pearl, 1921 - Mrs. Wasyl Fryck, Regina previously farming at Monsmartre. She has three children.

Fred, 1924 married Lillian Dooyen, farming at Monsmartre.

Tillie, 1926 married Tom Sowmen, two children living at Trail, B.

John, 1928 married Phyllis Oak, three children, living at Thunder Bay, C.P.R. engineer.

Evelyn, 1930 married Keith Spencer, B.C. M.P. one child, live in Vancouver.

Elizabeth, 1932 married Dave Fleming who is a plumber in Calgary. They have two children.

Nancy, 1936 married Floyd Strouh, have four children and live in Saskatoon.

Olga, 1937 married George Fell who works for the city of Calgary.

Mary, 1938 married Joe Cabreth of the U.S.A. Navy and they live in California. one child.

Murray, 1939 married Laurentia Lavoy farms at Monsmartre. four children.

Dianne, 1944 married John Blatnser who works for city of Regina. They have three children.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HNEDA

In the year 1927 John Hneda decided to try his fortunes in the new far away country of Canada. In March he left his home village of Tarnahan in the Bukovina province of Ukraine. He was born November 23, 1900 to William and Katherine (Stasicky) Hneda in Tarnahan where he received his elementary education.

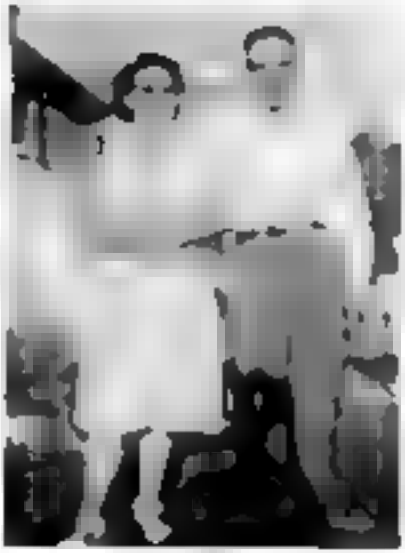
After his arrival in Regina he obtained employ

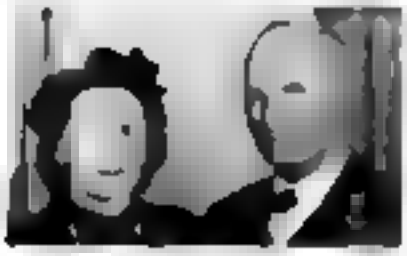
Mrs. John Hneda

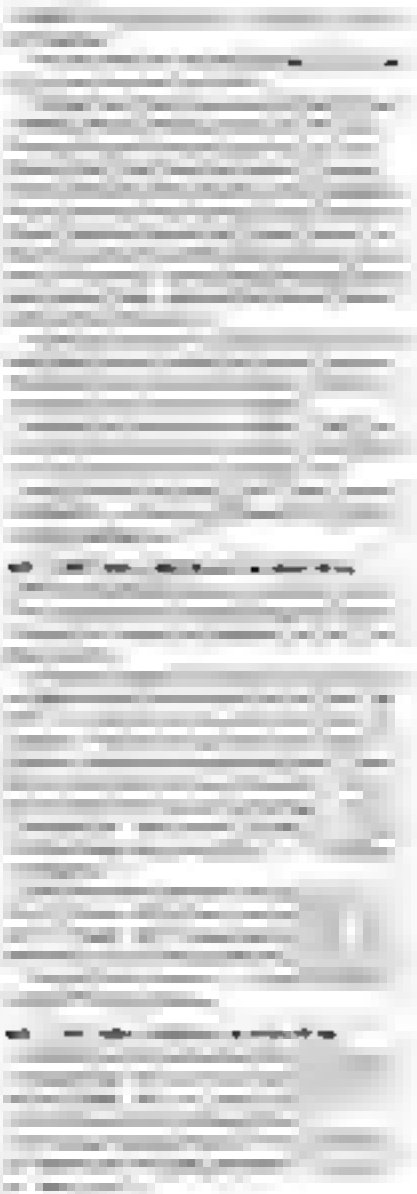
Mr. John Hneda

[illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

[illegible] Mahlangu [illegible] Sotho [illegible] Kgosi [illegible] Bapedi [illegible] Sekhukhune [illegible] Bapedi [illegible] Bapedi [illegible] Bapedi







Mr. and Mrs. Michael Koshowski and sons Dmytro and Steven

In 1928 Steven married Nellie Chaulchuk and lived at Parquia. He was promoted to foreman and lived at Rocky Percha for 6 years. They moved to Regina in 1950. Steven died in 1965 after a lengthy illness.

The couple had two children Gladys Kalyniuk, Canora. She has two daughters Michelle and Paula. Their Michael married Sharon Erick and they have three children. Karen, Kathy and Greg and live in Kingston, Ontario.

They were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Deacon of the choir Church Charles and their wife were active and popular members of the Youth Association of UNK.

Steven Koshowski, lower left

MR. AND MRS. WASYL KOTYK

Jakiw and Maria (Kleczchuk) Kotyk lived in Simachow district of Kotzman in Bukovina where their son Wasyl was born in 1899. At that time Bukovina was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In 1917 during the First World War Wasyl was called to the Austrian army and served on the Russian front until 1918. Russians occupied Bukovina after the Armistice, he was again called to serve in the Romanian army until his discharge in 1924.

He had an uncle Peter Kotyk who had earlier emigrated to Winnipeg. Wasyl decided to emigrate to Canada too and in 1924 spent some time with his uncle before he settled a homestead from Nikola Korchak in Macdowall Saskatchewan. He was advised to apply for employment with the Canadian

Mr. & Mrs. Mihal Kotelanetch

Skorobohatch, Goodeve, Mike in Melville and Mitzi in Hudson.

In 1914 he remarried. His wife, Katerina Jaschyn was born in 1901 in Wasyl and Maria (Kowerychtan) in Hnatiw native village. She came to Canada as a servant with her parents in 1905. Marriage at age sixteen with four children was fraught with many problems. Her strong personality helped her to cope with four stepchildren and the distant Ukraine she bore the couple is an outstanding example of strength, fortitude, endurance and self sacrifice of early Ukrainian settlers who used the ideal of education for their children as a driving force. One must recall that most of the children were ready for higher education as the depression engulfed the world. Yet the strength of family dedication persevered and making most of the family members to obtain a good education.

Members of the second marriage are Joseph, Municipal Secretary at Cochin; Rose (Mrs. Anton Dumas, Cochin; Jack, steel worker, Hamilton; Peter, senior partner, Bill Wasyl, Mitch Administrator, Toronto; Eric, Rose Pedrick, Lakehead; Alex (Ben), Sask. Gov't employee, Saskatoon; Mike, Saskatchewan Archives, school principal, Thornhill; Alice (Mrs. Zvarick, Goodeve; Boris, real estate, Edmonton, Alberta; Margaret, Marian, Helen, Melville; George, Yuri, Goodeve; Elizabeth, Saskatoon; Stephanie, Peter, daughters, Saskatoon.

MR. AND MRS. PETER KOZIAR

Peter William Koziar came from the village of Kolodiyevka, south of Skalat in the province of Galicia in the Ukraine where he was born. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1899 and settled in the district of Ladysmond, Manitoba. Peter had three brothers, Anton, Paul and John and two sisters, Mary and Anna.

He attended Canadian schools and graduated to

Mr. Peter Koziar

Mrs. Peter Koziar

Mr. William Krawchuk

Mr. Dan Kuczmi

When he was 12 he was recruited to do wage's service in the Polish Army.

Joseph married Mary Hamalian. With she was the daughter of John and Anastasia Hamalian of Vasluiz. Mary was born there June 5, 1916. During the First World War she lost her father at Dolly.

His police experience in Canada was appealing to the young couple. Dominic saved and borrowed the $ 75 necessary for passage to Canada and arrived in Saskatoon in the spring of 1. He obtained farm work at $ 1 per day.

The latter was unable to pay wages and Dominic left with only enough to buy clothes, food and a ticket to Regina. He did things were similar to obtained work with the C.P.R. It was casual and in the winter he worked in a room and board camp for farmers.

Carefully he saved his money and his wife joined him in Canada in 19.

Accommodations were scarce and they often lived in C.P.R. bunkhouses. In 9 he worked part time at Balcarres, Duval and Strasbourg. He became a foreman in 9 at Wheatstone but left his family in Strasbourg for education purposes.

The family moved to Saskatoon in 94 where there was a good school and in 9 to Regina where a good working home was available. They owned them for years and moved to Regina at 1 Hagey Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuczmi had two daughters, Frances Kathleen of Calgary and Elizabeth Louise of Vancouver. Both girls completed high school and took university training. Frances in education and Elizabeth in nursing.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM KRAWCHUK

Mr. William Krawchuk emigrated to Canada in 192 from Austria where he was born in 9. He came to a new land to seek a better way of life and was sponsored by his brother N. Krawchuk. He settled in Duval, Saskatchewan, where he worked for the Canadian National Railway.

William Krawchuk married Pauline Kolbuhi, February 9 4 in Winnipeg. Theu son Stanley was born in June 9.

The family moved to Regina in 93 where Mr. Krawchuk retired from the railway in 954 and became involved in real estate.

Pauline Kolbuhi Krawchuk was sponsored to Canada by her older sister Mary and emigrated from Austria in 9. She was born in 9 She settled in Winnipeg at a job in the home were Mr. Hotel where she was employed until her marriage to William.

She died in 9 at Regina at the age of 4. Her mother was reside in Winnipeg. William has brothers in Buenos Aires, Argentina and in Canada as well as sister in Edmonton.

Their son Stanley married Leona Borichuk. The couple has four children: Dionna, Karen, Terry and Allan, seen at left in Regina.

STEFAN KUCZMI

Nick and Victoria Kuczmi were the parents of Stefan Kuczmi who was born in 9 in Kuczkowce in the Terenopol district of Western Ukraine.

He emigrated to Canada in 9 and obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was stationed at Calder. He was a section man and was

Mr & Mrs Joseph Makwenda

Makwenda [illegible] and Anna Mkamanga at Chipasula on [illegible]

Mr Joseph Makwenda made a [illegible] to [illegible] Regina [illegible] Mkamanga and moved to Regina in early [illegible] the late Joseph Makwenda who [illegible] Mr Makwenda [illegible] Regina.

Mrs Makwenda continues to serve the [illegible] through active membership in the [illegible] Catholic Women's League.

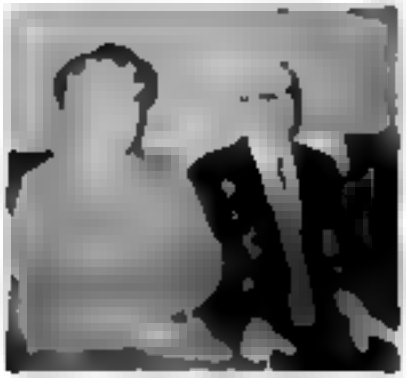
MR AND MRS NYIRENDA MALEMBANJI

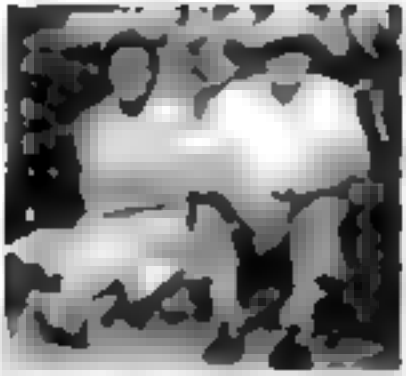
Marion and Katherine [illegible] were Malembanji [illegible] born nearly [illegible] the village of Mr Simeon [illegible] Nkhotakota district of Malawi [illegible] Marion and Katherine [illegible] January [illegible] 1964 and [illegible] later [illegible].

Among [illegible] from the [illegible] Nkhotakota [illegible] Malembanji [illegible] left for Zambia [illegible] Mr [illegible] settled at Kasisi [illegible] Mission [illegible] Mr Malembanji [illegible] [illegible] a building [illegible] and [illegible] here until [illegible].

Katherine [illegible] [illegible] first [illegible] to the United States [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] married Mr [illegible] Mwale [illegible].

The couple [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]





[illegible]

Peter remained with the [illegible] until he was married. He and his family are members of St. Basil's [illegible] church.

MR AND MRS STEFAN OKISHKO

Stefan Okishko [illegible] was born [illegible] a Ukrainian Canadian district of Winnipeg. [illegible] where he was born December 31 [illegible]. His father was [illegible] and his mother Katarina [illegible] was married [illegible] mother to the age of [illegible] and he went to school until [illegible] to work for [illegible] Manufacturing Company. He [illegible] at this company [illegible] Stefan [illegible] Ukrainian Catholic Church [illegible] Ukrainian Catholic Church [illegible] Stefan [illegible] Regina [illegible] Sunday [illegible] the Ukrainian concert. He lived with his sister for a short time and Regina became his permanent home except for several short intervals when he was employed elsewhere.

Mr. & Mrs. Stefan Okishko

Mr. Okishko worked on the Edmonton [illegible] construction crew and a work [illegible] of several employments in a Regina hotel where he worked as a [illegible] for seven years until his retirement.

Stefan met and married Julia Pelypow at Regina [illegible]. The marriage was performed [illegible] the Ukrainian Catholic Church [illegible] the parish priest [illegible] officiating. [illegible] at Regina [illegible] Mrs. Okishko [illegible] the wedding [illegible] Mrs. Okishko [illegible] Mrs. Okishko [illegible] Mrs. Okishko

Mr. Peniak with his Extra gang at English River, Ontario, 1917

Mr. and Mrs. Peniak

They had two children, Harvey married Pauline Beidel and they have one daughter and six sons, Gerry, Mark, Greg, Don, John and Peter, and daughter Paula. Harvey works for the City of Regina, Kingsbury, Mr. Irving, built as a graduate nurse, she and her husband have two sons, David and Lawrence.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PETRYNA

Justina Kutot was born June [illegible] 1903 in Sidorw Hudsbyn District of the Ternopil Region of Western Ukraine. There were nine siblings in the family.

George Petryna

Justina's mother died and it was thought unnecessary to send her to school. Instead at age seven years, she was caring for infants. When she grew up she worked on the landlord's field which had been ruined by Jewish tenants. The workers prepared their own meals which often consisted of bread with onions or garlic. Beef was a luxury met on at Christmas and Easter.

In 1925 twenty-six young people left the village to emigrate to Canada via Vienna. Justina travelled with her brother and was the only girl in the group. Her brother's first attempt to emigrate was foiled

Education

He was born in [illegible] and emigrated to [illegible] with his family in [illegible]. He attended [illegible] in Saskatchewan. He graduated from [illegible] with a Bachelor of Science degree in [illegible]. He was awarded a [illegible] for his research on [illegible]. He was also a member of the [illegible] and was elected to the [illegible] of Manitoba. He is married to [illegible] and they have [illegible] children.

Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Phoenix

Career

He began his career as a [illegible] with the [illegible] in [illegible]. He was promoted to [illegible] in [illegible] and was transferred to [illegible] where he served as [illegible] until his retirement in [illegible]. He was also a member of the [illegible] and was elected to the [illegible] of Manitoba. He is married to [illegible] and they have [illegible] children.

He is a member of the [illegible] and is also a member of the [illegible] and the [illegible] and the [illegible] and

Grave marker in Waterhen Lutheran

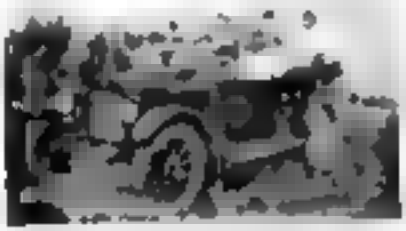
Club. He received his schooling in Bukovina and learned English by himself.

The couple had six children: a son, George and daughter, Alice. George died on December 26, 1970 and married Margaret Patrick while Alice married Mike Zaharuk. There were three grandchildren, Kenneth Zaharuk, Gail Romaniuk and Deborah Romaniuk.

Mr. Metro Romaniuk died January 3, 1988 at age 89. Mrs. Romaniuk resides with her daughter in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Metro Romaniuk, daughter Alice and George

Grain hauled in the early days by Mike Romaniuk - Sask.



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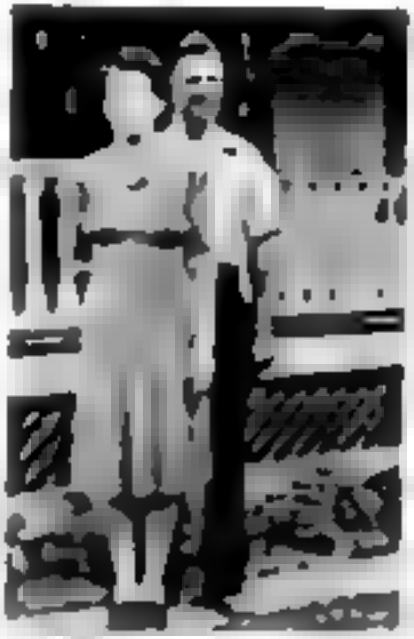
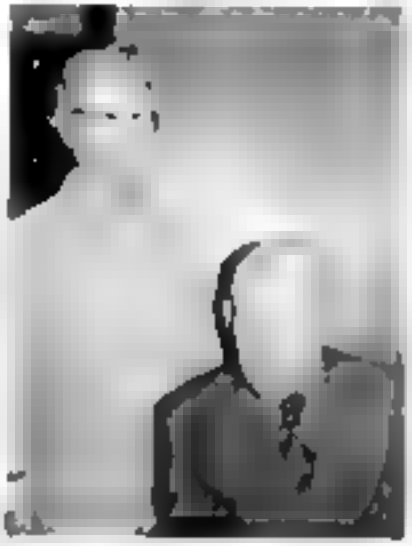
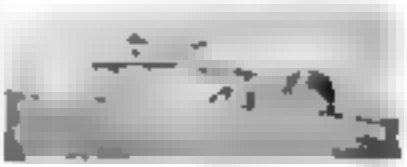
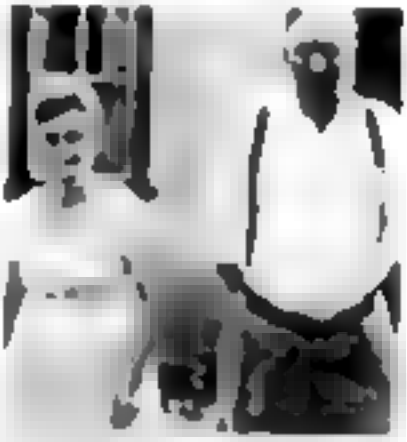
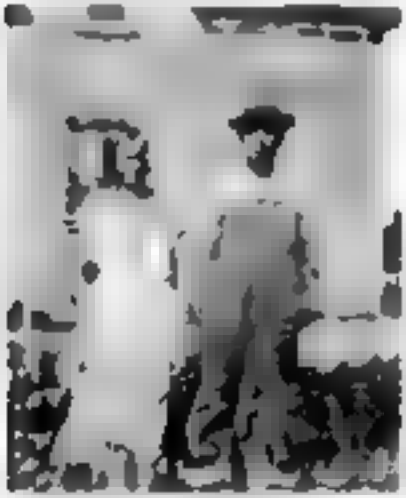
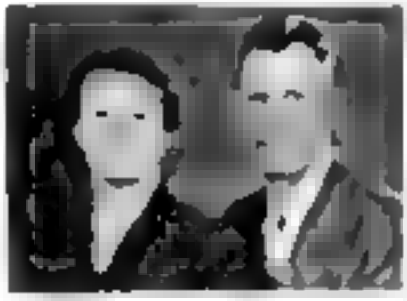


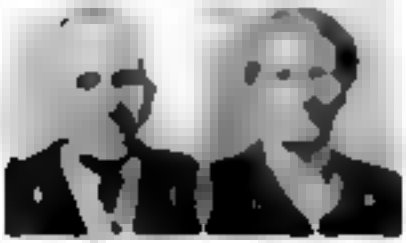


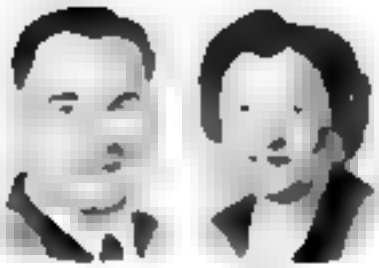












Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] were members of St. [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] church. [illegible] raising [illegible] two daughters, Sylvia [illegible] and Mary [illegible] (Mrs. [illegible]) are in the employ of the Provincial [illegible] service.

[illegible] passed away March 4 [illegible] Monday, March 31 [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. PAUL STENTZ

Mr. Stentz was born [illegible] in the Ukrainian village in the Hazelli district of Bukovina. [illegible] He emigrated to Canada with his parents in [illegible] and farm in Inland [illegible] where the C.P.R. [illegible] was busy and moving west through the province.

The back breaking job was too for the immigrants where work became very dangerous owing to the [illegible].

He left the railroad and took a homestead in Pleasant Valley [illegible]. All Ukrainians were eager to get their [illegible] and

He met and married Pauline Opitz [illegible] was very difficult as they arrived [illegible] a home [illegible] and [illegible]. There were no stores [illegible] post office [illegible] Gardners to purchase supplies [illegible] were necessary to travel [illegible] to Dauphin.

The couple moved to [illegible] Saskatchewan in 1928 and operated a farm [illegible] other [illegible] moved to Regina Mr. Stentz died [illegible] 1964.

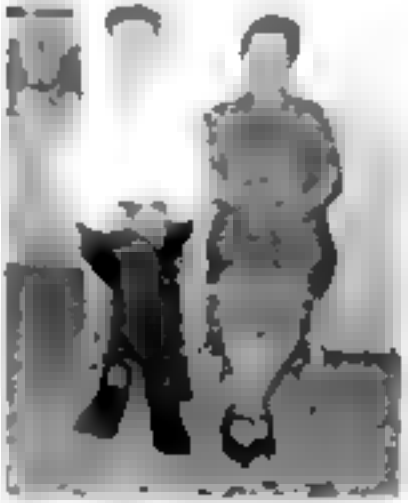
[illegible] had [illegible] sons, two daughters and five [illegible]. They are Mrs. [illegible] deceased), Helen Stefanik, Stella Bourgeois, Annie Hawes, Peter [illegible], Jack [illegible], John [illegible] and Mike [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Stentz were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian [illegible] church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL [illegible]

Michael [illegible] was born in a village in Yorkton district of Saskatchewan. [illegible] where he was born in [illegible] on Asian and Mary [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible].

He emigrated to Canada in [illegible] to the Melville Area where he worked for two years for seven months in 1929 he returned with [illegible] to the Birchgrove district of Saskatchewan. During the winter he earned $[illegible] per month and in the summer $[illegible]. He [illegible] the other improvements on [illegible] Before he returned to the [illegible] he [illegible] when he received news [illegible] was [illegible].

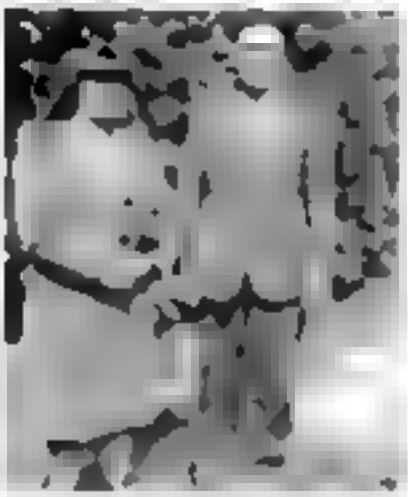


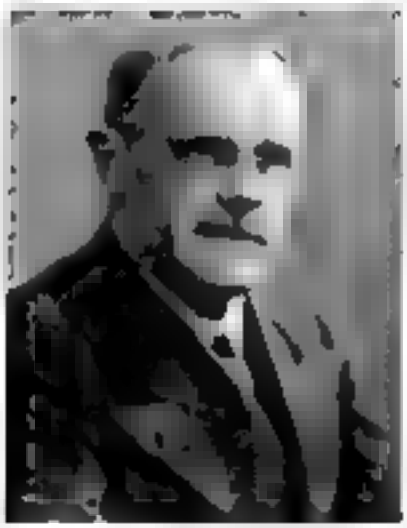
Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

He married Maria [illegible] of Mewinggrove in 1936 and [illegible] years with her father in the Invergrove Area. Mr. [illegible] death [illegible] left [illegible] the sole operator [illegible] of which [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are members of the Ukrainian [illegible] Church [illegible] Peter and Paul in Mewinggrove.

[illegible] had three daughters, Eleanora Pawlowich, Waldheim, Saskatchewan; Priscilla [illegible], Melville and Barbara [illegible], Mewinggrove. Peace is the wish of a farmer.





[illegible]

[illegible] and served as a member of the Board of Directors of the [illegible] Association.

He was an ardent supporter of the [illegible] and helped to [illegible] as organizations. He assisted to establish a parish in Regina. The Regina parish was established in [illegible] Archbishop [illegible] the building [illegible] Street.

He was [illegible] to the [illegible] of both the [illegible] were [illegible] was chairman of the Board of Directors.

His name was to [illegible] leading ladies of the [illegible] Regina. Here again he served as chairman.

Mr. Woroniecki was a [illegible] and talented man who devoted his energies to [illegible] and built [illegible] supported both [illegible] and was always ready to assist worthy causes.

In 1909 he married [illegible] Sophie Kowalchuk of Brisbois. He died on September [illegible] and was buried from Regina on [illegible] funeral.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW WORONIECKI

Andrew Woroniecki came to Canada in [illegible] from Siberia where he had been exiled by the Russian government after the [illegible] World War. He came to Regina where there was a small [illegible] Soon [illegible] and [illegible] Andrew arrived [illegible] and married Angela [illegible] on her arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Woroniecki settled in Regina and lived there until his death.

Andrew became [illegible] with the [illegible] and was the recipient and the [illegible] He then [illegible] the Regina Press Department and remained with it until [illegible]

[illegible] were members of St. Basil [illegible] Catholic Church and both had [illegible] parts in the early days of the parish and church [illegible]

Mr. Woroniecki [illegible] was [illegible] Regina Male [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and her work [illegible] prizes at [illegible] Exhibition.

The [illegible] were William, Peter and Michael and one daughter, Joan. Mrs. Woroniecki and [illegible] and her husband Andrew Mar[illegible]

[illegible] Peter were [illegible] and Peter are deceased also.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL TALYNIUK

Mr. [illegible] arrived in Regina [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] came [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Kamsack [illegible] Beresford in Hudson Bay [illegible] Bay [illegible]

In [illegible] he emigrated to Canada in the [illegible] home in Nipawin. He [illegible] and married. A [illegible] Nipawin [illegible] he [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and remained with the company for 24 years until the age of [illegible].

[illegible] was born [illegible] and began [illegible] at the Academy and School Building in Regina.

[illegible] was born [illegible] and began [illegible] at Building Arts Academy in August [illegible]. He remained there until [illegible] the age of [illegible].

He was [illegible] among many awards [illegible] the [illegible] Award [illegible] and [illegible] Award [illegible] Regina and Silver Palette Award.

[illegible] Tuesday, [illegible]

[illegible] STUDIO FAMILY OPENS [illegible]

[illegible] Regina [illegible] to [illegible] Family [illegible]

[illegible]

proceeds to [illegible] and [illegible] part of the [illegible] Regina.

The [illegible] is [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. & Mrs. Wasyl Zalusky

years Wasyl bought a truck and hauled gravel for the Department of Highways.

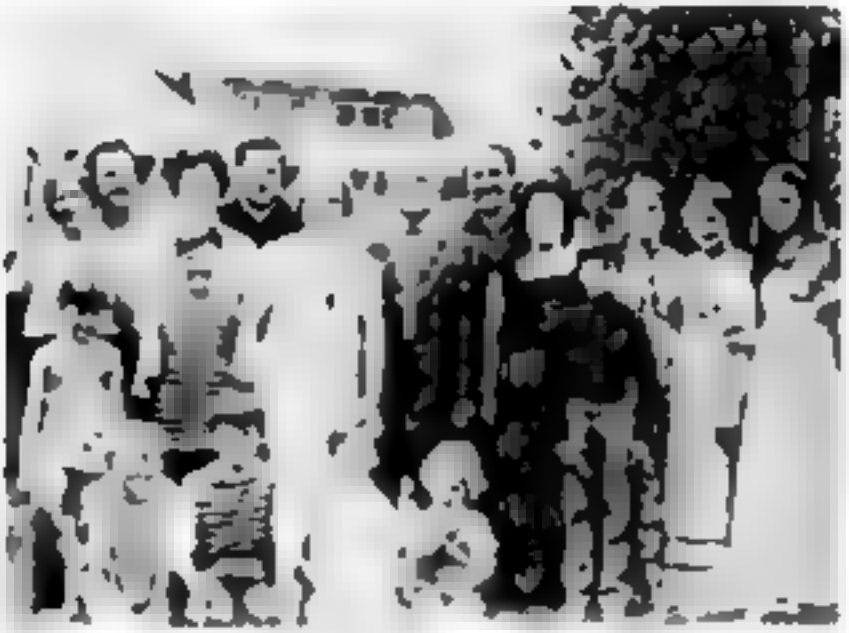
In 1930 he started the business of buying livestock and poultry from farmers and selling them in turn to the Regina Markets. He also bought old houses and repaired them prior to reselling them.

He joined the Air Force in 1941 and was stationed at Camrose, Toronto and Yorkton.

With the end of the war he joined the R.C.M.P. as a special constable in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Zalusky had five children: one died in infancy. They are Elizabeth Dubrawsky in Regina; John, Pilot Butte; Annie Ellefson, Medicine Hat, Alberta; Stefan in Vancouver.

Maria Domiun Zaluzky was born to Ivan and Elizaveta Martsyntso in Spiniuari, Radauti, Romania. She and her husband are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina.



Her maternal grandparents, Dietrich and Anastasia Derkach were the first immigrants to settle at Rhein in 1899. Nellie's grandmother said the hardest part of her journey was the separation from her family and friends in Russia. As the train moved away from the station, she could see her family standing on the platform waving goodbye. Many years later, she was reunited with her family when they came to Canada.

Nellie Zinchuk's parents, grandparents and family in 1908 on arrival in Canada

Nellie Zinchuk first attended the school and completed the grade 8. She was then expelled from school for being a rebel. She also ran away from home and refused to help her father as well as deliver the grain as he encouraged her to do.

Her parents came to Canada in 1899 with five children and Nellie was the first child born in the improved homes. Her father, a carpenter, brought his tools, supplies and household effects by train from Manitoba.

He claimed a homestead and soon built his home where Nellie grew up. All their homes were heated by stoves. Adolf Medicke, one of the men managed to acquire an agricultural degree. He and his wife still have a chinaware cabinet in Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. PAUL ZINCHENKO

The village of Rhein, the birthplace of prominent Western Canadian was the birthplace of Paul Zinchenko. He was born in 1894 to Sergei and Maria Zorokoff and received his education in the village.

He left home as a young lad of 16 to seek his fortune in Canada. He began his life in Canada in 1908 as a farm in Manitoba. When employed on farms there he met Barbara Nemirsky, whom he married in 1914.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zinchenko bought a farm in the Stony Creek district of Saskatchewan and moved there. The couple brought their mother-in-law and a help-mate to care for the family. They also planted and nurtured a forest with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a result.

Mrs. Paul Zinchenko

Gradually, he prospered with the railway land he had cleared and broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Zinchenko moved to Toronto and lived with their son Walter until 1966 when Paul died. Mr. Zinchenko lives with his daughter Mrs.

During their stay in the west Mr. and Mrs. Zinchenko were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church. Ukrainian Pioneers Association, Ukrainian Canadian Brotherhood, Independent Order of True Knights of Temperance Association, Ukrainian Canadian Brotherhood, a Benevolent Society of the Empire and similar societies. They were in touch with Ukrainian activities through the Ukrainian Voice.

Paul and Barbara Zinchenko had four children: Anna Mrs. William Ferguson, Mildred now Mary

(Mrs. Joseph Reinhauser) Regina O'Gah (Mrs. Tom Sarnoski) Regina (Mrs. Joseph) Toronto, Ontario married Bernice Hawrychuk.

MR. AND MRS. MIKOLA ZENCHESHEN

Mikola Zenchesin was of Maria and Stefan Zenchesin who was born in Ivanchin, Orchowka, Ukraine, Russia, on December 6, 1890.

During the First World War Mikola served with the Austrian Army from 1914 to 1918 and was taken prisoner of war by the Italians. He was required to work hard but was not mistreated eventually he escaped and made his way home. Travelling in box cars by night it took him many weeks to get to his village. Fortunately he was grateful for his narrow escape.

He joined the Army of Hetman Skoropadski in 1918 but by peace with Ukraine he returned to his home and found it destroyed by the Bolshevik Army and was at once busy building a new one.

In 1921 Mikola married Sofia Tracz and though they made a happy marriage he felt frustrated that he could not make a better living.

He had a plan to bring his family with him but he was disappointed when in April 1923 leaving Sofia to raise their three children was inevitable.

Mikola became employed by the C.P.R. at Canora, Sask. The same year a daughter, Maria, was born to them.

Through continuing misfortunes Mikola was unable to bring his wife and daughter to Canada until 1928. Then [illegible] at the age of Port. a Saskatchewan. By this time Mikola had been promoted to first class and the family was happy to be reunited and secure. They moved to the following year through transfer.

A son was born to them in 1926, whom they named Nicholas (also Mikola) remained with the C.P.R. [illegible] April 1957 when ill health forced him to retire. He died [illegible] 1959.

Mr. & Mrs. Mikola Zenchesin

Mikola was a member of the Byzantine Greek Catholic Church and was an active member in the Ukrainian National Federation. He also served in the Sons of Canada and the Railroader pension.

Their daughter Maria married Ben Wiebers and they had two sons, Ben in Regina and John in Moose Jaw.

Their son John completed his education at Notre Dame, Wilcox and then in Regina.

BRIEF HISTORY OF UKRAINE

form, disastrously and then gaining impetus which during the First World War became a hurricane.

In March, 1917 revolution rapidly spread throughout Imperial Russia. The Ukrainians in Kiev succeeded in seizing power and establishing the Ukrainian Central Council (Centralna Rada).

This was composed of the representatives of Ukrainian political parties, cooperative unions, clergy, army, peasants, professional, educational and cultural societies.

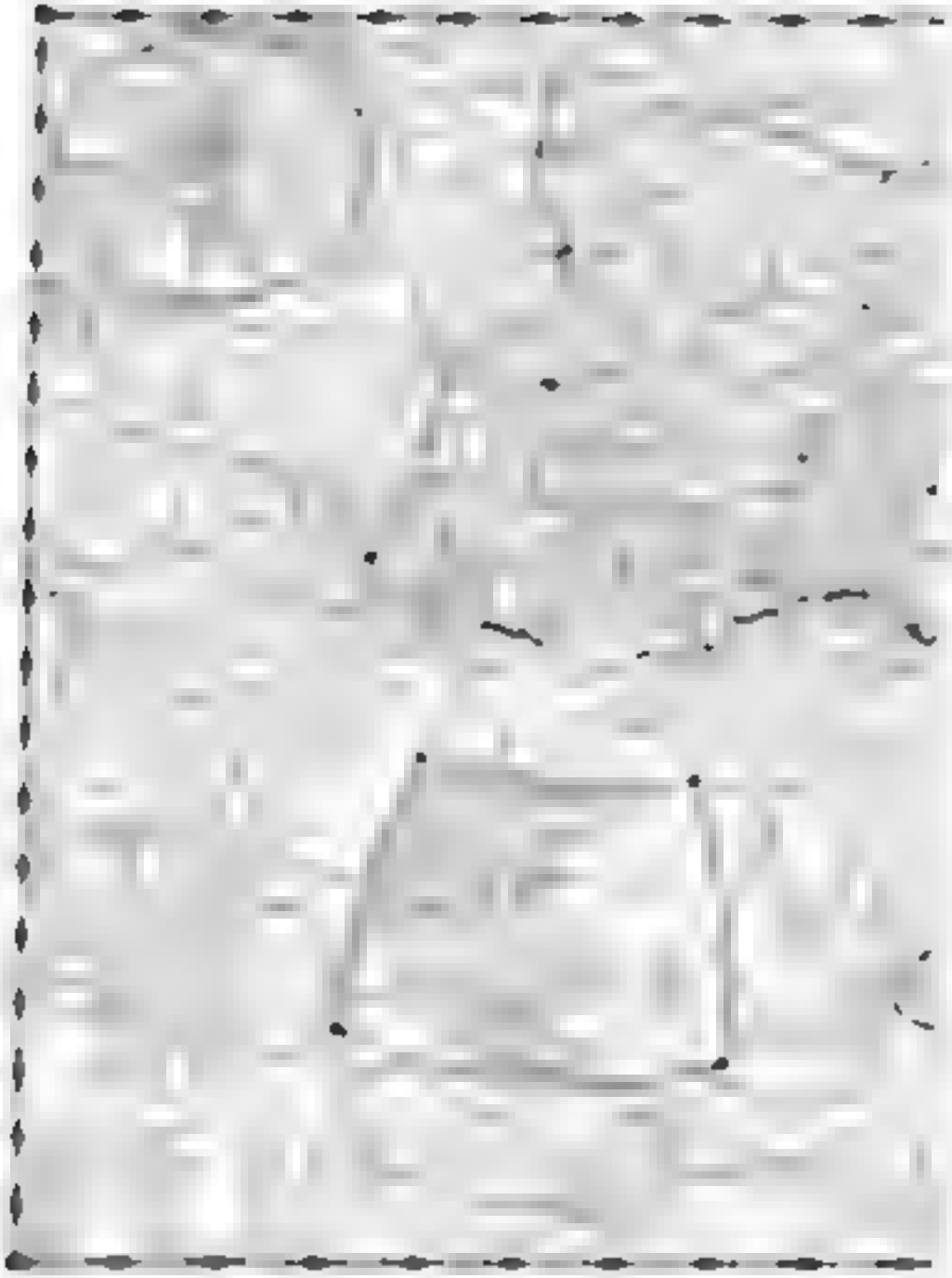
Nationalist enthusiasm spread throughout all layers of the Ukrainian population. Russianized Ukrainians, military officers, university professors, administrators and clergy came to offer their services in building a new life in the Ukraine.

At first, there were some in the Ukrainian National Rada in the government, who advocated federation with the Russian provisional government of Kerensky, but because of the vacillating tactics of the Kerensky group, which shortly was overthrown by the Bolsheviks, who immediately launched upon reconquest of former Russian Imperial territories, the freely elected Ukrainian National Assembly on January 22, 1918 issued what is known as the "Fourth Universal". This is in essence a declaration of independence. It contains, among other clauses, "From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes the independent free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people."

The gold and blue flag of the Ukraine was displayed all over the country symbolizing the blue of the sky and the gold of the limitless steppes of ripening wheat.

The trident became the main symbol on the coat of arms of the new republic.

Thus the blue and the gold Ukrainian flag displayed from public buildings in Canada during Independence Day (January 22nd and elsewhere is the true flag of Ukraine, unfortunately now again under Russian domination — this time the regime of the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin.



HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NORTHWEST

By Dr. Michael Hucalak

In the Ukrainian Voice dated January 9, 1974, an interesting account is made of the participation in the northwest North America. We are grateful to Dr. Hucalak for this little known history.

The erroneous assumption has likely arisen because, while the French and English immigrants explored the North Atlantic coast of North America, the Ukrainians explored in the North Pacific and the former have failed to familiarize themselves with the work of the latter.

After their discoveries and explorations on the Pacific coast Russians and among them Ukrainians, established settlements in Alaska and parts of what is now British Columbia. On March 9, 1812 the colony of Fort Ross was founded in Bodega Bay 16th miles north of San Francisco by Black Ukrainian ships sailed from the Black Sea.

The reputation for supremacy arising from participation in the discoveries and explorations on the northwest coast of North America by the British, Americans, Spaniards and Russians and their claims was finally resolved by the boundary treaties drawn up in St. Petersburg, between Russia and the United States in April 1824, and between Russia and Great Britain in February 1825.

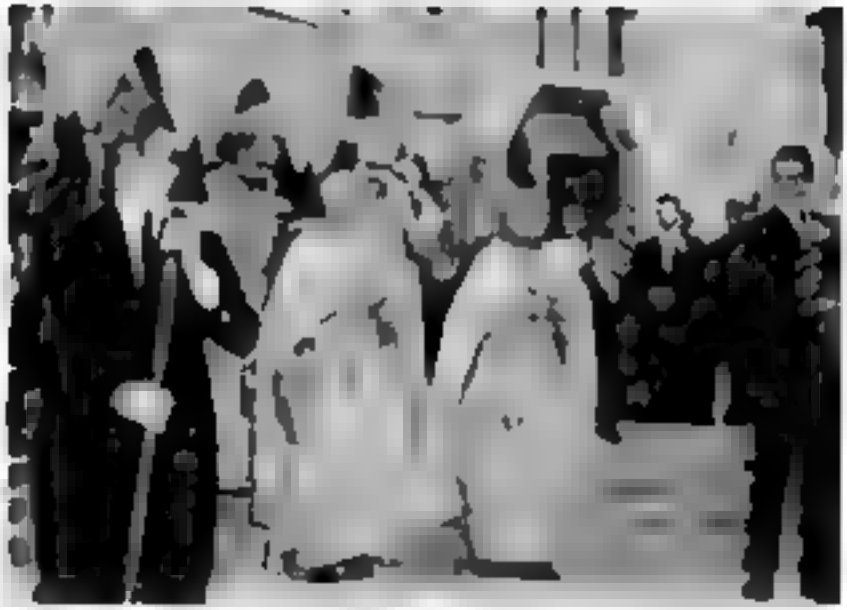
The architect of these two conventions of signal importance for Canada because they established her western boundaries as they are today was the Ukrainian, Petro Poletica. As Russia's ambassador to Washington he later became its leading expert on European affairs of the northwest coast.

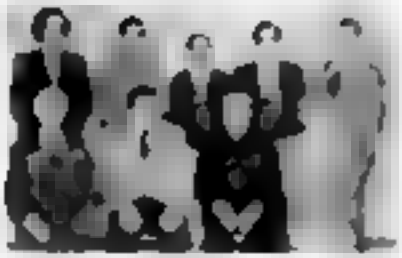
The leading American diplomat negotiating with Poletica, was John Quincy Adams, secretary of state.

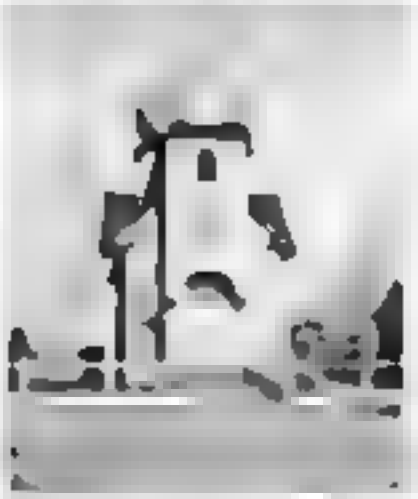
Adding to all this the later contribution of the great influx of Ukrainian settlers who formed a great part of the prairie wilderness into the wheat growers that it is today. The conclusion can only be that Ukrainians have, percentage wise, contributed an equitable share standing them with other English and French co-immigrants in areas up the discoveries, explorations and development of this country and they have an equal right with the French to use their native tongue in their second language the vexed controversy a people's soul and culture which must not be shattered.

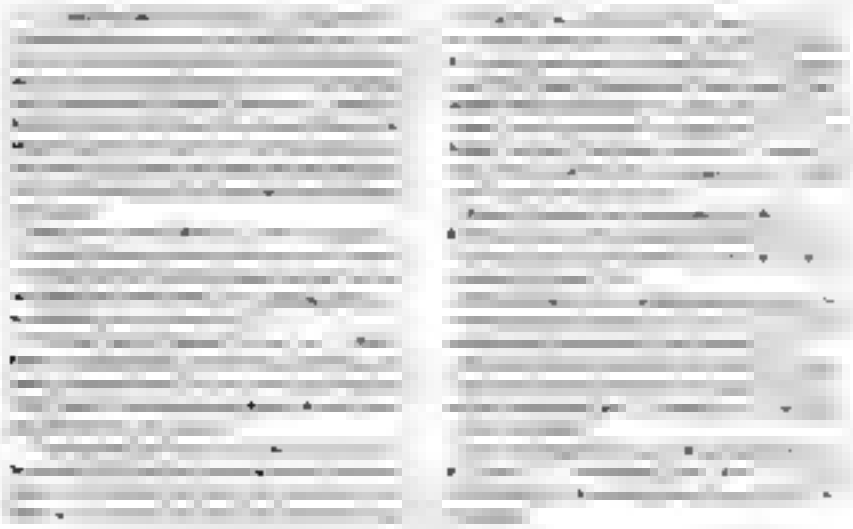
It is fitting to mark the 50th anniversary of the signing of the British Russian treaty in 1825 with an excursion in the mountains on the British Columbia Alaska intercontinental boundary whose peaks were named for the negotiators and signatories of the two conventions: John Quincy Adams, Henry Middleton George Canning, Stratford Canning, Charles Nesselrode and Petro Poletica.

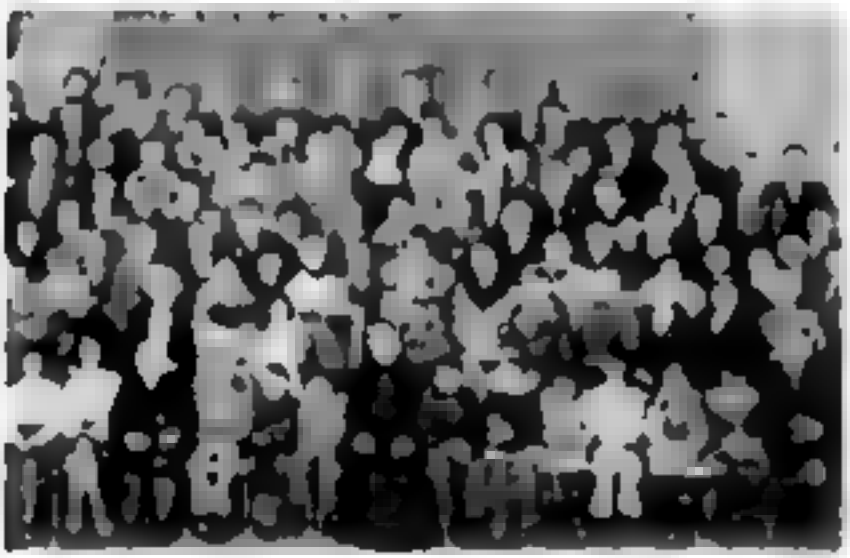
CHURCH GROUPS











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BUKOVYNIAN EMIGRATION TO REGINA

The first recorded emigrant from Bukovyna now south west Ukraine arrived in Regina in 1[illegible] Titen Dawtuu Romaniuk arrived in 1[illegible] Theodore of the Serafim church in 1[illegible] followed by Wasyl Pidwerbetsky Mykola Hucula Peter Zaharuk Ivan Hrycuk and Mykola Bucelak in 1[illegible] Wasyl Buchkowsk arrived from Tarashan and located his friend in Bukovynians from the Kitsman and Sadagora villages.

By the year 19[illegible] a group of thirty Bukovynian immigrants worked in Regina either for the growing city or for railroad companies. Most of them arrived

Congregation of St. Michael's Orthodox Church on McDonald street Regina 1940 with Rev. [illegible] former parish priest

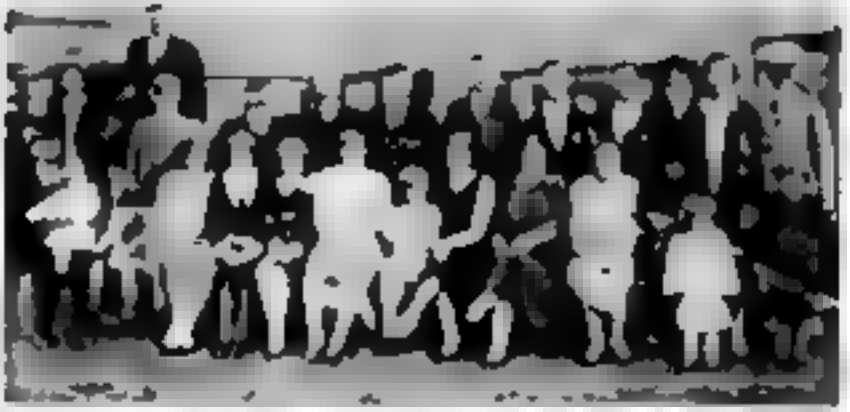
from such villages as Vashkivtsi Kuchurv and Tarashan.

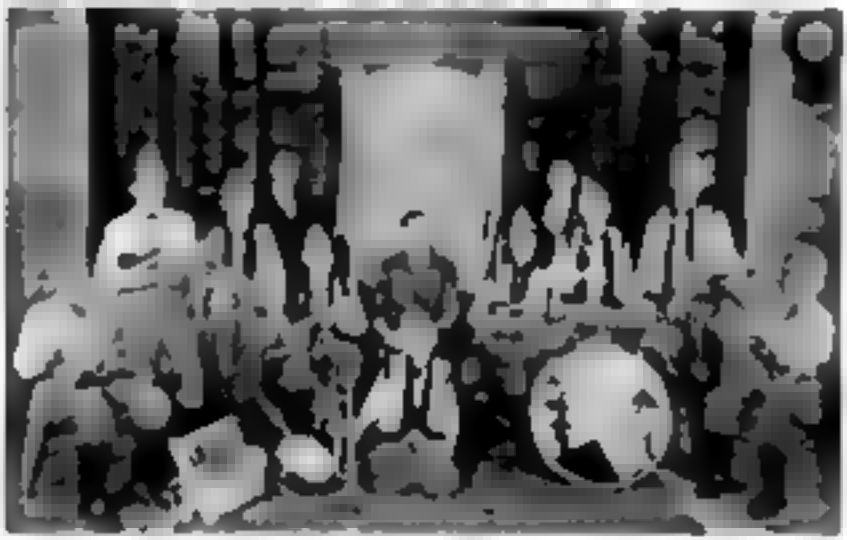
Two immigrants Petru Kreiter and Mykola Rotchenko had attended high school (gymnasium) in Bukovyna. It qualified them for government funded teaching courses which enabled them to teach in the bilingual schools founded by citizens of Ukrainian immigrants.

By 19[illegible] there were already seventy Ukrainian families in Regina. They all strived towards the formation of Ukrainian organizations and in 1[illegible] two organized the Ukrainian Social Democratic Society. It was short lived owing to radical elements within it. Ukrainians realized that it was essential for them to organize under a national society.

They also withdrew from the new Brotherhood of St. John Chrysostom Society within the Ukrainian Church headed by Rev. Seeman when they learned that the church properties belonged to the Romanian Mission in Bucharest.

In 1[illegible] the Bukovynians organized a co-op Store Grocery in Regina, but due to financial difficulties it could not survive. Cultural activities among Ukrainians in Regina began with the organization of the Prosvita Society proclaimed and incorporated by the Saskatchewan legislature March 1[illegible]. Among the organizers of Prosvita Society were several Bukovynians and some served on the executive of the Society. Members of Prosvita Society built a hall. The Ukrainian Peoples Home at





originally from the village of Okanets, county of Kitsman. Instrumental in the organization of this church was Rev. K. Kuslick, also born in Bukovina. He was also responsible for acquiring five theologians who were ordained by Bishop Theodorowych. The priests were Rev. J. Mytsi, Rev. N. Leschyshyn, Rev. E. Hrycyna, Rev. M.O. Podolik, and Rev. O. Wolchanuk. The Church in Regina was officially opened in 1928.

There is a Bukovinian St. Michael's Orthodox Church in Regina organized under the influence of the Russian Mission. In 1935 it disassociated itself and joined the Ukrainian Mission. With this church, the Brotherhood Society of St. John Shuchevitch is associated, and at present has a membership of nearly a hundred.

In 1923 several members of the Bukovinian Orthodox parish under the leadership of M. Arganchuk from the village of Illinka, county of Suchavsky, built a hall near the church and organized the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society of Isidor Worobkevich. This Society celebrated a Jubilee of O. Fedkovich in 1934. The Society held a collection which was sent to the committee in memory of the Poet in Chernivtsi. The Society of Ukrainian Bukovinians was very active in its cultural work under the leadership of Steve Zaseniuk. They prepared plays, concerts, commemorated Ukrainian holidays, gave courses in self-education and held collections at the interests of Ukrainian causes and needs in Bukovina.

May 30, 1935 the Society of Bukovinian Ukrainians held a protest meeting against the settling of Roumanians in Bukovina. This Society inspired among the Bukovinians a very significant national consciousness, cultural awareness, and a closer unity to the Ukrainian National Society in Edmonton. It accepted the Constitution of the Ukrainian National Society, and united the local branch in Regina, December 1, 1937. Among the members of the Ukrainian Veterans, who organized the Ukrainian National Organization were several members of Bukovinian descent. In accord with the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society, the hall of the Bukovinian Church was rendered Ukrainian National Home and was the home of U.N.F. branch. In 1949 at which time the U.N.F. Branch purchased a new building.

ORGANIZATIONS

THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE

"L Yednosty Syla"

(In Unity There is Strength)

Following the precept that man does not live by bread alone, the early Ukrainian pioneers in Canada began to organize various associations knowing there is strength in unity. The depression itself with its frustrations served to rally people in their communities. By the late 1930's throughout Canada there were many Ukrainian organizations serving the religious, cultural, social, economic and political needs of Canadian Ukrainians. The Second World War with its threat of enslaving totalitarianism, alarmed all freedom loving Canadians but especially so those of Ukrainian origin. They felt it their duty to do their utmost to save the democratic way of life.

Leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian organizations held several conferences with the intent to form an Ukrainian Canadian Committee; its purpose was to

Executive of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee (K.Y.K.) in Regina 1941: (seated) (l to r) W. Puchala, N. Masnick, W. Weselowski, W. Iewak; (standing) (l to r) A. Topolnyski, J. Petruschak, M. Ceyko, H. Dadyk.

Board of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Regina with its Twin Mission Joan Krepeau '87

as a quotation from the well-worn pages of the Golden Book. The significance of the Federation of Ukrainian organizations in bonds together as well was evidenced by the first president of the Regina Branch Mr. [illegible]. All our new units and our older groups will be elected to win the war and to retain our rights and liberties which we appreciate. By our efforts we have the right to hope that peace may be those united efforts we shall soon rejoin our brethren in Europe and [illegible] all those people who are at the darkness of [illegible] the right have more to be independent and free.

The organizations whose representatives joined together in form Regina Branch of C [illegible] were Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, Ukrainian Self Reliance League, The Ukrainian National Organization, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association. The latter organization has since withdrawn.

At the inaugural meeting the individuals who represented these organizations were Mr. Anton [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Rev. P. Shumka, George Lucyk, Stan Pukesh, Wm. Prodanowsky, M. Mrs. Maurice Hrichuk, Wolfgang Peter Demchuk, Mrs. Ida Mazepa, Michael Hrichuk, Sergei Zaluzeck, Joseph Podoshuk, Alexander Topolnitsky, Morris Tarasco, Philip [illegible], Jos. Pucesk, and Hewak, Joseph Opolnyk, Dmytro Pawlick, Oksana Pawlow, Mychajlo Halapade, M. Pychalik, Mychajlo Petryshyk, Dmytro Bucachek, Jos. Sagal, Frank [illegible], Mrs. Klaus, Wm. Prokop, Dennis Prokop, Miss Katherine Pocesk, Mrs. Yevhenia Kowal.

The first executive: Julia Krause, President; Vice Presidents, Vice President, Miss Katherine Pocesk, Secretary, Peter Demchuk; assistant secretary, Mr. Rabiak; Financial Secretary, Member at Large, Rev. A. [illegible]; Sergei Zaluzeck, Dmytro Pylyk.

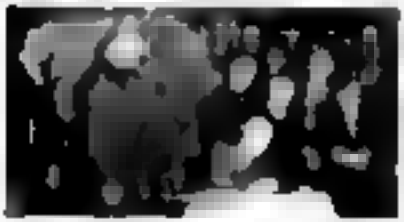
Mr. [illegible] immediately went to work on raising funds in every form or by all efforts such as promotion of sale of War Saving Stamps, War [illegible] Bonds, Collections for Milk for British Refugee Campaigns, Knitting for Armed Forces, providing comforts for the boys who were serving in the armed forces and similar activities. In the immediate post-war period it helped send relief to war victims and displaced persons.

After the war the U.K. continued its activities in the social and cultural field encouraging co-operation with other Canadians in building a better Canada by studying the learning of the Ukrainian and helping to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage and to integrate it into Canadian Mosaic.

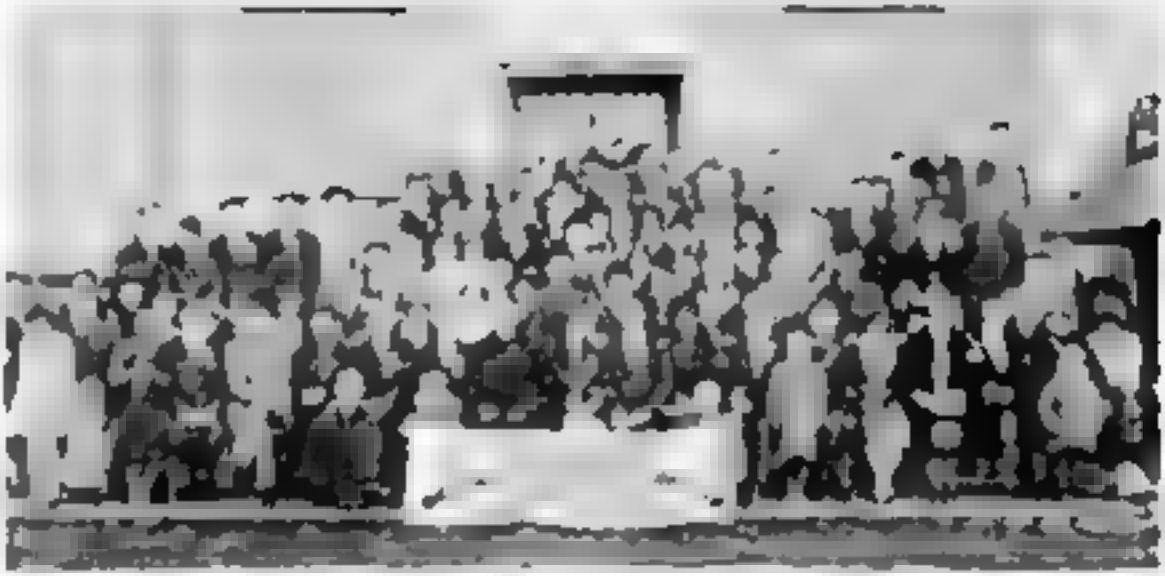
The presidents of the Regina Branch over the years until the present were: Julian K. Sawchuk, Vasyl Swidrowich, Yaroslav Lysenchuk, Dr. Ivo Kormilo, Volodymyr Yaroslav Oleskiw, Dr. Petro Svarich, Volodymyr Skrypnyk, Wolodymyr Ewchuk, Mykhajlo Zelisko, Joseph Wasylenko, Dr. V. Prokopchuk, Mrs. Pochuba, Bernard L. Korchinski, Volodymyr Sagan and Myron Sopka.

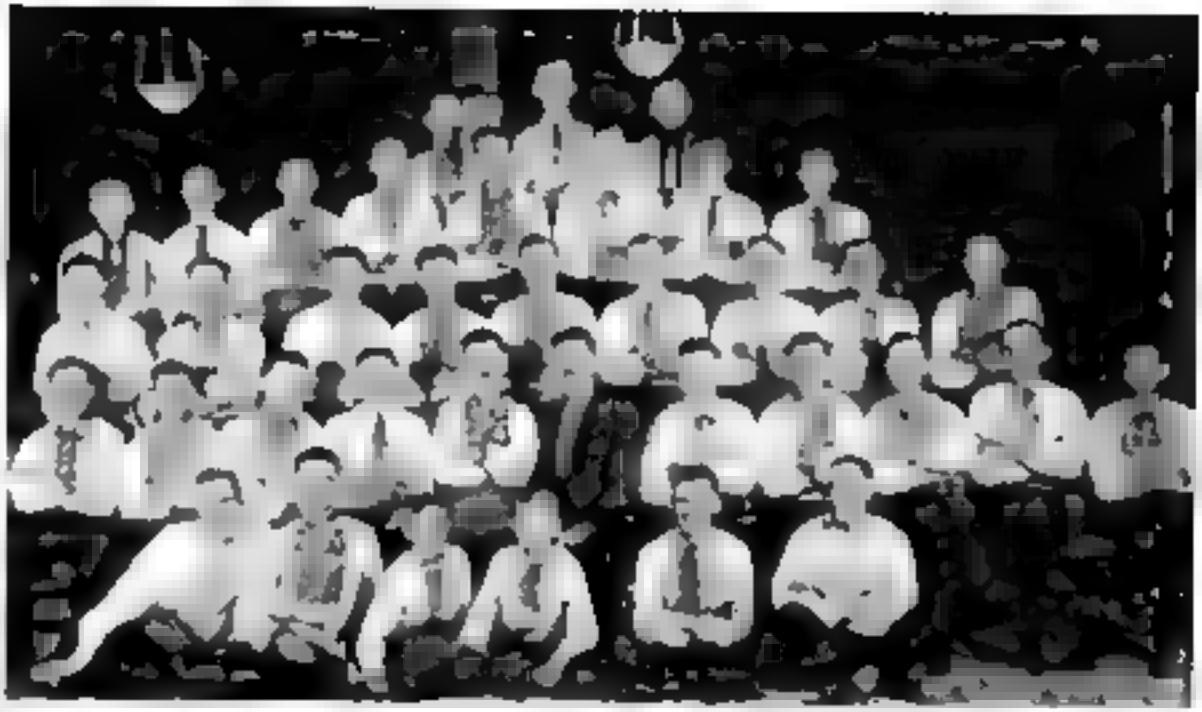
In the intervening years three other organizations joined the C. The Ladies' Auxiliary to Ukrainian Self Reliance, The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club and the Alpha and Omega Workers' Students' Club.

The C. is actively promoting Ukrainian culture through encouraging language, singing, dancing and study of Ukrainian cultural heritage.



ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО
ПРОСВѢТА
10.5.01





nations was prevalent. Whether the areas were under the jurisdiction of Russia, Roumania or Poland made little difference in the subjugation both expected and perpetuated. The Regina Provita led protest meetings to attract public attention. Briefs were submitted to various governments. Financial assistance was forwarded to the Provita in Lwiw and to the Ukrainian press.

A branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada (UYMK) was organized in Regina in 1931. It assisted the society's aims and objectives.

Provita was not only a beacon to light up Ukrainian culture, it also had religious connotations and specifically the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. To this end a meeting was held in the Provita Hall February 10, 1924 at which time a committee was elected to proceed with the organization of an Ukrainian Orthodox parish. George Supernak was elected chairman of the committee and arrangements followed with Rev. S. Hrebenyuk of Goodeve to hold the first service on March 9. A church was ultimately built on Winnipeg Street.

The Provita Hall on Quebec Street has been a centre of continuous activity. Over the years it was enlarged and remodelled several times. Several choir directors, Ukrainian dance instructors, theatrical producers, English and Ukrainian language teachers and others have served the community associated with this pioneer organization. The Provita Society was honored by visits of distinguished guests including the Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir.

The Regina Provita Society became an active member of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League which was formed in 1927 to unify the various organizations which shared the same ideology. It continues its activities, both enlarging and preserving the Ukrainian identity in the urban sociological structure of a capital provincial city.

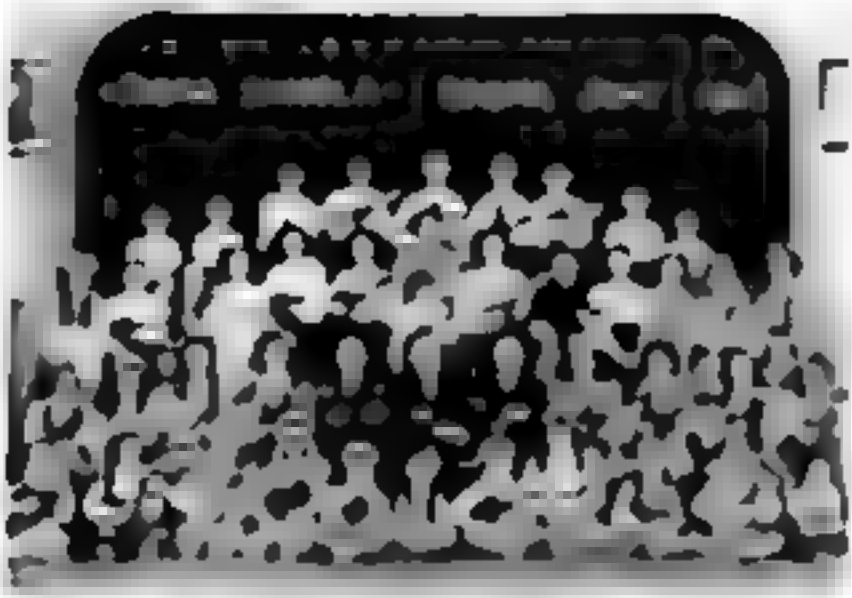
Members of Ukraine 'Provita' Society, 1924 (L to R) W. Waselowski, S. Kopchuk, N. Chaiwskiy, J. Kuliyewich, W. Danyluk, H. Kurgan.

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

In 1922, the members of the Provita Association initiated the teaching of Ukrainian. A committee was formed to organize and promote the program. Members of the committee were J. Kolodowych, S. Stratychuk and W. Waselowski. It was decided to employ teachers to teach reading, writing, Ukrainian history and culture in the Ukrainian language. Part of the curriculum concerned itself with religious teachings and moral values.

The school continues to function and is supported by the Ukrainian Orthodox Parish, Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association of Regina and the Ukrainian Women's Association.

The following photograph is an illustration of the co-operative effort between the Ukrainian Provita Society and the Ukrainian National Federation in the production of a school concert.

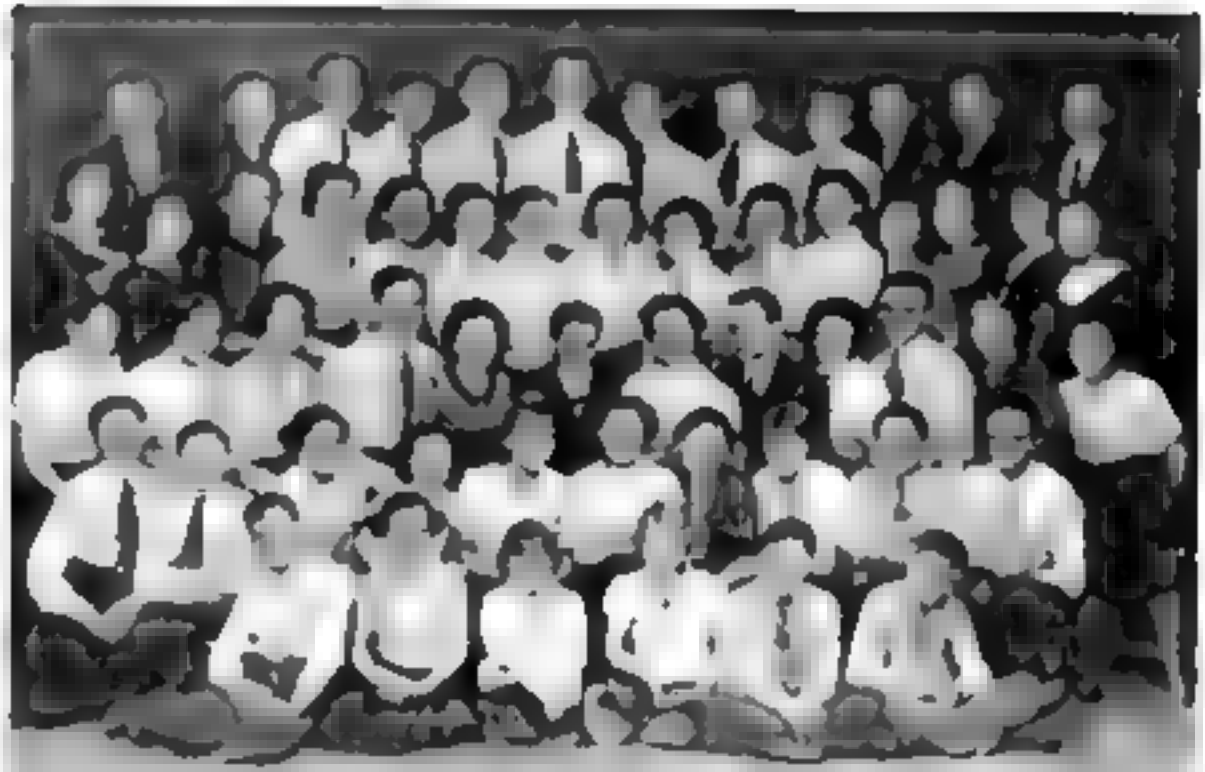


1921-25

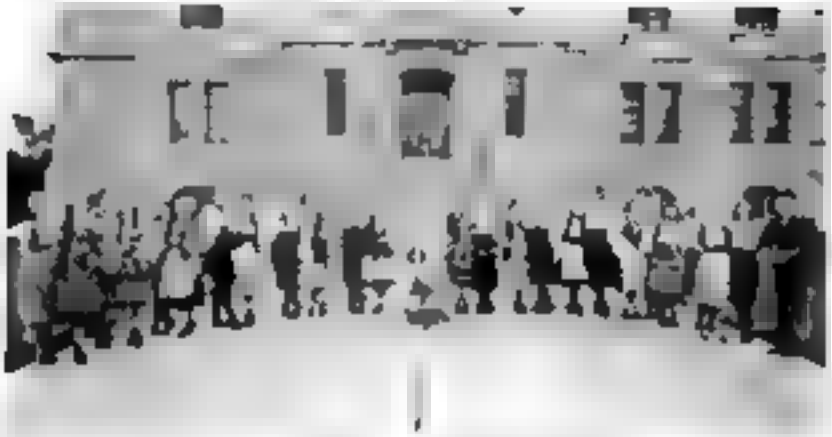
Ukrainian Women's Association Regina commemorating their 40th Anniversary

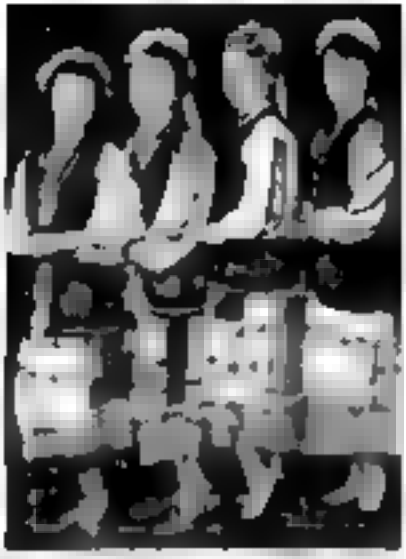
1974

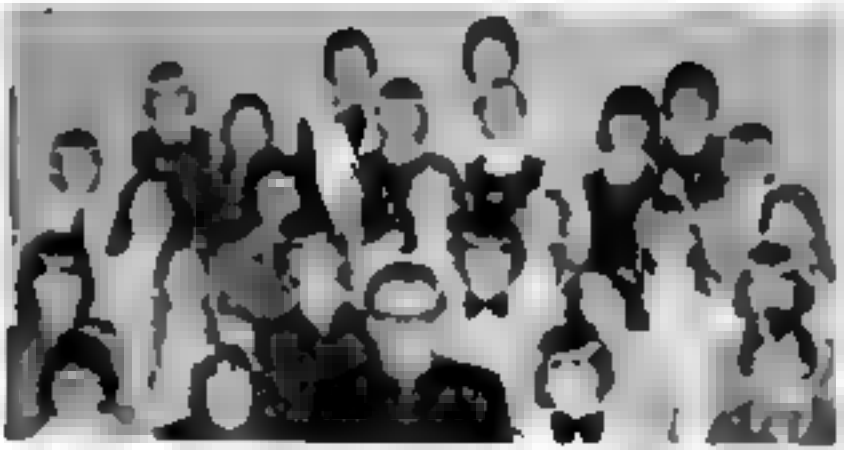
THE CANADIAN LIBRARIAN AND THE ASSOCIATION IN BRIEF

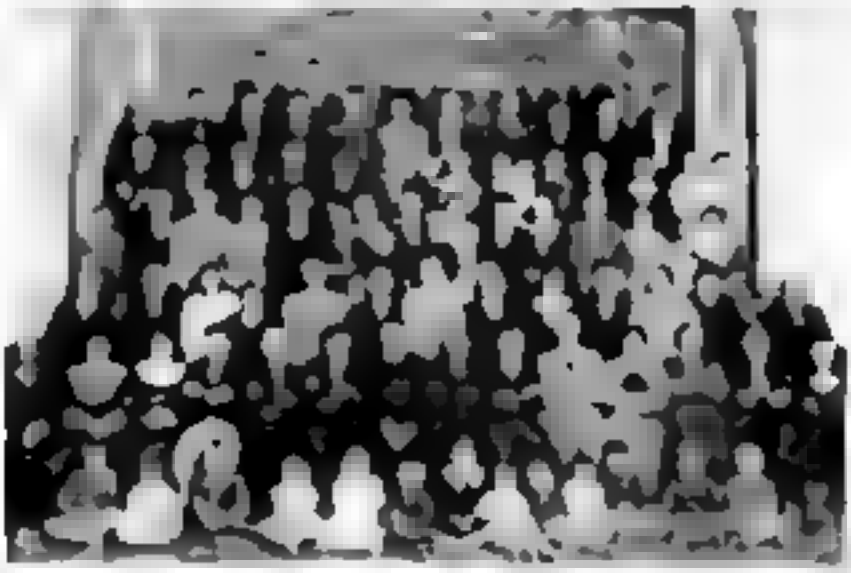


GYMK 1932

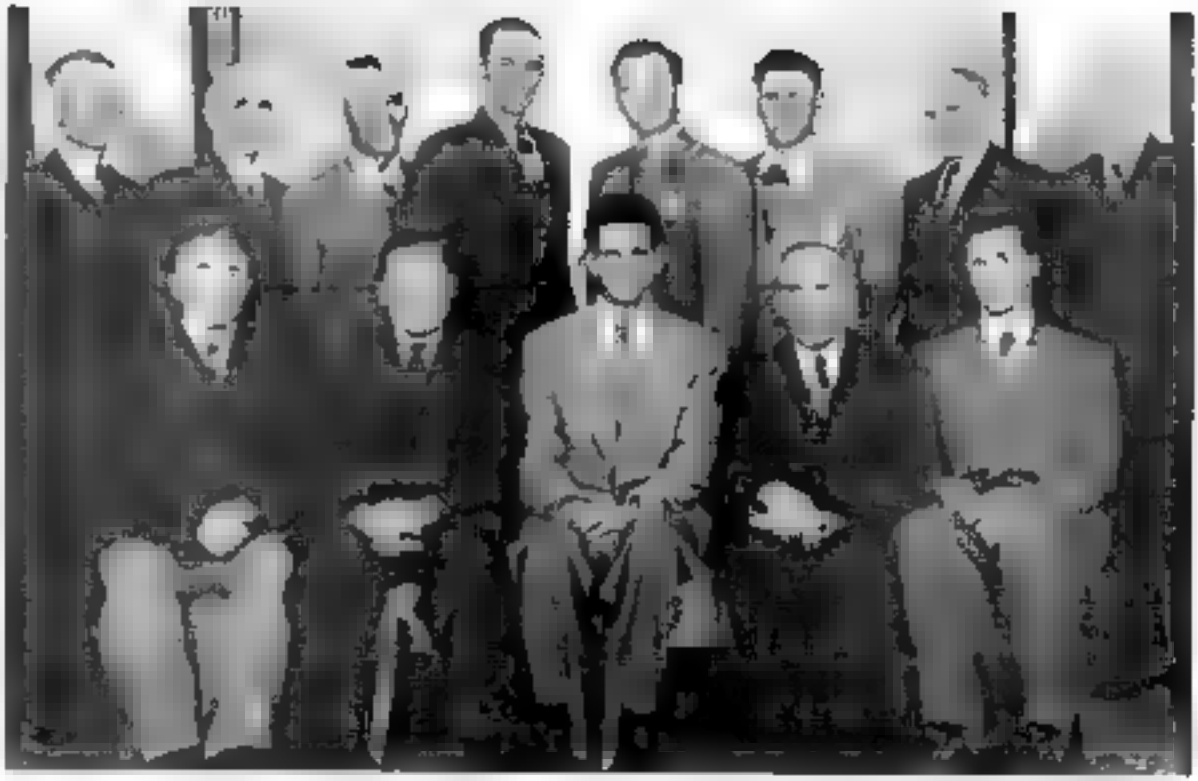




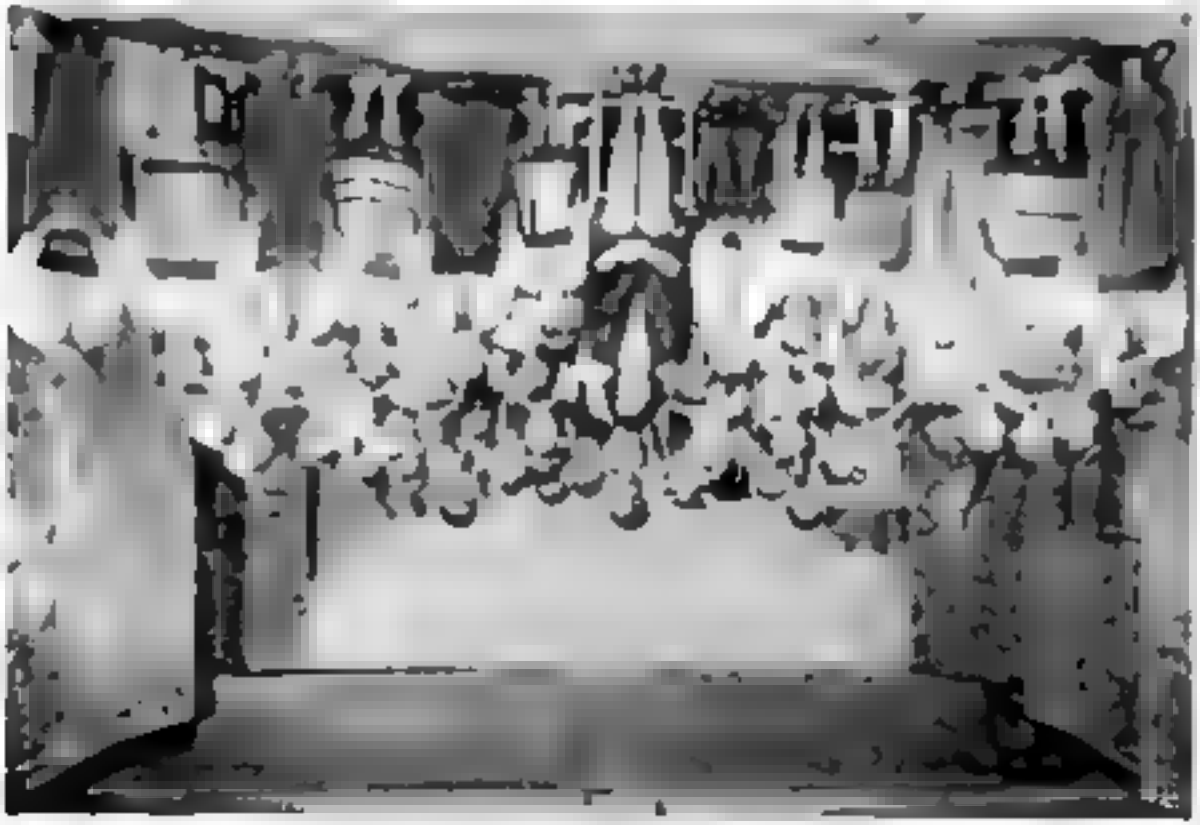




1951



Members of the Executive of the Ukrainian National Federation (UNO) 1952. Seated [illegible] M. Stefaniuk, A. [illegible]opovskyk, K. Zelenski, P. Cyz, N. Tkach, Mgr. [illegible] P. Mazur, S. Danyliw, P. Prima, M. [illegible] Standing: [illegible] Shumarkhuk, H. [illegible], N. Mamro[illegible] [illegible]ukovsyk.



UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF OLHA BASARAB, REGINA

The Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab, Regina, was founded in [illegible] as a branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association, which was a national fraternal benefit society.

The Association's 50th anniversary in Regina was celebrated through the efforts of this branch. Earlier, Regina was the site of the Association's 25th anniversary convention. After its presidency was [illegible] Women. The said Women's Association changed its name to Ukrainian Canadian Women's Association of Canada and was dissolved with the organization of Ukrainian Canadian Women.

With the founding of the Ukrainian National Federation in [illegible] the Association's [illegible] and a great deal of [illegible] Women. Organizational [illegible] was established to promote Ukrainian culture and to carry on a [illegible] heritage.

We must recall that all this activity took place during the great depression in Canada. The anti-Soviet propaganda and success of Russia made all Ukrainians sympathetic to the new Ukrainian freedom [illegible] and Ukrainians in Canada.

The aims of the organization then were aimed at [illegible] and [illegible] regarding the differences between Ukrainian and Russian people, as well as [illegible] and the true aims of their [illegible].

The [illegible] was accepted by the women. They [illegible] dramas, [illegible] and sang [illegible] Ukrainian songs.

Members of the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab, [illegible] Front row: A. Kuzmuk, B. Pidhorodetsky, Pauline Gerbrandt, P. Howard, A. Basarab, Mathilda [illegible], Tessie Howard, Mrs. Dragan, A. Bodnar, Rose Halagan, M. Sawyer, M. K. [illegible], Jessie A. Solandyk. Second row: A. Hurchak, A. Power, Rose P. Howard, C. Tomkins, P. Hurchak, M. Gregg, A. Basarab.

kits were Rev. O. Kravchenko, Rev. N.K. Mirosh and John Zoschelsky.

The club membership increased between 1 and 30 Two Missa bur missions and seven Wayward Elfins persons were become members.

The Branch support the following activities and activities: Shevchenko Monument in Winnipeg, P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute Scholarships for Church Camp Students, Ukrainian Orthodox Church Regina St. Andrews College in Winnipeg, Ukrainian Hall Projects, Ukrainian Bilingual Church Camps, Ukrainian Teaching Seminar in Philadelphia, Purchase of Books to Public Library, Aid to Teaching of Ukrainian, Assistance to Aged the Central Office, Ukrainian Scholarship for Ukrainian Women, Congress of Free Ukrainians, C. Foundation.

Work projects in which the members participated were: Painting of Buildings of the Greek Catholic Church, Help, Painting of rooms at the new Mohyla Institute, Finishing of the Church basement.

In 1963 the Branch nominated a candidate for the provincial whom queen. She was Sylvia Zwichyshyn (Mrs. B. Kreyger) who was first runner up to the queen for that year.

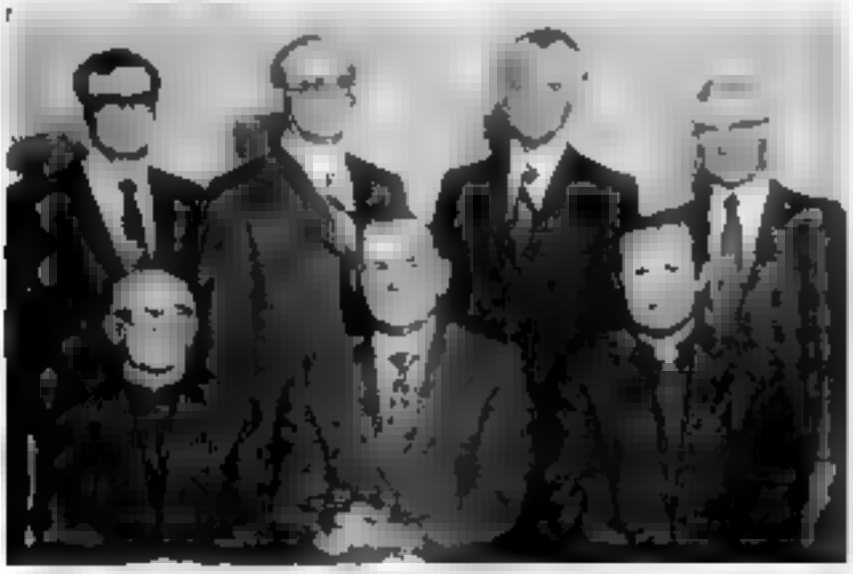
The Branch participated in inter-club curling and golf tournaments. Team Pelepa and Nestor Shevchuk, bowlers, promising curlers.

The Regina branch is regularly represented on the Ukrainian studies commission by our Mr. Yaroslav representing all democratic Ukrainian organizations in Winnipeg in which Mohyla Institute is the main project.

However recently the most important activity has been our financing and sponsorship of instructions in the Ukrainian language under the direction of member who are educators a course of study was developed and application supervised. The Branch allocates a major portion of its more financial resources to this project. The course of study has been approved and adopted by other communities where Ukrainian instruction has recently been introduced.

Members of the Regina Branch of Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association of Canada (1958)

Members of the Enugu Branch of the Igbonuan self-Reliance Association assembled at the annual meeting in Dec. 1975



Members of the National Executive of the Igbonuan self-Reliance Association Enugu Region in 1975. The Secretary [illegible] Ezeh is [illegible] member of [illegible] the president Rev. [illegible] Kwetherman, the vice standing [illegible] the Rt. Rev. [illegible] Patrick [illegible] the president Michael [illegible] Secretary and [illegible]

THE UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE

[illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] the [illegible] the Ukrainian [illegible]

The [illegible] was housed in the Ukrainian [illegible] It served [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Ukrainian language.

Ukrainian [illegible] evening [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] the mother [illegible]

[illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] reading [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] were taught.

[illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] Ukrainian [

Members of the ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE (Tovarystvennia Ukrainskoho Robitnychoho Domu) and WORKERS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Regina, circa 1925

THE FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

The first children's Ukrainian school was located at [illegible] Victoria Avenue, Regina, a hall built in [illegible] by the Roumanian Club. In the spring of [illegible] the hall was purchased by the Association of Ukrainian Labour Temple in Regina.

The Ukrainian School of Language was established in the fall of 1919, where reading, writing, choral singing and eventually dancing and mandolin music were taught. With the advancement of students, history, literature and geography were included in the curriculum.

These studies were important aids in acquainting and teaching the students of their origins as the sons and daughters of pioneers, who learned the historical and cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people.

FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL of ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE, Regina, Fall 1919. Teacher: Peter Nykolaiuk.

THE UKRAINIAN MANDOLIN STRING ORCHESTRA

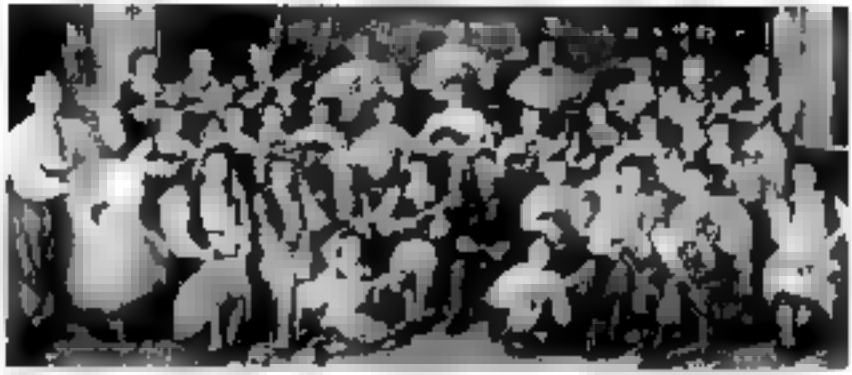
The orchestra formed in 1924 as sponsored by the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Regina. Its directors have been Mr. Chepurnoi, N. Krychmarewsky, Wm. Holowach, P. Lapchuk and I. Kaczuga.

The orchestra performed from Regina, however, touring out to neighboring cities. It presented operettas such as "Natalka Poltavka" and "On the Khody Hertsa" as early as 1931. Later it performed for community organizations in Regina such as the Red Cross and the Invasion.

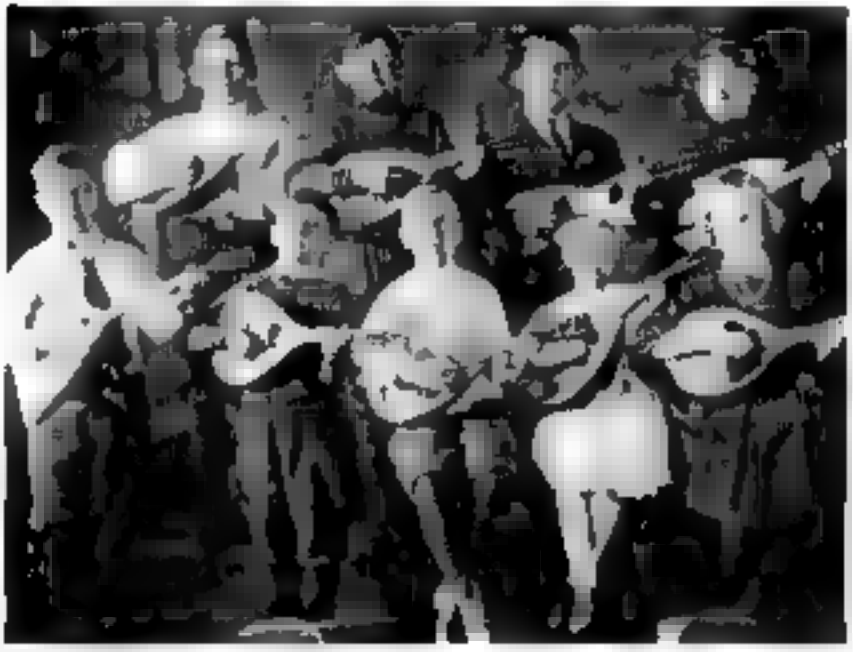
In 1941 the orchestra consisting of 15 members gave 17 concerts in northern Saskatchewan and next year they gave 38 concerts in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In 1939 the Regina City Council granted them a tag day, whose proceeds underwrote a tour in Eastern Canada. The orchestra appeared at the first National Ukrainian Festival held at the Arena Gardens in Toronto.

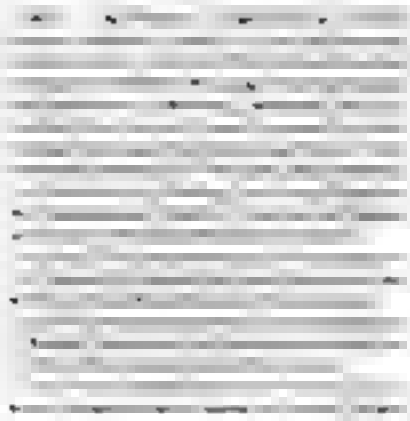
During the war years the Mandolin Orchestra gave a number of benefit concerts with the dance group for the Red Cross and for medical supplies to the Soviet Union. They also performed for the Archbishop of Canterbury, entertained in hospitals



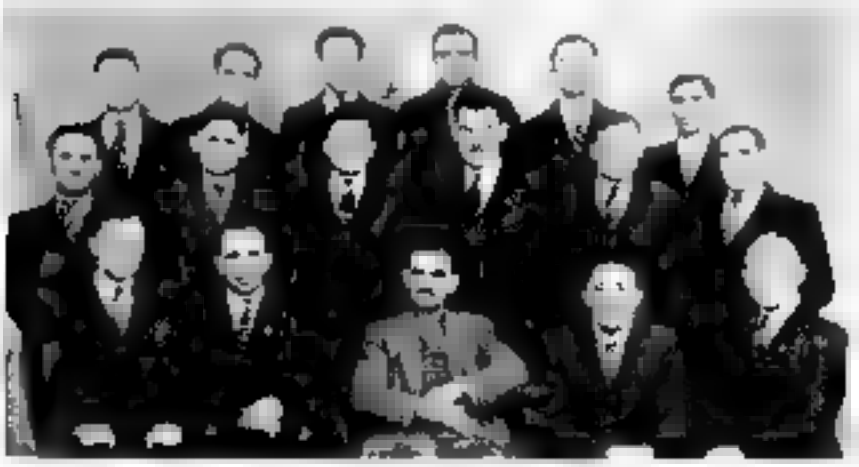
[illegible] Anniversary of Regina Assembly [illegible] Kariner Temple Association in Regina, 1959
Conductor: Peter [illegible]apiruk



[illegible]REN'S [illegible]BAND, [illegible]RCHESTRA & ASSOCI[illegible]TIONS of [illegible]RA SHRINE ANNUAL ABDUL TEMPLE
[illegible] Nash [illegible]2
C[illegible]duct[illegible]r: [illegible]
Peter [illegible]apiruk [illegible]er in front row. Original Member of [illegible] Orchestra this day
[illegible]ociation from 19[illegible]r 1962



Charter Member of the Ukrainian War Veterans Ass'n. Regina Branch No. 7 1929
In the foreground (l. to r.) A. Topolnitsky, T. Kozak
1st Row (Seated) (l. to r.) H. Danaiko, W. Wrodinowski, W. Kozak, M. Kozak, M. Gabay, W. Mudry, J. Spilmansky
2nd Row: Balnik, Pernbak, Unknown, ? Abramovich
3rd Row: S. Kupcis, M. Semyk, Unknown, D. Semplouk, N. Juniz, W. Sagat



Members of the Ukrainian War Veterans Ass'n. Regina Branch No. 1950
1st Row (Seated) (l. to r.) Prodewiat, D. Soroka, D. Podilski, C. Kucan (president), M. Krasnowski
2nd Row (l. to r.) D. Yanitsky, D. Samotchuk, Kirka, Rev. M. Podilsky, A. Topolnyski, W. Newak
3rd Row (l. to r.) W. Sagat, M. Ceylan, W. Pukan, P. [illegible], P. Ivanitsky, D. Chorn

In [illegible] the branch co-operated with the [illegible] system in [illegible] Saskatchewan. The [illegible] year was opened with the [illegible] Ukrainian Association and the Organization in Saskatchewan [illegible] of the organization of a [illegible] co-operative.

[illegible] activity ended in [illegible] Ukrainian National [illegible] museum obtained a building from Michael Argumedyk. The veterans donate their labors to the strengthening of the economy of the U.S.S.R.

The history was compiled by A. Zaporozhuk and translated by M. Marych.

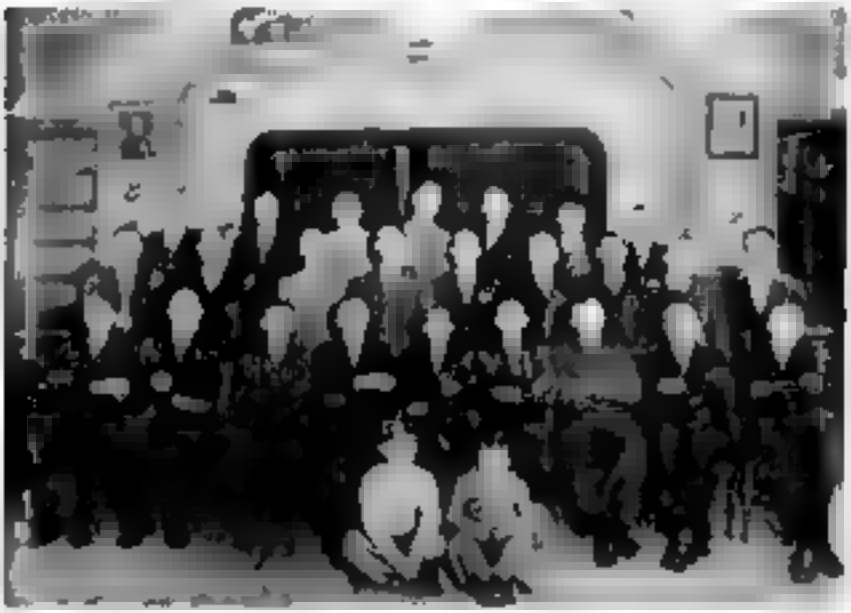
UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

The Ukrainian co-operative [illegible] in Regina began [illegible] activity [illegible] in the year 1936 [illegible] Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association. [illegible] Petrenko, P. Dmytruk, S. Zakaruk, M. Kushmaniuk and [illegible] Kucak.

The founding meeting was held [illegible] 1936. Ukrainian women [illegible] membership were: S. Kushmaniuk, S. Zakaruk, A. Nowak, [illegible] Petrenchuk, P. Dmytruk, [illegible] and M. Argumedyk. The [illegible] Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association [illegible] making application to [illegible] the obtaining of a [illegible].

The [illegible] started February 6, 1937 at which time membership totalled 28 and the assets $[illegible] collected through shares. The [illegible] female members were Maria [illegible] and Anna Pavluk.

M. P. Dmytruk was named manager of the store in 1936. [illegible] A. Zaporozhuk became treasurer [illegible] and remained in [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible]



M. Nowak, S. Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Dmytruk, [illegible] Petrenchuk, M. Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Pavluk, P. Dmytruk, S. Zakaruk, S. Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Dmytruk, M. Hawryluk, M. Pavluk, [illegible] Petrenchuk, M. Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Dmytruk, [illegible] Petrenchuk, [illegible] Zakaruk, [illegible] Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Dmytruk, [illegible] Zakaruk, [illegible] Kushmaniuk, [illegible] Dmytruk, [illegible] Petrenchu

UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASK. The first organizational meeting July [illegible] 1917

credit committee meetings and 75 credit committee meetings in addition to annual and monthly meetings.

The success of the credit union depends without doubt on the strong ethnic ties of Regina Ukrainian community which is rather large.

The manager Mr. Lewanowski says there is a real need for such credit unions.

"We provide service for people in the community who like to be free to help themselves - that's the way credit unions operate and there is no difference between small ethnic ones like ours and e.g. non-ethnic ones.

You must remember that when many of these people were looking for credit back in the 50th there was no place they could get it, except from themselves.

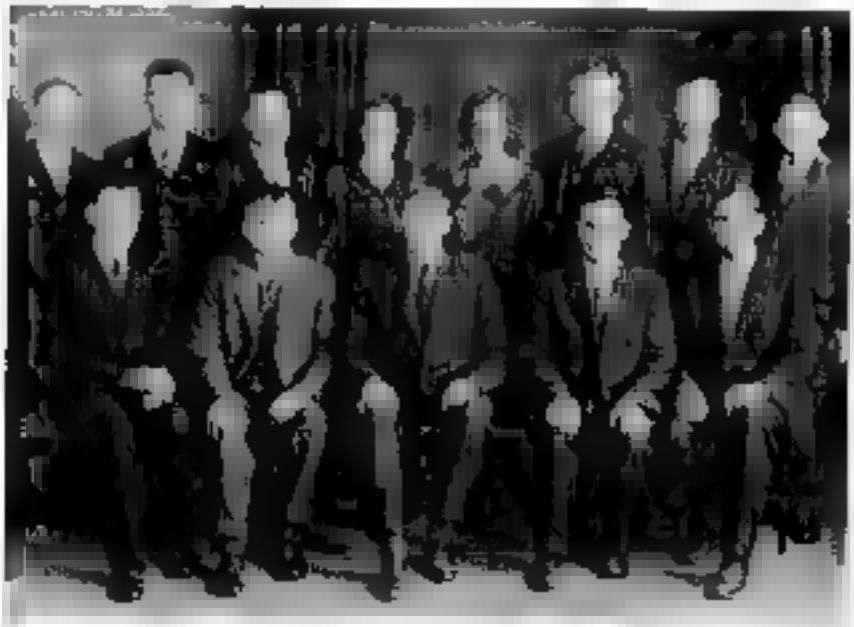
THE UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY BRANCH #34

The Regina branch of the society was established on 19 - seven Ukrainians in Regina became aware or benefits to be derived through membership.

The first founding executive was comprised of N Mazurok president W Wasylowski vice president F Pavnuch recording secretary S. Kopeluk financial secretary and G. Marchuk treasurer. The auditors were George Suprunik Wm Medro and H Korpan. Membership was taken through purchase of life insurance policies.

In the succeeding years membership gradually increased. Mr. N. Mazurok remained president until June 50' when he retired. Orest Pavnuch was elected director of the Fraternal Society in Saskatchewan at a convention held in Winnipeg in June 50'. He also assumed the position of financial secretary for the Regina branch which he continues to maintain.

President of the Society Head Office in Winnipeg was John Swistyk the late editor of the Ukrainian Voice. The position is currently held by S. Radchuk.



Early picture of the members of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society Branch No. 34 - front (l to r) seated: F. Pavnuch, N. Mazurok, N. Marchuk, G. Marchuk. Back Row (l to r) N. Demko, G. Zerchyshyn, K. Pahyda, N. Pahyda, W. Korpan, H. Korpan, D. Chirpeh, S. Onyshko.

blasting, as well as tree felling. Even today evidence of these accidental deaths remains in the small wooden crosses along a railway. There are weather worn grim reminders of the heavy risk and toil endured by hardworking men. It is most fitting that we pay a silent tribute to the memory of Ukrainian railway labourers as we notice their forgotten markers.

Northern Saskatchewan bushland offered employment to labourers. It also was wearisome not with its accompanying hazard to life from felling timber.

The mines were another labor resource to immigrant men. Though many of them were engaged in coal during others found work in mines with metallic ores. There was much loss of life owing to methods used and explosion of gases underground.

Nor were the labourers only of Ukrainian origin. There were Anglo-Saxon, German, Polish, Italian, Rumanian, Czecho-Slovak and Russian. All the diverse people learned to communicate with one another in a Slav language until a working knowledge of English was acquired.

From the early Ukrainian labour force grew the leaders of the Ukrainian cultural movement with its title of enlightenment. An example is the three Stephanie brothers. Miroslaw who became the editor of the Ukrainian Voice, Michael a lawyer in Yorkton and later a District court Judge in Wynyard, and, John a lawyer in Saskatoon. This family came in 1902 from Terebonlia district in Ukraine. Miroslaw worked on the extra gang of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a labourer and went back in 1903 to Stephanie of Regina. His recorded memoirs were published in the Ukrainian Voice of February - 19[illegible]

Following each of the two world wars many Ukrainian immigrants settled in Regina. These people brought with them various skills: some had a high level of education. Yet a great number of them began life in Canada engaged in heavy physical labor.

We honor and pay tribute to the Ukrainian pioneer for his contribution to the development of Regina and district. Their descendants today are member of various professions and business: others have extraordinary skills. They have become legislators and sit at the judiciary. Many maintain ties with the land and cherish as the tradition of the original tiller of soil.

Our gratitude is to the Divine Hand that led the Ukrainian emigrees to choose lands in the Canadian governments who granted refuge, hope and freedom, to the various employers who revealed a means of livelihood and future growth to the Ukrainian labourer and his children. Nor do we forget our debt to the two principal employers in the early years the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. To the city of Regina we extend our gratitude for granting employment to Ukrainian labourers that they may become the self-supporting citizens of today.

John Zerebyshyn
Former employee of the C.P.R.
April 26, 1921 to July 5, 1927

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROADERS

THE EARLY RAILROADERS, C.P.R. REGINA AREA

The earliest [illegible] men to work for the [illegible] Pacific Railway between Regina and Broadview [illegible] the area [illegible] the [illegible] Mounted Police, Sam Blackstock [illegible] Yorkshire and Yorkshire from names [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

armed their blizzard heads at night, hit them up to stop complaint who sought heating stoop — but communal bedrooms were bunkers where 24 men slept snuffs on the floor

The following tribute was written by Mrs. John D. Cogswell of Centreville, New Brunswick and appeared in the railroader's magazine. She wrote it for her husband but it equally applies to the Evans and Petrus who at one time were also section men.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SECTION MAN

Dear Johnny
For many years you walked the ties,
Tamping shims and fighting flies
In winter's storms on the trolley car.
You read the rules on the CNR.
You've worked with many a different crew.
Talked and planned on things you'd do.
When the time arrived when you'd be done
And you started out on your final run.
You worked on the track most of your life,
Away from your children, away from your wife
Had lots of worries, had lots of fun.
But all you were happy when day was done.
At last came the day. You could hardly believe it.
When you said to the boys, "I'm going to leave it."
So you bade farewell to the boys in the shanty
"It's time to retire, I'll not be back.
So then you talked of the good old days.
When you first started out on the old railways
You worked so hard for a quarter an hour
But paid one fifty for a bag of flour
Many the time you said, "No doubt
The old CN is on its way out
There'll come a day when we are through.
The hoe cops will be flying up at the hips
You worked for nigh 40 years together.
Through rot and snow and all kinds of weather
With many a good Foreman on the line.
Finer bosses were hard to find.
Some have retired, some have gone.
But the old CN still travels on
But think of the winter when the north wind blows.
They'll be facing the blizzard while you're toasting your toes
Then on the days with the scorching sun.
They'll be swapping gum drops while you're having fun:
Stretched out on the grass beside the old apple tree.
Singing "Little Brown Jug Don't Leave Thee
Yes, you laughed and talked: had many a joke
But there's a lump in your throat if you thought you'd choke:
On that last day when you said "so long.
There was parting of friendship very strong.
But after 50 years of the railroad life
Don't you think it's swell to be home with your wife"

Contributed by a railroader's wife

C.P.R. Hand car in the R.C.M.P. Museum in Regina

Section Men on hand cooker 19[illegible] Shingwauk Hall Sault Ste Marie

THE ARMED SERVICES PERSONNEL

UKRAINIAN WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Regina and District

The following persons serving in the Armed Forces during World War II were from Regina:

Anuka, Fred	Hanchuk, Nick	Nowosad, Jean	Stayzyda, Ernest
Anhiewych, J.	Karpiak, Peter	Pankiw, N.	Symyk, Peter
Arabski, A.	Karpiak, Nick	Pavlenko, O.	Tedoruk, George
Arabski, W.	Kostuch, Nick	Pawlowsky, Peter	Tokar, Mike
Babiuk, Peter	Kotulynsky, Mike	Petrenko, Peter	Tymiak, J.
Babiuk, Wm.	Kovalenko, Tobias	Petrenko, Wm.	Turchak, Peter
Bachmachuk, P.	Kowal, Mike	Petrenko, A.	Turchak, John
Bachuck, Steve	Kuipan, Boris	Pezuk, Mike	Turchuk, Mike
Baychuk, Harry	Kuch, Paul	Pichuk, P.	Usick, Wm.
Bayko, Mike	Kuch, Wm.	Pokesh, ?	Wachniuk, Anna
Bayko, P.	Kugh, Joseph	Romaniuk, Bill	Wassylenko, Dr. A.
Bchnia, Mike	Kurdo, Paul	Rutsko, Victoria	Weniger, John
Bashmak, S.	Kupchuk, Mike	Sawka, Roman	Weniger, Steve
Chelak, G.	Kusnik	Sawka, Murray	Weniger, Peter
Chobanuk, Mike	Kowalchuk, Wm.	Sawchuk, Mike	Werezhak, Wm.
Chobanuk, Nick	Kozak, P.E.	Sawchyk, John	Wenmowski, Wm.
Cic, Wm.	Kuck, Mike	Sawchyk, Wm.	Weymouth, John
Cuzic, Mike	Krasny, Wm.	Sawchuk, Josephine L.	Yacula, Mike
Demchuk, Wm.	Kropot, Peter	Sawchuk, Manlo	Yakimyk, John
Demchuk, Mary	Kruk, Joseph	Sherman, George	Yurkoski, Gordon
Dubrowsky, Frank	Kryzanowski, Alex.	Shishwell, Nick	Yucyk, John
Evanchyshyn, Wasyl	Kryzanowski, Dmytro	Shumeyko, John	Zaharuk, George
Fedorick, Archie	Krywetkan, Metro	Shushchenko, Joseph	Zaharuk, Paul
Gonko, Elmer	Kutney, Nick	Senchisch, Wm.	Zaharuk, John
Gregory, Mike	Kut, Dr. Sam	Senchisch, Fred J.	Zalepky, Wm.
Gregory, Marie	Magerka, Metro	Senchisch, Alex P.	Zanewich, Walter
Hucaluk, A.C.	Maruszak, Michael	Smith, Walter	Zanewich, Jack
Hrab, Steve	Mastery, George	Smrzynski, Mike	Zazulak, John
Hrapay, Nick	Mosyak, Nick	Smrzynski, Paul	Zazulak, Nick
Hrynevich, Steve	Morbun, Wm.	Sochuk, Wm.	Zaluzebak, Joseph
Hucaluk, M.R.	Nakony, Ivan	Sturby, Walt.	

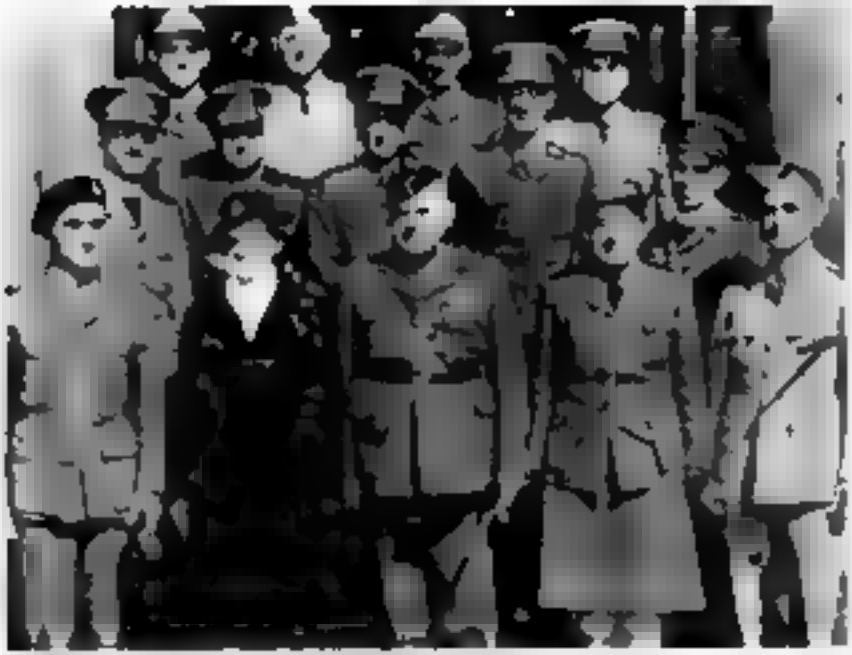
Service personnel from Regina area districts were:

Moosomin District

Chumick, John	Chomiak, Paul	Stopanski, Bill	Sharber, Mike
Chuschick, Fred	Chomiak, Peter	Timchina, Olympia	Shiplick, Paul
Chuschick, Harry	Chomiak, Mike	Romanow, Andrew	Shiplick, Steve
Chuschick, Sam	Hrycak, Frank	Romanow, Mike	Shiplick, Mike
Chuschick, Paul	Hrycak, Mike	Romanow, Peter	Shiplick, John
Dusyk, Mike	Stopanski, Mike	Sharber, Ted	Sarosan, W.

Other areas Known and unknown addresses.

Kawuya, Wm. Ruceton			
Kawuya, Paul Ruceton	Pil, Walter	Leshiw, Harry	Wagner, John
Mandryk, Wilcox	Jacula, Mike	Leshiw, John	Topolnisky, Joseph
Bodnar, Chas.	Kocalyn, Mike	Leshiw, Joseph	Demchuk, Alex
Ewashchyshyn, Wasyl	Kurchinsky, Julian	Stack, Walter	Tatarin, Harry
Fil, John	Kostack, William	Subchuk, Harry	Wenchuk, William



Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan Dr. Stephen Worobetz presents a first class medal to R.A. Fedorowich who served as a commissionaire in the Corps of Commissionaires in 1973.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1891 .921

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Regina school was open to other nationalities as well although most of the student body was Ukrainian. In 1912 of forty-seven students there were two Poles and three Germans; the rest were Ukrainians.

As early as 1910, J. Bodrensky, school organizer for Manitoba, reported that of eighty-two schools in Manitoba thirty-three had Ukrainian names.[9] The following examples are some of the Ukrainian school names of Manitoba. Many additional ones can be found in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, and space are provided to each of the three provinces.

Schools named after Ukrainian place names: Bachman,[7] Bendery, Borschiv, Brody, Buchach, Bukowina, Chernowtz, Halich, Jaroslaw, Kalush, Kiev, Kolomea,[8] Komarno, Korolivka, Kossow, Kosuw, Krasnokutsk, Lvyniuk, Lemberg, Lesmir, Lukowa, Lwow,[9] Oleskow, Melnyca, Peremysl, Radymno, Shymyntsk, Skala, Solotyn, Stanislaw,[10] Sury, Stubno, Tarnopol, Terebovlia, Zaporoze, Zawale.

Schools named after Ukrainian historical persons: Franko, Mazeppa, Shevchenko, Sich,[11] Shypaytsky, Taras, Vladimir.[12]

Schools named after Ukrainian territories: Bukowina, Galicia, Podolia,[13] Ruthenia, Ukraina,[14] Volynia.

Schools named after Ukrainian rivers: Dniester,[15] Prath, Teperow, Zbruch.

Others: Arkan, Beskid, Chernova, Chortik Lake, Horod, Hrushka, Miroslavan, Molodia, Myrosław, Njur, Panakowia, Pobida, Prosvita, Rannok, Rose, Roryk, Slawa, Swit, Swoboda, Volia, Zemok, Zhoda, Zoplus, Zuna.

With the coming of the larger consolidated school, the larger school divisions, and the rural bus circuits, the small one room and two room schools have virtually disappeared. With them have disappeared many of the schools bearing Ukrainian names. Today, only the fact that such schools did exist is of historical significance. Although the Ukrainian school names are disappearing, its foot remains that in the school districts of today where the population is predominantly Ukrainian most of the teachers are of Ukrainian descent. In the Lakeshore School Division of Alberta, eighty per cent and often more of the teachers are Ukrainian. In the Smoky Lake Division, the number of Ukrainian teachers often exceeds ninety per cent of the total number.[16]

[illegible] op. cit., pp. 38, 11, 141.

[8] Bryanow, op. cit., p. 128.

[9] O. Zerebko, op. cit., p. 116.

[illegible] Lake [illegible] Ukraine. Copyright, Kanasew, Saskatchewan. (Copyright 1911, 12.)

[illegible] Kolo Ukrainian Girls' Club (The New Century). Kanasew, Saskatchewan. Officers, 1913-14.

[12] Dr. O. Kolisnyk, Ukrainian National Congress and Ukrainian Canadian Publishing Co. of Canada, Active [illegible]. Edmonton, Alberta, 1951. Ibid.

The initial [illegible] [illegible] played by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

УКРСТУДКРУЖОК
КАМЕНЯРІ
РІЖАЙНА САСК
1929-30

success. His sons and daughters have gone to higher education and now occupy important positions in the life of Canada. Many are famous leaders in medicine, politics, professions and trades, and industry. The children and the grandchildren of the Ukrainian pioneers have become Lieutenant Governors, Senators, Ministers, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, mayors of large cities, judges, lawyers, police and army officers, Ph.D's, great builders, architects and all manner of engineers, managers of business and industry, artists and musicians, poets and writers, inventors and researchers in a word ... there is no field or facet of human endeavor where you do not find the descendants of the pioneers. From these mighty pioneers we can draw great inspiration in their sterling virtues of hope, faith, courage, piety and hard work. Let the memory of the Ukrainian pioneers light our way to ever greater endeavours for the glory of God and the good of our dear land, our wonderful Canada.

St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Netherby District, Carnduff, Sask. Built in 1913.

Parishioners at St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church picnic, 1913. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Mike Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Mary Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. John Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wasnyca, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiplack.

Ukrainian costumes, some from Ukraine and others they constructed themselves.

The authors of 'History of Montmartre 1903-1913' page 91 said about the groups performance: 'The elaborate costumes, all hand worked were new to the greater number of the spectators, even a large number of Ukrainians had not seen these before. Without doubt it was this group which received most praise.'

In 1949 a group of Ukrainian Catholics, who lived in Montmartre and near the village organized a new Ukrainian Catholic congregation and erected a church in the village of Montmartre named Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The building was completed in 91.

The architect and building supervisors were John Dusyk and Wasyl Stoparek. The founding committee was: John T Dusyk chairman, Wasyl Stoparek, secretary-treasurer and John Kuzemar and Philip Procyk committee at large.

Founding members were: John T Dusyk, Philip Procyk, John Kuzemko, John Dusyk, Mike Hrycak, John Bobanas, Peter Moleski, Hryniko Wasczyshyn, Wasy Stoparek and Joseph Cochorek.

The so called dirty thirties depression years and the drought which continued from 930 to 1945 left its devastating imprint on the settlement. But the undaunted spirit of the pioneers prevailed and the Ukrainian community has greatly contributed to the development of the Melville Moosomin district.

Today they are well established, prosperous farmers and businessmen and are active in political and community affairs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Passport issued to John Gregory January 1914 in Austria

Passport issued to Katherine Berlad in 1923 in Poland

A Saskatchewan Passport issued to Alexander [illegible] January 1, 1929

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT QUEEN CONTEST
1963

The Saskatchewan Wheat Queen [illegible] was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Queen with her princesses represented the province at various functions throughout the year. The contest was open to young women between the ages of [illegible] and [illegible]. Each contestant was required to submit an application form, a photograph and a short essay on a topic relating to agriculture.

Norma Lang, daughter of John and Inga Lang of Regina, was crowned the Regina Wheat Queen. She was chosen from a field of contestants who represented various occupations and backgrounds.

Norma Lang was the eighth Regina girl to be crowned Wheat Queen. She succeeded Joanne Gerrard of Regina, who had reigned during the 1962 centennial celebrations.

The Queen's duties included attending the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver, and numerous other fairs and festivals throughout Saskatchewan and Canada.

barracks to die. He credits his life to his deep faith in God.

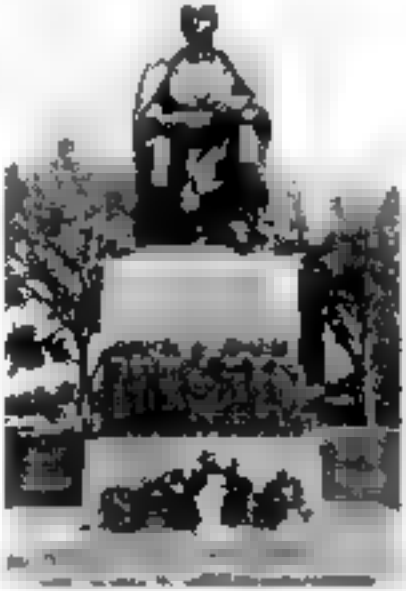
On the third day, amnesty was declared to persons who were Polish citizens before 1939. They were drafted into the new Polish Army which had been organized in the Kuibishev, U.S.S.R.

Friends who were automatically freed, took Peter from the death barracks and nursed him back to health. Two weeks later the men walked 10 kilometers to the center where they were issued release papers and clothing. They road on freight trains across the Ural Mountains to Kazakhstan.

Peter immediately joined the army and was assigned to the Reconnaissance Corps of the 6th Division where he was trained for active duty. Uniforms and equipment received from the Near East were English; food supplies were English, too.

In February 1943 the first Polish Army units left for Iran crossing the Caspian Sea to the Port of Pahlevi. Many recruits contracted typhus and perished. Peter recovered and was transferred to Iraq where the English reorganized the Polish Army. He served until the end of the Second World War in the 7th Regiment of Field Artillery which became the 7th Polish Horse Artillery Regiment.

Citations and honors were received by this heroic soldier, some are recorded in this book.



Parade of Ukrainians in Regina to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada September 1951

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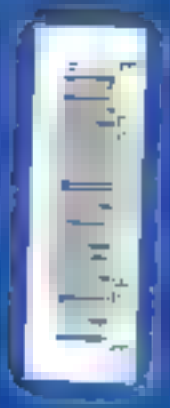
From dreams to reality



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From Dreams To Reality

A History
of
The Ukrainian Senior
Citizens
of
Regina and District
1896 - 1976

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DEDICATION

This Book is Dedicated
to
The Members of the Ukrainian
Senior Citizens Association
and
to the Pioneer Members of
Their Families

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

New Horizons Program
Government of Canada

The Canadian Senior Citizens of Regina Association expresses its sincere gratitude to the New Horizons Program of the Government of Canada for the financial funding of this history project by way of a grant. It was the major portion of the expenses incurred and gave members excited research, historical collection and preparation.

The recognition gained through receiving the grant added value to both the Association and the project. Mr. Ian Zakreski, Saskatchewan Director of the New Horizons Program, has greatly assisted the Association's plans for both the history and major capital costs of club room construction.

Please refer to the section on the Association for complete description of New Horizons participation in Association activities.

CONTENTS

Dedication

Greetings 4

Foreword 7

Volunteer Awareness 8

History of Regina 10

Ukrainian Settlers - Early Days of Regina

Family Histories 3

History of Ukraine 99

Ukrainian Participation in the North American Youth Wars 101

Church Groups 102

Organizations 20

Canadian Pacific Railroads 162

Ukrainian Armed Services Personnel 165

Ukrainian settlers and Their Schools 160

Ukrainian Pioneers 171

Manitoulin and Area Ukrainian Settlement 177

Index of Names 181

Congress Acknowledgements 185

A MESSAGE FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

A MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER

On behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, I am pleased to extend congratulations to the Ukrainian Centre of Regina's Albert Kolisnyk on the publication of a history of Ukrainian pioneers who settled in and around Regina.

The men and women pictured and described in this book merit full recognition for their contributions to the growth of Regina and district in areas such as the arts, the world of sport, trade and spiritual life of our city.

It has been well said that people who are interested in their past are also keen to shape their future. This publication shows that the history of Regina's Ukrainian pioneers is not a quaint exhibit from some remote museum, but a living legacy that influences our lives today. Such a project helps to assure the cultural future of our Ukrainian community. By contributing to the understanding of this aspect of our past, they also help to provide a future in which all groups can prosper in harmonious diversity.

Again, may I offer my congratulations for undertaking this important historical work.

Allan Blakeney
Premier

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR:

The Members of City Council and the [illegible] of Regina join me in welcoming our [illegible] visitors to the Diamond Jubilee Assembly of Regina and to publication of the history of Ukrainian pioneers who settled in Regina and surround[illegible]

The people depicted in this book [illegible] back many years and we [illegible] recognize the many contributions [illegible]

The completion of this book [illegible] by [illegible] of the culture [illegible] accomplishments [illegible]

Congratulations [illegible] ever. Members and Capital[illegible] corporation to [illegible]

Yours sincerely

H. H. P. Baker
Mayor

FOREWORD

The biographical material in this book is of a genealogical nature by specific request of the members of the Association and for a specific purpose: older readers and third generation Ukrainians in Canada have lost touch with their past and parents are unable to make readers aware of the European background of their ancestors. Many people in Canada who are not of native ancestry have come to believe that Ukrainians wish to leave a record of their present day

This record is not merely a recounting of hardships and of family connections. It is a portrayal of the personal qualities of the Ukrainian people - the innate need for freedom of expression and movement and the desire to fashion a life such as one has been denied under Civil Or Political rights of democracy provided such an opportunity in Canada which still is considered the haven of freedom

Canada, here as a nation, in 1897 was very young indeed. Her people, first - native aboriginal stock and 1940 knowledge by immigration policies that provided equal rights opportunity, many strange Ukrainians planted crop after crop in soil as fallow-ended he reaped together. They were told to the deafening sounds of the reaching labor - unapproachable angling with a Roman alphabet and a strong pronunciation. There were no roads, no towns and no schools. Worse still there were no churches nor clergy for the spiritual guidance of which they were accustomed. Obstacle - No. Still they came

Soon we can see what was needed and refused the framework of the daily conversation of a people historically unique

Viewed at the time of entrance in the service of the Canadian framework was very difficult. It became enough early that the aim to success was education. Learning in any form became an objective. It became evident that the gift of intelligence while daughters became nurses and teachers. In war a lot the norm is agricultural adaptation of people who first arrived from the steppes of Ukraine

A high value was paid to parents with great gratitude and sacred devotion. It was a form of sacrifice and this reposed in the accomplishments of their children

Also not all - certain disorder remembered their allegiance to their heritage. They were willing a lower (therefore) - became assimilated into the all identifiable masses. However, by the grandchildren of them parents - a perversion

Emigration following World War - sought freedom in - areas and manifested that such a precious commodity - was to be taken for granted

From Wasyl the Great's many words - self-knowledge, self respect and self-belief are the attributes of an honourable man. He lost - of a people - such higher freedom above all else. If Ukrainians do not respect and cherish - then do others shall respect them

The Ukrainian Society Citizens of Regina as simply - one - these Great Words' attributes. The rewards - the work will show many Ukrainians descendants the age to self knowledge - self-respect - and ultimately - self-value. This implies that Ukrainians are to break loose and accept the will for - forward the Ukrainian - for - for future - come.

Let us, the Ukrainian Citizens and their associates, remember what - provides such rather freedom, and protection and then - much - in be - possible - and from

Irene Kwasnychuk.
Editor

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE

The editor acknowledges with gratitude the contributions voluntarily made by certain individuals in the collecting of historical information, typing, correspondence and varied duties required by [illegible] undertaking. Andrew Sulpiak and John Zeschuk for the collecting of histories for translation; Nell Zeschuk and Andrew Sulpiak for typing; Ann Hynds, Joan Charpentchuk and Sonia Kuropas.

The cataloguing of prepared material was carried out by John Zeschuk who was also instrumental in acquiring many rare photographs. We have given to the recognition of certain persons prominently cogent for this history. We express our sincere thanks to them as well as to Mr. and Mrs. John Zeschuk for the good services given to make this book a reality, to the Association and a memorial to its members. Michael Sverenchuk assisted in the final assembly of materials and with the enormous task of preparations for the publisher.

The dedication of these volunteers enables this gift to you dear reader to become a reality.

The Editor

MRS. ANNE HNEDA

Mrs. Anne Hneda graciously offered photographic services without remuneration. To a venture such as this book it is especially necessary to have expert typing. Anne has certainly supplied us.

Anne's family history is recorded elsewhere in the book as is her husband's, John W. Hneda. Her sister Mary is well known as an Easter egg writing artist and recently published postcards of an original design.

The editor expresses her sincere gratitude to Anne for the help given her. Thank you, Anne.

Anne Hneda

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. Janet (Gordon) Swerenchuk

On behalf of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association of Regina, I wish to express sincere gratitude to you, Janet, for the editing of our history. You are refusing any remuneration for your much needed gift to the pioneers in memory of her parents, George and Mathrona (Wacheko) Gordchuk.

Without her devotion, common sense and dedicated ability, this book would never have been the success that it is.

Janet is married to Michael Swerenchuk and has often called on my assistance. Her research, helpful supervision and editing, as well as her efforts towards funding have been invaluable in this enterprise.

Mrs. Swerenchuk co-ordinated all work, the organization as to overall execution.

She should be commended and thanked with sincerity. One such as she is hard to find.

Thank you very much, Janet.

Sincerely yours,

President, Ukrainian Senior
Citizens Association of Regina

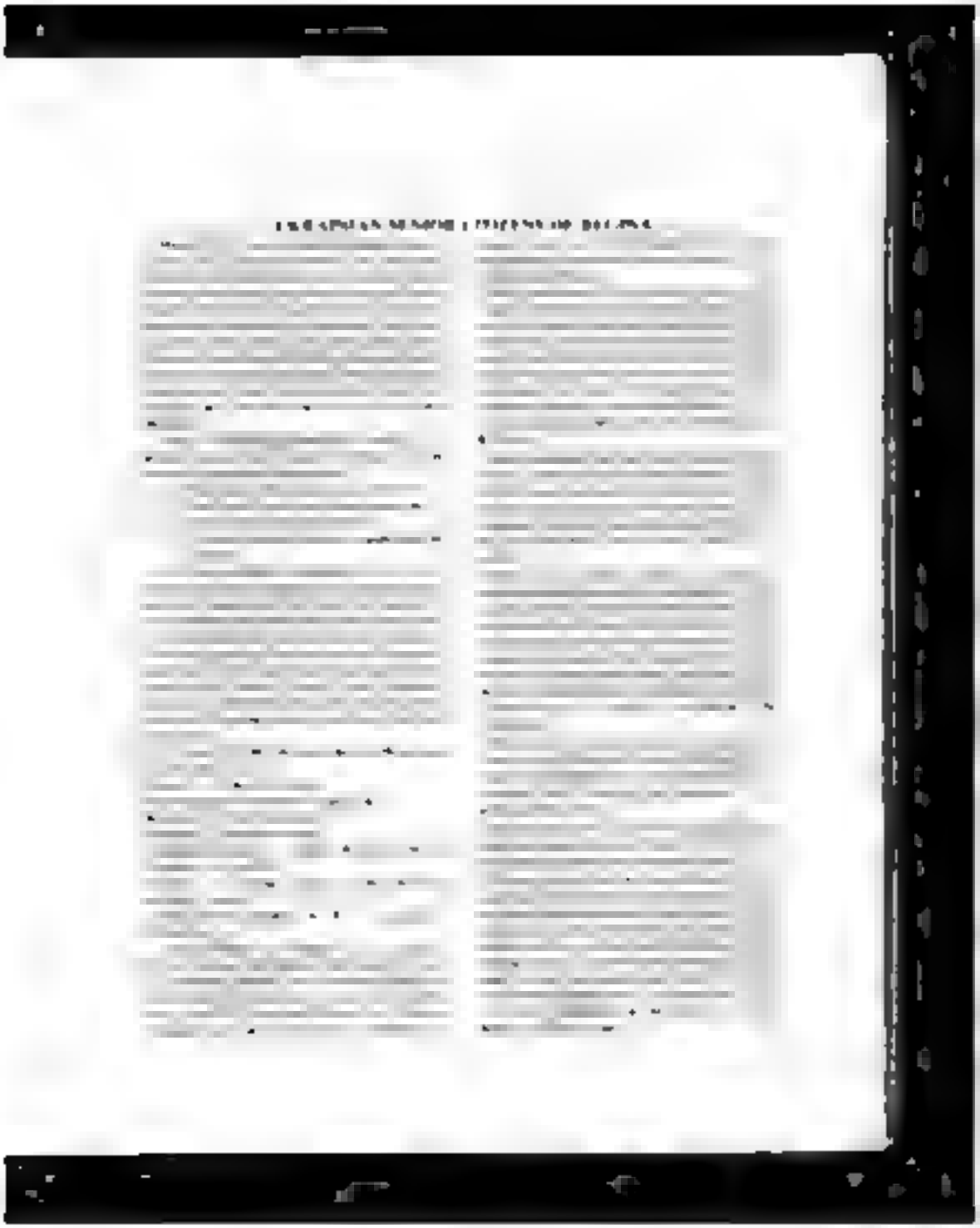
A BRIEF HISTORY OF REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

Submitted by Terry L. Rotherham, City of Regina.

In August of 1882 as the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Regina the township was officially registered. The Queen of the Plains became accepted but the name proposed for the town was when Princess Louise wife of the Governor General suggested Regina in honour of her mother Queen Victoria. Her suggestion was accepted and the name Regina became Queen of Peace.

With the coming of the railroad, Regina was made the capital of the Northwest Territories. When part of the Territories was reorganized in 1905 it only the 250 acres of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Regina with a population of 2,500 became the new capital.

Growth in Regina's early years was rapid. The Mounted Police moved the headquarters from Fort Walsh to Regina. The first newspaper appeared in 1883 and its first Exhibition was held the following year. The Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1886. The Legislative Building was officially opened in 1912 and is still considered to be one of the most beautiful of provincial capitals. A power plant and electric system were established to serve the growing community. The first group of 1903 brought death and destruction to Regina with appalling swiftness when a cyclone struck elsewhere, the community was quick to rebuild and rode the crest of prosperity. Settlers poured into the fertile western plains and Regina grew as the service and distribution centre of the vast agricultural economy.

Today, Regina presents some 2,000 trade population of approximately 150,000 and within a 150 mile radius a wholesale trade population in excess of 500,000. While retaining prominence in agriculture, Regina has diversified its economy through significant commercial and industrial expansion. In the fields of petroleum, potash and related resources industries. In 1981 taxable assessment of Regina was $ million. Today the figure is over $2 billion. The original municipal area was 560 acres. That area is expanded to 43 square miles and annexations are being announced. By 10 bank clearings reached $20 million today can figure is over $ billion. One of the strongest indicators of the growth of Regina the economy, since building permits issued in the 15 in 1975 over $157 million worth of permits were granted. $39 million more than in 1974 and much more than the $24 total of only $6 million

The executive for 1976 is as follows

President John Zerebyshyn
Vice President Christine Sapsford
Treasurer Alexander Jaskowich
Librarian Secretary Mary Sydorchuk
English Secretary Andrew Shostack

Women are represented on the Board of Directors ... have been delegates to conventions and ... planning of programs. The small kitchen ... many cups of coffee ... and ... Special ... ideas and programs are in the plans for the future.

MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN SENIOR CITIZENS OF REGINA BRANCH NO 133

Seated left to right: E Shostakowska A Sapsynuk M Shwarchuk D Kinzel O Topolnycki ... Zerebyshyn P Andrichuk C Sapsynuk. Standing M Sandruk Second row left: N Shepiak ... Nydia A Warnecka N Shipiack Tutkaluk M Zalkusky M Karpen A Mudry N Zerebyshyn ... Rusko K Zack A Mysnick D Gregori A Bodnarchuk E Arychuk Third row left W Shon Al Eliott ... Bodnarchyn ... Vasilina M ... sky N Manastat ... Chrin P Karpus W Mudry Fourth row left A Shipack M Clemenys P Tutkaluk E ... A Manastat M Shipiack W ... Rusko M Pritzchuk S Zack

FAMILY HISTORIES

One day the soldiers drove her out despite she wrote a letter to Ukraine and decided to walk the seven miles to the post office perhaps there would be word from home. Intimidating Katya to read Natalka and instructing her not to fight, she lamp the few of the Bolsheviks set out but never completely. Frightened by a bear pouring beer she sped heading into the crush and became impaled by Cossack picks crew led her to an English settler where by persevering she received reassurance now to reach the post office. She mailed the letter and received the precious mail from home. Singing hymns and running most of the way across she arrived a dark a find her two uncle girls at on the doorstep. The dark brave emperor was too frightening; the children awaited their mother in the next life.

Fire destroyed their home before the year was out. Their neighbors Ivan and Matila Pazuka with Semyon and Natalia Zagorodny helped them to erect a shelter house.

The farm prospered their family grew. A son, Kenneth was born in May 1 years after the house fire. Lawrence arrived in 191 and Kuzaka in 19

The early years made crops (wheat/oats) but it was the onset of typhoid which forced Joseph to sell his holdings after seventeen years of effort and move his family to Regina. He died in 1 at age 5 survived by his daughter Rebecca and sons Peter Wil liam. Mandy died her death in 1958 at age 8

Mr. Achtymichuk

ALEX ACHTYMICHUK

Alex Achtymichuk was the son of Athanasius and Maria Achtymichuk of Stenchen, Bukovina, where Alex was born May 25, 1911.

He emigrated to Canada at the age of June 1926 at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. He obtained employment on a farm north of the city.

Alex began his railroading career as a section man with the C.P.R. at Strongburg, Saskatchewan May 1, 1937.

In 1937 he married Vera, daughter of Isidora and Nicholas Karpenko. The couple had two children Olympe, born 1938 (teacher, school in Regina and a nonprofit known artist. He married Margaret Seeler and they have two sons, Olga, born in 1938 married William T. Warne and lives in Regina. She and her husband have a son and a daughter.

Mr. Achtymichuk was promoted to section foreman in 1942. His career as section foreman took him to many parts of southern Saskatchewan at places such as Oxbow, Moosomin, Balcarres, Qu'Appelle, Grand Coulee and Regina. The greater portion of his career as section foreman was spent at Grand Coulee and finally at Regina. Age from which he retired after 43 years of railroading. He retired in May, 19

Alex's career included several summers as camp gang foreman on various parts of the province. He served a brief period as relieving assistant road master on the Indian Head subdivision. His early period was marked by going his all to the perfor

COLFAX

[illegible] ... came to the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians.

... as a worker in the printing department of the Association and, as the need developed, ... Manager, [illegible] ... Mayor ... [illegible]

... people described to us ... [illegible] ... such as ... Robinowitz ... Nanabaya ... Shebeth ... and the ... [illegible] ... families.

They had three children, John and Steve ... [illegible] ... and Marie ... Regina. There are ... grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BOYARCHUK

... [illegible] ... was Anna ... [illegible] ... which emigrated ... Canada. ... [illegible] ... Stockton ... [illegible] ... Manitoba. ... [illegible] ... Their first ... [illegible] ... Winnipeg. ... [illegible] ... Harry ... [illegible] ... employment ... [illegible] ... sacking ... [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyarchuk

The family moved ... 1928 ... Dauphin ... [illegible] ... Mrs. ... father ... [illegible] ... Scotland ... [illegible] ... Manitoba ... [illegible] ... 1934.

... Harry ... married ... Mary ... the ... [illegible] ... Their ... [illegible] ... Mary ... [illegible] ... Regina. ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Major Taylor awarded the Silver Medal of Service

Ukrainian insurrection failed. Poland occupied the territory. [illegible] and after 1919 [illegible] the Ukrainian Republic. Many returned to Siberia but he was required to report weekly to the Royal Mounted Police.

[illegible] he married Maria [illegible] daughter of Pedagogical School [illegible].

He decided to emigrate to Canada in 1927 but was unable [illegible] from authorities [illegible].

He was employed [illegible] farm labourer in Ridder and Glenboro in Manitoba. During the Canadian Pacific Railway he was [illegible] Prince Rupert and Skagway.

Shortly before the Royal [illegible] Mr. Harold Prince of Regina [illegible] special delight. He [illegible] with the [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] to receive it. Mr. [illegible] was awarded a [illegible] for [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] son Rod was killed in the Pacific War during the Second World War. A son Michael remains in Ukraine.

[illegible] of the [illegible] remains [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific Railway [illegible] the Canadian Pacific [illegible].

He [illegible] introduced a [illegible] dog [illegible] agricultural [illegible] in Ukraine and English right [illegible] in Canada.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN CHARYK

John [illegible] the son of [illegible] and Anna [illegible] was born in Kolomea, Ukraine, of the Province of Poland where John was born in 1901.

Realizing that he could better [illegible] elsewhere John decided to emigrate to Canada [illegible] Ukraine [illegible] November [illegible] with [illegible] and $50.00 dollars.

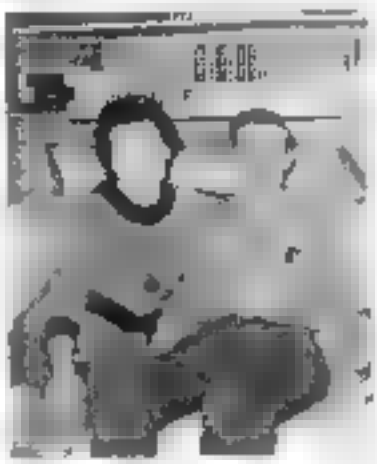
For two years [illegible] worked on a farm and then obtained employment with the C.P.R.

John married Pauline [illegible] of Stuartburn on December [illegible] 1941. Pauline's parents [illegible] were [illegible] Kolomea in the Ukraine. [illegible] was born on a homestead in the Stuartburn district [illegible] Her father died [illegible] Her mother later married Peter Stefaniuk and they resided in Beausejour.

Mr. and Mrs. Charyk moved to Regina in 1944 where John [illegible] employed [illegible] as a carpenter with the Department of Highways and Transportation.

The couple joined St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church where Mr. Charyk is a member of the Choir. She also belongs to the Women's Auxiliary.

The Charyks had two daughters: Anne [illegible] Gerald Ryan of North Battleford. She married Ann Braun and they [illegible] Norma Miss Kroeger. Their [illegible] Debra B.A. [illegible] and also Rhoda and Michael.



Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. GEOFFREY CHERLAK

[illegible] holds [illegible] Manchester Worcestershire [illegible] Worcester [illegible] still [illegible] Regina [illegible] Mrs. Cherlak [illegible] Mrs. Cherlak [illegible] are deceased.

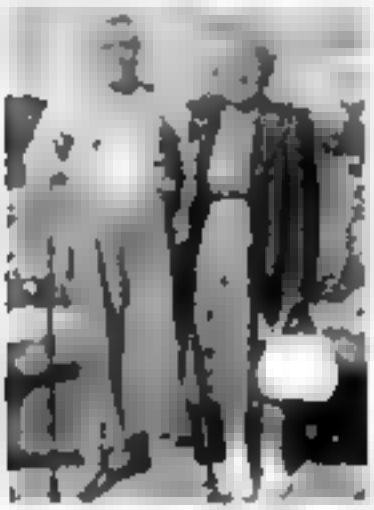
The [illegible] World War [illegible] received a [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] with a [illegible] during the [illegible] Russian [illegible] [illegible] Dragoons. [illegible] Division was [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] in the Regina area in [illegible] he was the target of [illegible]

Soon after [illegible] married Pamela [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Pamela was born [illegible] Chester in [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of opportunity [illegible] Chester. He [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] his home and [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Regina [illegible] 1929 to [illegible] his brother Clement [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was unable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

Mr. Nehru is interviewed by correspondents of the British [illegible]

Mahatma Gandhi Remains Absolute [illegible] the Indian Leader's Next Purpose" London Post and other periodicals.

MR. AND MRS HENRY A. LACHMERE

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] three children [illegible] and Mamie [illegible]

[illegible] personal [illegible] Square and is [illegible] home was one of the outstanding [illegible]

[illegible] and Ruth published some striking [illegible] Register [illegible] Railroad St.

They are both members of the [illegible] Baptist and [illegible] the Shield Society, the Hospitalers [illegible] the Ivy [illegible] Chapter [illegible] Ruth completing [illegible] degree in chemical engineering.

MRS. DOMINICK DARRAH

[illegible] the subject of [illegible] born at [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] the village of [illegible] educated [illegible] Mr. Darrah.

The [illegible] Darrah [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Darrah [illegible] the [illegible] Mrs. Darrah [illegible] the [illegible] Mrs. Darrah [illegible] Mrs. Darrah [illegible] Mrs. Darrah

Mr H. Dadyk

Mrs A. Dadyk

MR AND MRS. PETER WILLIAM DEMCHUK

Many Ukrainian immigrants flocked to Canada in the early part of this century. Among them was the Demchuk family from Profanowka, Bukovina in Western Ukraine. Peter Demchuk came to Canada with his parents in May 1903 and settled in the Pleasant Home district of Manitoba. The family cleared the land and settled into farming.

Peter married Annie Wintonyk at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, in 1908. Annie Wintonyk had come to Canada from Horodinka in Bukovina.

The couple settled in Stony Mountain where Peter served as a guard at the penitentiary. He joined the Regina Police Force in 1917 and the family moved to Regina. There he served as a detective as well as an interpreter whenever necessary.

Persons of the Ukranian Greek Orthodox faith decided to form a church organization in Regina. In February 1924, Peter Demchuk was one of the 32 persons gathered to finalize the plans for the founding of a congregation which later established the church known as Descent of the Holy Ghost.

Through the years Mr. Demchuk was actively involved in the church organization as well as in the cultural work of the Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment). He devoted much time and energy to Ukranian Orthodox religious life and the cultural activities attached with congregational development.

Though they loved their new adopted country and were proud to be Ukrainians they held a deep love

Mr. Peter Wm. Demchuk

Mr. P. N. Jere-Nnah

the New Homeland. They visited and were then great Unbelievers again. Her children are had two sons who are daughters. We have Mr. Jean Christ Ann Mat and Agnes who is in Nigeria.

Mrs. Jere-Nnah Sam on August ... the two hand passed away August ... 1964.

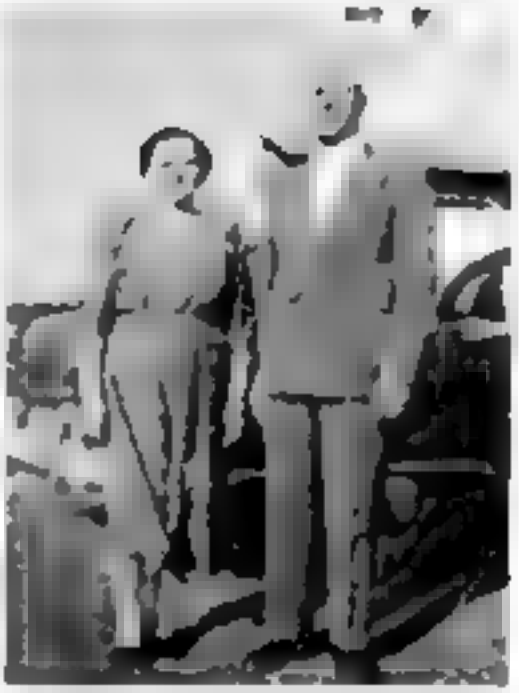
MR AND MRS IGNACE (NNAT) DIKE NDIBAI

Mr. Ignace Nnat was born in ... Nnat Ndibai family of Mbaitoli and Ikeduru area.

His young days ... greatly ... among Nnat and Nnatai people ... work on the ... He worked as a ... and ... and the ... Nigeria ... and ... Nnat ... Nnatai ... The ... Ignace ... the ... and ... with ... Nnat ... Nigeria.

... the ... Mr. Ignace ... great ... he ... giving.

Ignace ... Nigeria ... The ... had ... Nnat ... and Nnat ... Nigeria.



Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Nnat Ndibai

MR AND MRS JOHN DUSYE

... Mr. ... and ... the ... Mr. ... Mrs. ... Nnatai ... and ... Nnatai ... Nnatai ... and ... Nnatai ...

Mr. ... Mrs. ... Nnatai ...

He worked in lumbercamps at and Fort William the Thunder Bay area of Ontario as well as for the railway company.

After he worked in Winnipeg on the building construction trade and then moved to Montmartre Saskatchewan. Here he married E a Bulawa on [illegible].

He was instrumental in the building of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Ho[illegible] which was located on a farm south west of Candiac.

He decided to farm and purchased land in [illegible] the Montmartre district where he lived until 1946 when he retired to Montmartre.

Mr and Mrs Dutka had nine children John who died in 1964 Peter died in [illegible] Michael killed in action in Italy in 1944 Marion Mrs Paul Shipowick Kay Mrs [illegible] Anne Mrs Alex Obushowich Tom Bill and Daniel.

MR AND MRS JOE DUTKA

Mr Dutka came to Canada in 1927 from Western Ukraine where he was born January 25 [illegible] the village of Wasylchuwchi in the Buczacz district. His parents were Fedun and Parasia [illegible] Dutka.

On arrival in Canada he travelled to Winnipeg where he obtained employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway extra gang. He was stationed at Winnipeg, The Pas, Langan, Rosphern, North Battleford and Prince Albert. In 1931 he went to work at the coal mines at Bienfait, Saskatchewan where he continued to be employed.

He married Caroline Borotuke in [illegible]. Mr and Mrs Dutka have seven children Edward died in a coal mine disaster Pauline Gregoire Birch Island B.C. Lucy Mrs Salvin Edmonton Alberta Rose Marie Waddington Buffalo and Ron Joseph of Bienfait.

Mr and Mrs Mr and Mrs [illegible] Dutka

MR AND MRS ANDREW CLIFF

Andrew Cliff was born October 8 1895 in Divedovo Province Bulgaria to Pe and Wasia Cliff. He came to Canada in [illegible] as soon as emigration was permissible after the Bulgaria Turkish War. He travelled by Canadian Pacific Steamship Montrose and after 10 days landed in Montreal.

He worked at various employment on his first years in Canada from railway and bridge construction to tree labor in his brother's restaurant where was cheap. Andrew earned [illegible] and 5 cents an hour and wages employment often paid [illegible]

Mr [illegible] Andrew Cliff

and found work. In [illegible] he worked at the [illegible] system Nickel mine as a hoisting engineer. He remained there [illegible]

He moved to Saskatoon in [illegible] where he worked at various jobs on a flour mill, nurseries, gardens, dredger, main sewer and construction. Here he met his future wife Polly who [illegible] in a boarding house of Bulgarian immigrants. Polly had one son whom Andrew legally adopted.

He next worked on a harvest excursion in [illegible] and found employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway in Regina which was summer work. He worked in restaurants during the winter.

His first permanent position began in April [illegible] as a watchman in Lumsden, Saskatchewan where the small [illegible] for six years. He then served as foreman at Pinehurst [illegible] and remained there all [illegible] where he became a rail foreman. He then became a permanent foreman in [illegible] and [illegible] working in the following Saskatchewan communities: Bethune [illegible] Waterhen [illegible] and at Craven [illegible]

Being in ill health he retired at the age of [illegible] and moved to Regina in [illegible]. His wife died in February [illegible] and Andrew went to live [illegible] his son Peter who [illegible] with the Royal Canadian Air Force in Montreal and later in Edmonton where his son was [illegible]

Andrew [illegible] returns to Regina and lives with his [illegible] at [illegible]

He met Mrs Mary Mark [illegible] the widow of his old friend John Mark. They were married in [illegible] in the new Ukrainian Orthodox [illegible] of Holy Ghost. Mrs Mark had seven grown children. Andrew and Mary [illegible] were always [illegible] home and self-supporting. They lived together for nine years [illegible] Mrs [illegible] death in September [illegible]

Andrew [illegible] was [illegible] to get [illegible] recovered and lives with his son who moved to Regina after retirement from the R.C.M.P.

He continues his membership in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and his reading in Bulgarian, Ukrainian and English periodicals gives him much pleasure.

MR AND MRS HARRY EVANCHUK

Harry [illegible] was born to the [illegible] of Nicholas and Mary [illegible] on a farm in November [illegible]. He attended the village school [illegible] Independent until his marriage in [illegible]

Anna Hreno [illegible] Anna was born the village of Shevchenko, Manitoba [illegible] and was [illegible] August [illegible]

The young couple decided to seek a better future [illegible] Harry [illegible] in [illegible] Saskatchewan where he obtained employment as a [illegible]

[illegible] He worked long hours to earn the money for his wife's passage but on the [illegible] he had saved the required amount. Anna [illegible] from Shevchenko in [illegible] and he lived there for three years.

They moved to Saskatoon where Harry [illegible] the Department of Highways while Anna [illegible] worked as a learning lady. Here their son John began attending school.

Harry and Anna were joined the Ukrainian Orthodox [illegible] and [illegible] were active members. Anna was a member of the Ukrainian Women's Association.

They returned to Regina in [illegible] and transferred memberships to the Regina [illegible] organizations. They were financially generous to worthy causes.

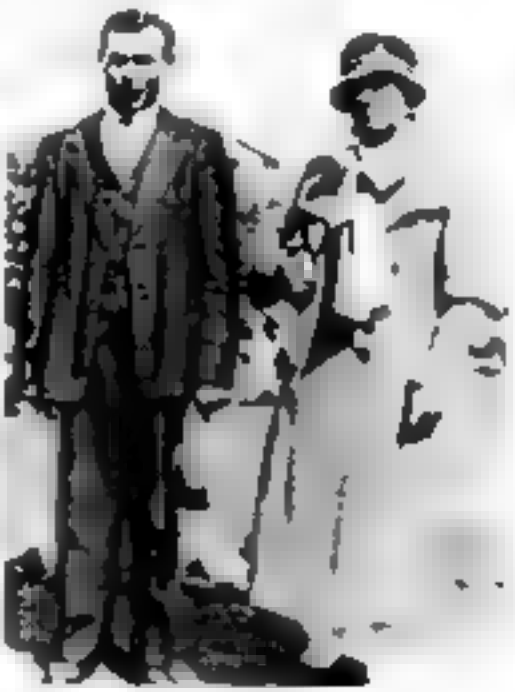
Harry [illegible] to the Ukrainian Voice and other Ukrainian journals.

Mr. and Mrs. Evanchuk had one son, John, who married Tillie Zaryanitsky.

Mr. Evanchuk died [illegible] and was [illegible] by his wife February [illegible]

MR AND MRS JOHN FEDOROVICH

John Fedorovich was born [illegible] September [illegible] in the village of Hlinsko, [illegible] Tarnopol, where he attended elementary school and had a



[illegible]

profession a teacher. he taught for a brief time in the

came from Eastern Ukraine and were of a historic family: one of their predecessors

Europe and his son, Rudolph, in February 1922

In 1917-18 he organized and taught in the first

teacher locally or in the homeland.

In 192. when the parish proposed to built a

to any given task as well as monetary assistance

He helped organize the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church Parish and with the blessing of Bishop

throughout the three prairie provinces

Canada and he organized a Hetman organization in

leading members of the Hetman movement

politics and helped organize the 'Liberal Club in the

Finally his health failed and he suffered from con

MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH FEDOROWICH

of Rudolph Jacob Fedorowich. November 26. 900 Prior to the partition of Poland in the latter part of the 18th century, Lviv was called Lemberg. Rudolph was baptized in the St. Paraskevia Greek Catholic Church by Father O.A. Vasilevske

He spent his childhood with grandparents in a village and later in Lviv with his mother who sent him

and his mother's maiden name was Thekla Vie

In 191 Mr. Fedorowich's father emigrated to

Society and of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish. He did not limit himself to Ukrainian matters

for Ukrainians. During provincial and federal elections his participation made him well known

Rudolph's mother came to Canada in 1921 to join her husband In 1922 the Ukrainian Army was

Red Cross helped to reunite him with his parents

His father departed for Canada as a political

advocating in Galicia for independence for Ukraine

and Technical School during the day. He took a mechanics training from 1922-25

from 1932-35 worked as a deckhand on a C.P.R.

He enlisted in the Canadian Army during the first

Mr & Mrs. Rudolph Fedorowich

dian Legion, the Ukrainian Free Kozak Organization and the Ukrainian Hetman Organization. The latter two believe in the restoration of democracy in Ukraine. He is also a member of the Corps of Commissionaires.

Mr. Fedorowich gives the following historical account: On September 8, 1914 when the Russian Army under command of General Russky and General Brusiloff defeated the Austrian Army and occupied western Ukraine capital city of former Austrian Province of Galicia known as Lemberg which had fallen to the Russian hands. The government of Russia gave orders and full powers to General Russky and Brusiloff of the Russian Secret Police to search homes of every Ukrainian Patriot "Separatist" and gave them orders to arrest those who were advocating the liberation of Ukraine from Russia. All homes of the Ukrainians were periodically invaded in the night by the secret police from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. and many prominent Ukrainians were arrested. That year I was with my mother when we were arrested and automatically sentenced to exile in Siberia without mercy or any defence. Somehow they found out that my father was one of the descendants of the famous Kozak leader Colonel Mykola Fedorowich and that his descendants fought under command of Hetman Ivan Mazepa in 1709 in Poltava. My grandfather and father belonged to the secret revolutionary party "Mazeppas Separatists" who were advocating an Ukraine free from Russia and planned to re-establish a free, independent and united Ukrainian Republic."

Mr. Fedorowich married Olga Lucyk in 1949. They had five children, Daniel, Myroslav, Alex, Eva and Rudy.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE FRYCZ

Theodore Fryez (Frytch) was born in 1862 in the village of Zavatka Rostanovetska, district of Stanislawow in Ukraine, which lies on the slopes of Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine.

In 1893 he emigrated to New Jersey, U.S.A. where he worked in the paper mills, coal mines and took any job available.

He married Paranka Chelak in 1894 she came from his native village.

The Ukrainian language weekly "Svoboda" published in New Jersey carried a letter written by Andrew Romanow of Wolseley, Assiniboia District, now Saskatchewan. The letter informed readers of free vacant agricultural homesteads in the area. Mr.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fryez

Theodore came alone to make arrangements. Arriving in Wolseley he met Peter Shpelisk who invited him to his home. He lived with his new friend for five weeks in their [illegible] and then he [illegible]

The organization of Ukrainian Orthodox church [illegible] in many areas of Saskatchewan. Such a congregation in the Netherby district in 193[illegible] built St. Michael's [illegible] Church. Mr. Fryez following his family tradition, became a [illegible]

[illegible] having left their daughter and her husband on the land. They moved to Regina where Theodore died in 942 and his wife Paraska in 1950.

The couple had six children: Mary Gdanski farmed at Cendac- died in the influenza of 9 8. Annie Hewako, who had 14 children: Dan, married to Helen Shmelik retired in Saskatoon; Nettie Jaworski lives in Regina; Eva, Shelskowski, 5 [illegible] Regina [illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible] Parents were William and Kaenia (from the family Chudiak) [illegible] and [illegible] with two others were also a daughter.

There were no social agencies to care for widows [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] in order to support her children. In 19 4, John's [illegible]

He served on the Russian Front and in Italy [illegible]

In June 1919 he married Aneta Kobyk. They [illegible] and son Sam to Canada and settled at Hubbard [illegible]

[illegible] the railway were difficult owing to the practice of "bumping" used by the railroads. There were many [illegible]

To keep a permanent home for his wife and farm [illegible] until his retirement in January 1957. The family con[illegible] Armed Forces at Edmonton, Michael, B.A., B. Ed [illegible]

[illegible]

Wasyl's parents, Iwan and Anna (Kozuk [illegible]

In the year 1921 he was married to Katerina [illegible]

The couple had three children, Wasylyna, Iwan and Wasyl, all of whom continue to live behind the

obtained for him. The loan had to be repaid first as Depression was on in earnest and jobs were

He tried for work on a Canadian Pacific Railway

He next tried Toronto. One night as he walked the

He returned to Western Canada and successful

Coulee, Pasqua as both laborer and foreman.

In 1936 Wasyl married Mary Shumeyko, daughter of Arseny, who came to Canora, Saskatchewan, in

906. The family lived one mile from Canora for 23

Mr. and Mrs. Fylypchuk are retired and live in Regina. They are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Ukrainian National Federation and the Senior Citizens of Regina.

MR AND MRS STEFAN GILEWICZ

The native village of Mr and Mrs Gilewicz was Muzylowychi in the Yaworiw district of the area known as Halychyna during the time of occupation by the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Western

Mr and Mrs. Gilewicz, Andrew Romanow family, Peter Shipinsk family and the John Kotylak family

The couple brought six children with them and

Mr. Gilewicz died in 191. leaving his wife with a

young people to hold dances and house parties during the latter part of the century's second decade and was also the host of hospitality and friendship.

Several of the couple's children are deceased. Theodore (Fred) in 1937. Paul 1970. Katie 1932 and Mrs. Shurber, retired and living in Regina, remains of the

and Mrs. Daisy (Warwara) Romanow of Moosomin.

MR AND MRS IVAN GREGORY

Ivan Gregory was born in 1880 in Vidonow in

friends at Simpson, Saskatchewan, until he found

born in 1889 in Tulwa in the Sanatyn district.

The couple lived at Simpson until 1938 when they

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Gregory

legists. Both remained employed until their retirement.

They were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Katerina was an active member of the Women's Association. During her retirement she passed many hours at beautiful cross stitch embroidery.

Katerina died June 196. and Ivan in July 1962.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL GREGORY

Michael Gregory was born in 1895 in Hlyneycia, Vashivci district of Western Ukraine then known as Bukovina. His parents were Panteleimon and Maria Gregory.

When Michael was 17 years old he emigrated to Canada and for several years he worked at Canora, Saskatchewan.

In 1920 (August 8th) he married Evdokia (Dora) Trebick and the couple lived at Preeceville, Saskatchewan for some time.

Evdokia Gregory is the daughter of Pit Trebick and Catherine Godjuk, she was born February 25, 902 in Touren, near Chernivtsi, Western Ukraine (Bukovina). Mr. Trebick came to Canada in 907 and his family followed in 1908 to Canora, Saskatchewan, where he was employed.

Michael and Dora Gregory moved to Regina March 25, 1927 with their three children, Doreen, Peter and Maria. In November 1928 the family became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory also joined the Provita Society.

The couple began a very active participation in the two organizations so dear to them. Michael served as president of the Church Parish for many years; he acted as recording secretary for 13 years.

Mr. Gregory realized that to preserve a culture one must teach the young the language. He taught Ukrainian School for many years and transmitted to his students a love of Ukrainian culture. He was also

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gregory

on the Advisory Board of the youth organization — CYMK.

Michael Gregory directed dramas at the Provita Hall and produced many Sunday evening performances. In the Provita Society he served as president, recording secretary and treasurer as well as on various committees.

During the Second World War he was a member of the Regina Rifle Regiment. he was also a member of the "Prostorsenet" (Canadian Division) from 1945 till he died November 4 '69.

Dora Gregory joined the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine, Regina Branch in December 1932. She has held executive positions and served on committees such as Sick Visiting, Advisor to CYMK and the Church Sisterhood of which she is an Honorary Member.

Mrs. Gregory was the Association's "Housedoctor" for many years and also served as a "Cook's Helper." She is a member of the Regina Ukrainian Senior Citizens' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory had three children: Doreen (Mrs. Paul Ortynsky) of Canora, Saskatchewan who has four daughters, Dianna, Mary Ann, Leona and Audrey; Peter married Betty Whitman and they live in Victoria, B.C. with their children Michael, Donna and Maria; Maria, Mrs. Jack Arnold, lives in Trail, B.C.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HEWALO

John Hewalo was born June 18, 1886 in Prylbitsi, Yavoriv, Western Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada

Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo

in 1913 and first worked in the Winnipeg area on railway construction. Adept at carpentry he followed his trade near Dysart, Saskatchewan.

He purchased land in the area four miles northeast of Montmartre where he farmed until his retirement in 1962.

In 1920 he married Annie Fryez who was the daughter of Theodore and Paranka (Chelak) Fryez and born in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo had fourteen children with eleven surviving at the time of writing.

John Hewalo participated in the organization and efforts of the Greek Catholic Church in Canada, until the Greek Orthodox Church was established. He was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Montmartre.

He had elementary education and enjoyed the periodicals, Ukrainian Voice and Canadian Farmer.

John died November 25, 1971. His widow resides in Montmartre. The children of John and Annie Hewalo are:

Pearl, (1921) Mrs. Wasyl Procyk, Regina, previously farming at Montmartre. She has three children.

Fred, (1924) married Lillian Demyen, farming at Montmartre.

Tina, (1926) married Tom Soames, two children living in Trail, B.C.

John, 1928, married Phyllis Oak, three children, living in Thunder Bay, C.P.R. engineer.

Evelyn, (1930) married Keith Spencer R.C.M.P., one child, live in Vancouver.

Elizabeth, (1932) married Dave Fleetwing who is a plumber in Calgary. They have two children.

Nancy, (1936) married Floyd Stoudt, have four children and live in Saskatoon.

Olga, (1937) married George Edl who works for the city of Calgary.

Mary, (1938) married Joe Cuberth of the U.S. Navy and they live in California — one child.

Murray, (1939) married Laureata Lavoy — farms at Montmartre — four children.

Dianne, (1941) married John Blattner who works for city of Regina. They have three children.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HNEDA

In the year 1927 John Hneda decided to try his fortunes in the new far away country of Canada. In March he left his home village of Tarashan in the Bukowina provinces of Ukraine. He was born November 23, 1902 to William and Catherine (Stanicky) Hneda in Tarashan where he received his elementary education.

After his arrival in Regina he obtained employ-

Mrs. John Hneda

Mr. John Hneda

went with The Dominion Linen Company where he worked for 25 years.

In 1928 he sent for his fiancee Olena Bobiuk to join him in Canada. They were the second couple to be married June 10, 1928 at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Regina.

Olena Bobiuk was born to Gregory and Paraska [illegible] native handicrafts at home.

John Hnatiw was a private trucker for a period before he joined the caretaking staff at the University of Saskatchewan; he remained in that employment for 18 years.

Dr. Riddell, who hired Mr. Hnatiw, said of John's [illegible] day to day attention to his duties." Mr. Hnatiw gave much assistance after hours; he would accept no payment for his "services to his friends." He also received an honourary life-time membership in the employees union, gifts from the University and personal gifts from friends.

A man of many talents, John Hnatiw has devoted much time and effort in the renovating of the Senior Citizens Centre. He is an accomplished bee keeper and has grafted many fruit trees for friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hnatiw are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Dupont of the Holy Ghost, of the Senior Citizens' organization, the [illegible] Province Society. Olena Hnatiw is an active member of the Daughters of Ukraine. Regina branch of the [illegible].

The couple keeps in touch with Ukrainian Canadian activities through the Ukrainian Voice.

They have one son John, a private trucker who is [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HRYCAK (IVAN HRYTSAK)

John Hrycak emigrated to Canada in 1912 from [illegible] where he was born in 1894. His parents were Hrynko and Kateryna (Riley).

[illegible] which being in Austria at that time, included instruction in German. In Canada he first settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba where he worked as a carpenter mason and installed gas piping.

Mr. Hrycak preferred farm work and in 1913 he moved to Moosomin where he worked as a farm labourer for four years.

In 1917 having purchased horses and some farm

Mr. and Mrs. John Hrycak

machinery to begin farming a three quarter section of land in partnership with Joseph Chay (Khay). Later he married Olha Bula, Mr. Chay's step daughter. They lived on the land until they retired to Moosomin in 1947. Mrs. Hrycak died in 1958.

The couple had six living children; Frank employed with the C.N.R. at Chelsea, Toronto, [illegible] Winnipeg, Manitoba; Yosaf, Regina; Marie Wilson, Regina and Mike who lives on the family farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Hrycak were members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL HRYCAK

Mikyta and Paraska (Diduh) Hrycak in [illegible], were the parents of Michael Hrycak born to them in [illegible].

He emigrated to Canada at the age of fifteen years working as a farm labourer in various parts of Saskatchewan. He married Rose Romanow of Montmartre in 1932 and continued to live on the land. She was born at Montmartre in 1911, to Frank and [illegible]. He was employed at intermittent employment with the Canadian National Railway as a sectionhand. He worked for the company from [illegible] when he was retired.

The couple had eleven children. They are as follows:

Margaret Gerniak of Moosomin; Marie Phillips, Calgary; Stevie (Stefania), Bonk, Squamish, B.C.; Janet Bonk, Glenavon, Saskatchewan; Terry

Mr and Mrs. M. Hrycak
Monumaitre

Zevniuk, Ottawa; Micheline Johnston, Cold Lake Alberta; Josephine Sooska, Saskatoon; Tommy Regina, Angeline Ruppinger, Regina, Harry and John in Regina.

Mr and Mrs Hrycak are members of the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Montmartre. They are members of the Senior Citizen and Ukrainian Catholic Men and Women's Organizations.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HUK

George Huk was the son of Stefan and Ksenia Huk of the village of Bobyatin in Western Ukraine where he was born.

He emigrated to Canada in 1912 and made his home in Regina until 1914. George witnessed the 1912 cyclone which ripped through Regina leaving much devastation in its wake. He was employed by the Street Railway Company for several years.

He had friends in the Kendor and Sokal districts these early pioneers were established on homesteads and appeared comparatively prosperous. Some owned horses — truly a symbol of prosperity. He decided to join his friends and worked for them. His duties included teaching their children to read and write in Ukrainian.

He returned to Regina in 1920 and became employed by the Canadian National Railway he remained with his employer until 1936 when he was retired.

He was a member of the Society of Prevyda in the period 1920-1924. His education in the Ukraine included training in various duties in the Greek Catholic Church. He used this training at St. Basil's Parish in Regina. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huk and family

George Huk married Sophie Furmaniuk in 1921 at Sokal, Sask. They had three children: Walter in Regina, served in the Navy until 1953; Olga, Regina; and Andrew at home in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL ILUK

Wasyl Iluk was one year old when in 1897 his parents, Peter and Paraska, decided to emigrate to Canada. They left their home village of Dornshevchi in the Zastavna district of Bukovina with fellow villagers, John Kurliak, Prokop Nykon, Huvhory Foniey, Wasyl Nadurniak, Theodore Churuk, Wasyl Skuhinsky and Yakow Wehnan.

Wasyl's father took a homestead after he arrived in Yorkton. The land was the S.W. 4-36-4-W2nd, which was 25 miles north east of Yorkton and now called the Dodwell district. He farmed with his parents until 1919 when he married Anne Salminaka. He purchased his own and which he farmed until 1946.

In 1928 Wasyl was elected councillor of the Rural Municipality of Sliding Hills which office he held for six years. In 1935 he became reeve of the municipality for three years. Other offices held were secretary of Dodwell shipping point, Secretary of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union for five years, secretary of Scallat School District No. 1633 for five years; Chairman of Bogusz School for six years; secretary of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church

Mr and Mrs. J. Kanuka

Glenavon, Saskatchewan, which he farmed for 17

Mike farming at Glenavon; Ernie (Slawko), Melville

Ralph Ernst), Glenavon

Mr and Mrs. Stek are members of the Ukrainian

num cultural and church matters through reading the Ukrainian Voice and the Vistnik.

(Tuchot) Kanuka January 1, 1897 in Ostopa

married in 919 in Ostopa

Saskatchewan and then homesteaded till 930.

The year 1930 was an eventful one for the family. Mrs. Kanuka and her son, Fred Ted, arrived from

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kanuka were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina and to the

educated and encouraged their efforts.

The couple had three children

B.A. and B.Ed. For some time

Jean Eloise married E.H. (Andy) Anderson of Regina. She is a trained nurse. Mrs. Anderson took an interest in civic politics and unsuccessfully ran for Alderwoman in Regina at [illegible] and Mrs. Anderson have five children, Debra Anne, Teresa Joanne, Gregory [illegible], Angela Marie and Paula [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL KAPSCZOWSKI

Michael Kapsczowski came to Canada in 19[illegible] from Maly [illegible] in the Ivano-Frankovsk district of Western Ukraine where he was born September 8, 903. His parents were William and Mary Senkiw Kapsczowski.

He came to Canada in 1927 to Kisbey in Saskatchewan and soon obtained employment with the C.P.R.

In 1937 Michael married Ann Kovach and the couple lived in such points as Pense, Estevan, Forget and North Portal. They retired to Estevan.

Mr. and Mrs. Kapsczowski are members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Kentrat.

They had three children. John in Calgary, Alberta, married Gail Dunbar and they have two sons, Michael and Mark. Mrs. Jean Ann Singer, Pine Lake, North Dakota has two daughters and Peter Wilfred in Estevan married Eileen Arnold and they have a son, [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. FRED KARAPITA

Fred Karapita, son of Paul and Pearl Karapita, was born at Jedburgh, Saskatchewan in 1905. His parents had emigrated to Canada in the year 1900 from [illegible] Yarmolyn district in Western Ukraine. They landed in Halifax and arrived by train at Saltcoats, Saskatchewan and later to their homestead at Jedburgh.

Fred attended elementary school in his home district and helped his father on the family farm. He married Margaret Prokopiuk of Wroxton, Saskatchewan, August 31, 1930.

Margaret's parents, Gregory and Helen Prokopiuk, emigrated to Canada in 1902 from Toporowce, Bukowina and settled on a homestead near Wroxton. There Margaret was born in 1905 and obtained her education at the public school.

Margaret and Fred decided to move south near Regina where as a couple he obtained employment on a farm. Eventually, they purchased their own land which they operated until 1970 when they retired to Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Karapita are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church where they devote much time and energy to congregational programs.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Karapita

The couple has three children: Edward; Eleanor (Mrs. Bernie Zaharuk) who has a son, Terry and Shirley (Mrs. Allen Buick) has a son Jason.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER KATRUSIAK

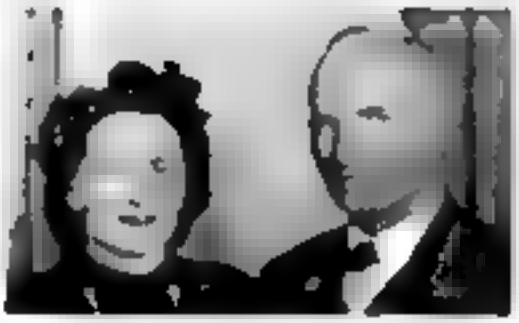
He was born in 1894 at the village of Zalesia in the Horinlyn province of Western Ukraine. His parents were John and Martha (Zacharkiw).

Alexander emigrated to Canada in 1913 and became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1918 he was promoted to section foreman. He was married in 1914 to Anna Tokar whose parents Anton and Maria Tokar lived at Estevan, Saskatchewan. He was later promoted again to the position of Road Master.

Alexander lived in the following centres: Moosomin, Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon and Vancouver. In Regina he belonged to the Ukrainian Conservative Association, the Ukrainian Credit Union and he was a Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Having been well educated in Ukraine [illegible] public school and two years of college equivalent, Alexander was well read. He subscribed to the Ukrainian Farmer, Ukrainian Voice, Regina Leader Post and the Readers Digest.

Alexander and Anna had two sons. John completed High School and enlisted in the Second World War where he served for three years. After dis



Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Katrusiak

charge he owned the C.P.R. work special training was provided by the Manager of the Hotel and became interested in the Manor with headquarters in Vancouver. He negotiated franchises in many in British Columbia, Alberta and as far east as Swift Current.

Joseph graduated from McGill University and is a [illegible]. He is superintendent of [illegible] Transcontinental Railway. He is married and has [illegible] children.

Mrs. Katrusiak died in [illegible] survived by her husband and [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. FEODOR KATRUSIAK

Feodor Katrusiak (Fred) was born May [illegible], 1886, in Zelena, Husiatyn, Western Ukraine. His parents were John and Martha (Zachariw). He received his primary education in Zelena and had [illegible] eight years of schooling.

In 1912 Fred emigrated to Canada and settled in Southern Saskatchewan where his brother Alex and family had already settled. He was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He was married in [illegible] to Miss Mary Kuzyk. They have [illegible] children: Joseph, Peter, Helen, Mary and Irene.

Joseph married Patricia Powers of Regina and has one son, Keith. He received a Master's degree in Sociology at Marquette University and teaches at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Helen after two years at university married James Lee and lives at Ste. Agathe.

Mary [illegible] Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Katrusiak are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina. Feodor is a member of the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Greek Union, C.P.R. Credit Union and the C.P.R. Union. They continue to reside in Regina, Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL KHORT (Known as William Short)

Wasyl was born on [illegible] in Kolbuszowa, Galicia, Austria-Hungary. He had [illegible] and began working in Kolbuszowa. Ontario where his brother Michael had been employed. He obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a [illegible] gang handling freight and worked at Winnipeg [illegible].

In [illegible] he came to Regina where he was employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on a steam project on the corner of Albert Street and 6th Avenue (now College Avenue). The project was abandoned [illegible] and the [illegible] have been [illegible] by the Museum of Natural History.

[illegible] he left Regina and [illegible] Chicago where [illegible] and there [illegible]. He returned to Regina in 1922 and acquired three quarters of land in the Can[illegible] district but never farmed [illegible]. He continued working the land until 1960 when he and his wife retired in Regina.

Members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church they were deeply involved in the organization of St

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Short raised six children. Mrs. Short [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. JOHN (IWAN) KOLYNYCH

[illegible] and Paraskovia [illegible] Kolynych [illegible] Novosilky, district of Yavoriv in Western Ukraine [illegible] married Maria [illegible] and had [illegible] Anna and Mykhaylo. [illegible]

[illegible] and worked in her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Bernard Korchinski

Mrs. Bernard Korchinski

Following the example of his father who was very active in community affairs Bernard showed diligence in the many facets of endeavour and endeavour. As a young school teacher he organized [illegible] which presented many plays including Shakespearean dramas mastered with enthusiasm. Many young persons owed much to their teacher who introduced them to the arts they later pursued and gracefully adorned.

Now did his energetic step of change. He organized [illegible] and sports groups and the Boy Scouts where he served as Scoutmaster for 26 years.

Music was always very important to Bernard. He was a bandmaster for several years and conducted school [illegible] high honours at Musical Festivals in the province.

During school vacations he often travelled throughout Ukrainian settlements where he helped to organize cultural, social, religious and economic groups. One of the latter is the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool today recognized as one of the most powerful farm producer [illegible] in the world.

He turned his attention to the political field where his first campaigned to elect Dr. W. Dragan who was to become the first Ukrainian member of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly and later for the election of [illegible] M.L.A. at Rathwell. In 1948 he himself was elected M.L.A. and skillfully represented the Redberry constituency for 8 years. The Premier [illegible] for the best interests and all round [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] participated in Bernard's activities and sports. He was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. An organization was set up to strengthen Ukrainian culture and at that time to assist the war effort. He has [illegible] to occupy positions of prominence at every level of the organization.

He played a major role in the organization of the Regina Multicultural Council which represents 31 ethnic groups.

Mr. Korchinski is married to Sophia Marsh of Rathwell. They have two children Bernadette [illegible] as a teacher in Saskatoon, Lesley Ann [illegible] and they [illegible] a grandson Mark of Calgary and [illegible] attending the University of Regina.

He enjoys such hobbies as hunting, fishing, golf, carpentry and painting.

He is a member of St. Athanasius Ukrainian Catholic Parish, of various Catholic brotherhoods, of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, United Nations [illegible] Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY KORPAN

In the area known as Halychyna or Galicia and [illegible] Western Ukraine there is a village named [illegible] in the Pidhaytsi district. It was the birth place of Harry Korpan who was born in February [illegible] and [illegible] He had three brothers and four sisters.

[illegible] emigrated to [illegible] and [illegible] a village in the district of [illegible] he [illegible]

He was inducted into the Austrian Army where he served for three years with the rank of corporal.

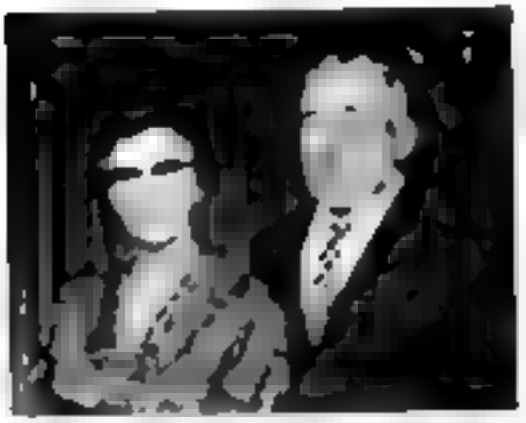
He succeeded in arranging his [illegible] and decided the new land in 1914 to join his cousin in Saskatoon. [illegible] Regina [illegible] the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Bridge and Building Department.

He purchased a combined grocery-butcher shop in 1920 and operated it until 1940 when he became employed by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board. In that position he worked until his retirement in 1954.

Mr. Korpan was a founder of the Ukrainian [illegible] Regina [illegible] the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada. He was [illegible] and one of the principle [illegible]

Harry Korpan married Mary Buchkowski on August 31, 1924 in Regina. Mary, the daughter of Stefan and Pauline (Prystupa, Buchkowski, was born December 9, 1905. Her birth place was the [illegible]

She came to Canada with her mother and [illegible] sisters, Annie and Julia) in 1909 to join her father who had emigrated in 1907.



The young family lived in Winnipeg for a [illegible] and then settled on a homestead at Komarno, Manitoba. There two brothers, Matthew and Nicholas, were born as well as sisters Katherine and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Winnipeg and in 1923 to Kenora, Ontario, to work in a paper mill. At the writing (summer 1976) he is [illegible] and has son Matthew on his Komarno farm.

Mary Korpan was a founder of the Ukrainian [illegible] Regina [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] Nonetheless she was also mindful of the needs of the [illegible] [illegible] the Army [illegible] and Welfare generally.

During the war years she represented her [illegible] at the Red Cross work shops where materials were prepared to assist the needy.

[illegible] the Cancer Fund, United Appeal, Mental Health [illegible]ng days and Blood Donor drives. She said it was [illegible] and she [illegible]

She is a member of the Provita Society, St. Andrew's College, Mohyla Institute, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Deacons of the Holy Ghost and the [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Korpan had [illegible] Helen [illegible] and John [illegible]. He served in the Royal Canadian Navy, 1942-1945 and lives in Regina. Agnes married Harry Trifunov of Southey. They have three children. Olive married William Zbytniuk and they reside in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Korpan died in 1963. His wife continues to reside in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER KORPUS

[illegible] the First World War many [illegible] families and young men left their native Ukraine to settle in a land of opportunity. Many chose Canada as did Peter Korpus who came in 1913 to join his brother John, who had emigrated the previous [illegible] Peter left the village of Mainiv, district of Mostyska where he had been born July 12, 1897. John was employed on a farm near Regina, but Peter soon obtained employment in Regina's very 'elite' restaurant, the Elite, and remained with the Elite [illegible]

In 1924 a young girl, Olga Wawruck, came to work in Regina and subsequently met Peter Korpus. They were married in 1926 and began their [illegible] enterprise of a Tea Room and Confectionery. In 1949 the couple sold the Tea Room and Peter

became employed at the Medical and Dental Building until his retirement.

Olga Wawruck Korpus is the daughter of Maxim and Mary (Krehvosin) Wawruck who were both born in Ukraine, in Koshlacky which is in the Zhavaz district. Her father, a skilled weaver, moved

[illegible]

for money, the couple emigrated to Canada where they found work for a farmer in Manitoba. Weavers were not needed and jobs scarce. Mr. and Mrs. Wawruck moved to Brandon where she kept

[illegible]

than continue in the city where prospects were very

[illegible]

Saskatchewan) was offering 160 acre homesteads for $10 in 1905. The young family sold their house and purchased two horses and two cows and settled

[illegible]

When one horse died, sturdy oxen were purchased

[illegible]

Neighbors helped to construct a log home

[illegible]

The spotless home became a halfway stop for priests, agents, travellers, including destitute people. Sharing was a way of life.

[illegible]

A new home was built in 1912 which had a shingled roof and painted wooden floors. The in

[illegible]

An elementary school was erected in 1915 only a

[illegible]

were no classes during the winter months. The father taught the children reading and writing in the Ukra

[illegible]

Olga recalls the importance of the $5.00

[illegible]

father bought and ran for his neighbors as well as

[illegible]

ing sheaves. A celebration was held to celebrate the

[illegible]

The sons took over the farm management though the parents remained until 1940.

[illegible]

[illegible]

sold, Olga Korpus worked in a ladies' wear store

[illegible]

Mrs. Korpus were members of

[illegible]

from Hoveles in the Terebowlia region of Western

[illegible]

the Sbisko district and remained in that area until 1919. At that time he became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and was posted at

[illegible]

for his wife Tekla and sons Stefan and Dmytro (Dan) to come to Canada; they arrived in 1921.

Michael and Tekla moved to Regina in 1927 where he continued at the C.P.R. In 1935 Michael passed away.

Tekla Kozlowski remarried; her second husband was D. Holenka. They first lived on his farm and

[illegible]

The family were members of St. Basil's Uk

[illegible]

When he was 20 years old in 1921 Steven came to Canada with his mother and brother Dmytro to join his father. He was born in Hoveles in the

[illegible]

He became employed by the C.P.R. and worked at Pregarve. He was later promoted to foreman of

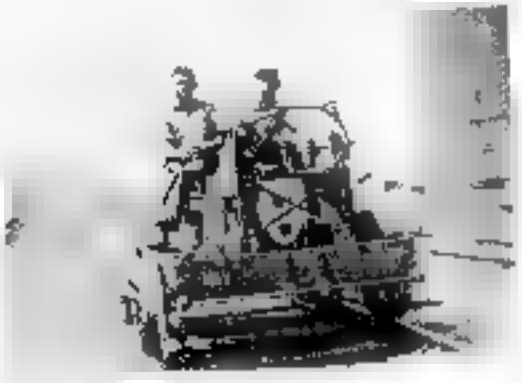
[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Koshowsk. and sons Dmytro and Steven

In 928, Steven married Nettie Chudchak and lived at Pasqua. He was promoted to foreman and lived at Roche Percee for 12 years. They moved to Regina in 1950: Steven died in 1951 after a lengthy illness.

The couple had two children: Gladys Kalynuke, Canora. She has two daughters Michelle and Paula. Ihor Michael married Sharon Erick and they have three children. Karen, Kathy and Greg and live in Kingston, Ontario.

They were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost. Gladys and Ihor were active and popular members of the Youth Association CYMK



Steven Koshowsk. foreman

MR. AND MRS. WASYL KOTYK

Jakiw and Maria (Klewchuk) Kotyk lived in Stowcham, district of Kotsman in Bukovina where their son Wasyl was born in 899. At that time Bukovina was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In 1917 during the First World War Wasyl was called to the Austrian army and served on the Russian front until 918. Roumania occupied Bukovina after the Armistice. He was again called to serve in the Roumanian army until his discharge in 1924.

He had an uncle Peter Kozak who had earlier emigrated to Winnipeg. Wasyl decided to emigrate to Canada too and in 924 spent some time with his uncle before he visited a boyhood friend Nikola Koraluk in Marchwell, Saskatchewan. He was advised to apply for employment with the Canadian

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kotyk

Pacific Railway and was hired as a sectionhand. Later he was transferred to Weyburn where he remained until his promotion to foreman and transfer to Rural, Saskatchewan.

He was married in 1893 to Anna Stefankopa whose parents Wasyl and Paraska (Kushneer) came to Canada in 1904 when Anna was 12 years old. Their native village was Ulychne in the Drohobytch district of Halychyna (Galicia). In the course of years he was transferred to the following communities, Hatfield, Portreeve and Lipton. He retired in 1964 and moved to Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Kotyk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. He has been a member of the Masonic Institute in Saskatoon and with his wife members of the Ukrainian Senior Citizen [illegible].

They keep well informed through reading the Ukrainian Voice, Regina Leader-Post and the Western Producer. Bearing in mind the high regard Ukrainians have for education they tried to provide it for their children who are:

John [illegible] a high school graduate, a Saskatchewan Government employee; Peter married with four children, graduate Manitoba Business School, operator; Elizabeth Kotyk married, two children, teacher; Mary married, two children, Mrs. [illegible] and Anna [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. MIKE KOTYLAK

In 1898 John and Mary Kotylak emigrated to Canada from Muzylowichi of the Yavoriw district in Western Ukraine. They first domiciled near Winnipeg, Manitoba where their son Mike was born in October. Two older children, Steve and Edna completed the family.

Mike's father obtained a homestead, S.E. 28. 14 10, near Wolseley and the family moved in 1902. The family lived with friends until their sod house was built. Prior to the time they owned a horse it was necessary to walk the 16 miles to Wolseley for supplies.

Lipton was founded in 1908 and was only 6 miles distant from Mike's home. He recalls herding horses at age 10 and the terrible catastrophe which befell his family when four horses were killed by lightning.

Mike's family donated land in 1913 for the first Ukrainian Catholic church in the community.

When Mike was 18 years old he operated a newly acquired threshing outfit — a Case tractor and separator.

In 1919 he drove the new Maxwell Touring car his father purchased for $1,450.00.

Mike had three brothers and five sisters; all brothers became farmers.

Mike married Annie Lesko in 1925 and began farming on a half section of land. Their start was poor owing to the depression. Some of the prices of the duties are: 5 head of cattle for a total of $37.00; 2 hogs at $5.00 each; wheat 18 cents a bushel; barley 4 cents; oats 5 cents; eggs 5 cents a dozen and 1 gallon cream for $ 14.

Mr. & Mrs. Mike Kotylak

Mike converted his Chevrolet Touring car into a [illegible] after the Right Honorable R.B. Bennett who was Prime Minister at [illegible]

Mr. Kotylak says "but, those buggy days were happy days. People got together at house parties and had a good time dancing"

The economy changed and Mike was able to [illegible] in 1946. He farmed until his retirement in 1959 to live in Regina. His son Theodore took over the [illegible]

Annie Kotylak was born to Paul and Helen Lesiuk in 1908 at her husband's village. Her father came to Canada in 1913 and his family followed him in 1914. They lived at Montmartre where Annie's father worked as a railway sectionman. In 1920 their house was moved to a farm in the Candiac district

A family tragedy occurred when Annie's 16 year old brother Bill drowned while hooking Easter Sunday on Scott Lake. She recalls the family poverty which forced the children to attend school in their bare feet. They walked three miles to Netherby School. Once it snowed and they had to run home in the snow barefoot it took them half an hour and still brings on "cold feet" when they think of it

She worked very hard on the farm and at age 13 assisted with land breaking

Mr and Mrs. Kotylak raised three children Theodore on the family farm and Catherine and Elizabeth in Regina

They are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian [illegible] Regina, and the [illegible] Ladies

MR. AND MRS. PHILIP (FYLYP) KOTYLAK

Philip grew up in Muzylowychi, District of Yavoriw, Province of Galicia in Ukraine. It was the village where he was born in 1896.

During World War I he served for three years in the Austrian Army The Polish occupation at the end of the war created much political and economic [illegible] Philip's decision to [illegible] to emigrate to Canada. He [illegible] sports and joined his brother who one year earlier had settled at Montmartre, Saskatchewan

As a farmhand he earned the unheard of amount of $195.00 in eight months The down to night work was heavy, hard and arduous; in Galicia he had worked similarly for no financial return. Canada was indeed a land of miracles and opportunity to young Philip

He married Xenia Kuchbat in 1928 she was born 903 in his neighbouring village of Pryliychi to Ivan

Philip and Mrs. Kotylak

[illegible] and Irena Kuchbat. She had come to Montmartre a year earlier

Philip's brother Peter became a widower with a little girl. Xenia undertook to mother her husband's [illegible]

The brothers purchased adjoining quarter sections and began their farming operations.

The land was abundantly covered by bush, trees and stumps. The [illegible] A certain part of the soil worked diligently and hard: the land was cleared.

The depression of the 1930's made land payments difficult. Unlike many they did not lose their land. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, knowing the character of the men, did not press for payments.

The couple had four children, Joseph, now farming his father's land, Katerina Kachmar at Montmartre, Maria MacGuire in Calgary and Irene Johnson at Kendal, Saskatchewan

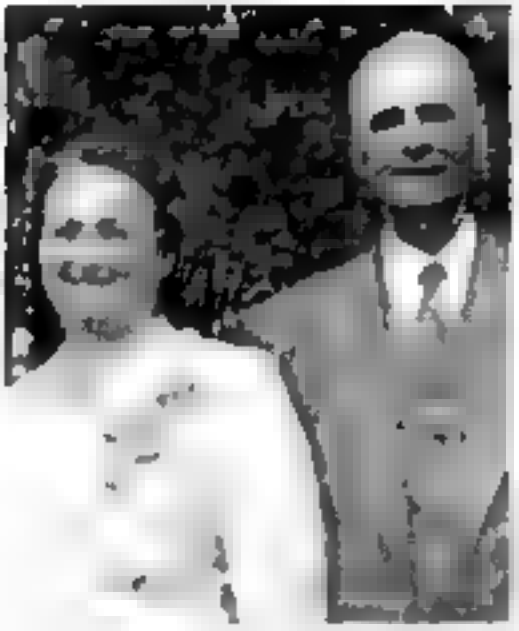
Mr and Mrs. Kotylak were both educated in Europe in Ukrainian, Polish and German. They are members of St. Michaels Orthodox Church in Montmartre

MR. AND MRS. HNAT KOSAKEWICH

Mr. Hnat Kozakewich was born to Hrynko and [illegible] left his native area, the village of Ulychny, district of Drohobych in the province of Galicia, Ukraine and in 1903 came to Canada

He filed for a homestead at Cowdrey, the area was then known as Assiniboia before the creation of the province of Saskatchewan.

He married Anna Burkey in 1905 and four children were born to them before her death in 1915 These are Mary Krebesuk, Ivana, Pear



Mr & Mrs Hnat Kozakewich

Shevchuhatch, Goodeve; Mike at Melville; and Matt in Goodeve.

In 1916 he remarried. His wife, Kateryna Sawchyn was born in 190 to Wasy and Maria (Kostyrychka) in Hnat's native village. She came to Canada, to Fenwood, with her parents in 905. Marriage at 15 to a widower with four children was fraught with many problems. Her strong personality helped her to cope with four stepchildren and the thirteen children she bore. This couple is an outstanding example of strength, fortitude, endurance and self-sacrifice of early Ukrainian settlers who used the ideal of education for these children as a driving force. One must recall that most of the children were ready for higher education as the depression engulfed the world. Yet the strength of family dedication persevered and enabling most of the family members to obtain a good education.

Members of the second marriage are Joseph, Municipal Secretary at Crooked River; Annie Dumka, Goodeve; Jack (Ivan) Georges, B.C. a resort owner; Bill (Wasyl) Ont. c.a. Administrator Toronto; One Rose Pethick, Fenwood; Alex (Alko) Sask. Govt employee; Swift Current Saskatchewan; Andrew school principal, Toronto; Alice Lena, Zwarich, Goodeve; Boris, real estate, Edmonton, Alberta; Margaret (Marie) Hatyk Melville; George (Yuri) Goodeve; Elizabeth Sawchyn, Saskatoon; Peter, draughtsman, Saskatoon.

MR. AND MRS. PETER KOZIAR

Peter William Koziar came from the village of Kolodiyevka, county of Skalat in the province of Galicia in the Ukraine where he was born. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1899 and settled in the district of Ladywood, Manitoba. Peter had three brothers, Anton, Paul and John and two sisters, Mary and Tessa.

He attended Canadian schools and graduated in

Mr. Peter Koziar

Mrs. Peter Koziar

philosophy from the University of Manitoba with a B.A. degree with high honors which earned him the

Peter married Eugenie Demchuk and spent the first years as a schoolteacher in rural Manitoba du

daughter Wanda. During his articleship he assisted many Ukrainian immigrants to obtain their Cana

daughter Vera was born.

as a founder of the Ukrainian Cultural As sociation of Prosvita where his various talents

When admitted to the Bar by the Law Society Peter opened a law office in Canora, Saskatchewan and his family moved with him. Here he was also a and Ukrainian culture generally. He taught choirs

cupied various elective offices including that of Mayor of Canora. During the opening ceremony of the newly built church he carried the huge bell on his shoulders into the belfry.

MRS. EUGENIE DEMCHUK KOZIAR

Eugenie Antonia is the daughter of Maxim and Tosefa Demchuk and came to Canada with her province of Galicia, Ukraine. She had three

school and may have been the first Ukrainian girl to become a stenographer in that city. The Ukrainian

tion of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church she the duty of preparing a charter for the organization later transcribed and which were used in the

Peter Eugenie and baby Wanda moved to Regina

instrumental in the founding of the Prosvita culture certs, banquets and lectures. Mandolin orchestras leadership and for many years was a choir conduc

With the organization of the National Women's Association the Regina women's club became an af

where she obtained employment in the

In Regina she taught Ukrainian school, organized a children's mandolin orchestra and worked with the serial it moved to the Ukrainian Voice. She donated a Women's Association Museum in Saskatoon.

to Saskatchewan and Canora after the Second World War. She resumed her work with choirs and

In 1966 Eugenie Koziar was part of the Canadian and reside with her daughters in California renewal of friendships. The Ukrainian Women's As 976; it is her hope and ours, that she will be able to

MR. AND MRS. DAN DYMYTRO KOZOWY

cupied by Austria. His father died when he was years old and his mother later remarried leave home. The shortage of horses and labor

Mr. Kozowy and his family returned to their vil

Mrs. Dan Kozowy

Mr. Dan Kozowy

When he was 22 he was recruited to a year s service in the Polish Army

Joseph married Mary Hamau in 926 she was the daughter of John and Anastasia Hamau of Nahirce. Mary was born there June 5, 1906. During the First World War she lost her father in Italy

The policy of open emigration to Canada was appealing to the young couple. Dymitro saved and borrowed the $158 necessary for passage to Canada and arrived in Saskatoon in the spring of 1927 He obtained farm work at Earl Grey

The farmer was unable to pay wages and Dymitro left with only enough to buy clothes, food and a ticket to Regina. He did various work until he obtained work with the C P R It was casual and in the winter he worked for room and board at various farmers.

Carefully he saved his money and his wife joined him in Canada in 932

Accommodations were scarce and they often lived in C.P.R. bunkhouses. Until 945 he worked part time at Balcarres, Duval and Strasbourg He became a foreman in 945 at Wheatstone but left his family in Strasbourg for education purposes.

The family moved to Nokomis in 947 where there was a good school and in 950 to Osage where a good section house was available. They lived there for 15 years and retired to Regina at 2120 Fleury Street.

Mr and Mrs. Kozowy had two daughters, Nancy Karpinka of Calgary, and Elizabeth Kozowy of Vancouver Both girls completed high school and took university training Nancy in education and Elizabeth in nursing.

MR AND MRS. WILLIAM KRAWCHUK

Mr William Krawchuk emigrated to Canada in 1920 from Ukraine where he was born in 1898. He came to a new land to seek a better way of life and was sponsored by his brother Nickolas He settled in Disley Saskatchewan, where he worked for the Canadian National Railway

William Krawchuk married Pauline Kulbaba, February 4, 924 in Winnipeg Their son Stanley was born in June 1927

The family moved to Regina in 937 where Mr Krawchuk retired from the railway in 954 and became involved in real estate.

Pauline Kulbaba Krawchuk was sponsored to Canada by her older sister Mary and emigrated from Ukraine in 922 she was born in 905 She settled in Winnipeg on a job at the Fort Garry Hotel where she was employed until her marriage to William.

She died in 195 at Regina at the age of 46. Her relatives reside in Winnipeg William has brothers in Buenos Aires, Argentina and in Ukraine as well as a sister in Edmonton.

Their son Stanley married Lesia Boychuk The couple has four children. Donna, Karen, Terry and Alan who, all live in Regina.

STEFAN KUCZMOJ

Oleksa and Ustyna Kuczmij were the parents of Stefan who was born in 1904 in Wasylkiwci in the Ternopil district of Western Ukraine

He emigrated to Canada in 1928 and obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway He was stationed at Carievale as a section man and was

[illegible] capacity at Polonia, Shoal Lake and Bienfait [illegible] to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in Bienfait

He is married and [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. DYMETRO LASKO

[illegible] Lasko, was born March 30, 1899 in Budanov, West [illegible]

He received his elementary education in Ukraine and [illegible]

[illegible] his companions had emigrated to Canada. He decided to join them in the new world and also emigrated to U.S.A.

Dymetro obtained employment in the mines at Bienfait where he worked for many years.

He was married and with his wife became a member of the Greek Catholic congregation of St. Peter and Paul.

The couple had two daughters, Emily, Mrs. [illegible] Peter and Frances, Mrs. [illegible] graduated with two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasko are deceased.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY LUZECKY

Henry Luzecky was born in the village of [illegible], near [illegible], Province of [illegible] on August 1, 1902. He emigrated to Canada leaving [illegible] April 1923. He arrived by ship in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

By train he travelled to Western Canada and obtained work [illegible] Alberta. He left Alberta to work in Cardiac, Saskatchewan where he was employed by various farmers for 3 years. He [illegible] stooking and threshing during the 1930's.

[illegible] Henry was born on 1908 in Lundar, Manitoba, to Joseph and Maria Romanyshyn who emigrated to Canada [illegible]

[illegible] Henry and Anna left Cardiac to live in Regina where Henry obtained employment on an extra gang for the Canadian Pacific Railway. During [illegible] he worked at various jobs. His wife [illegible] for two years at a bindery and also [illegible] enough money to purchase a house.

Mr. and Mrs. Luzecky have one son Wasyl [illegible] of work who is married to Eleanor Pyra. He lives in Regina and works for the Government of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Luzecky obtained employment in Regina in

1943 at the city power house where he worked for [illegible] years until his retirement in 1968.

The family have been devote adherents and members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church where Henry serves as an Elder. Mrs. Luzecky is a member of the Church [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH MALAWSKI

Joseph Malawski was one of six children born to Lawrence and Anna (Zakrashewska) Malawski in [illegible] a town [illegible] where [illegible] on [illegible] Market in Poland and [illegible] Commonwealth region. A [illegible] Paul died during the First World War.

Joseph left Europe in 1928 to emigrate to Canada; he first settled in Benson, Saskatchewan where he worked on a farm. He moved to Regina where he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway. He remained with the company until his retirement in [illegible].

Mr. Malawski married Mary Fedchuk November [illegible] They [illegible] had [illegible] Mrs. Anne Thompson and Lawrence, both married and living in Regina.

Members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic [illegible] the [illegible] were active participants within the Ukrainian community. Joseph was a member of the church executive for many years as well as a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood. He died February [illegible], 1970 after a brief illness.

Mary Malawski was the daughter of Nicholas Fedchuk and Anna Hewryk and was born [illegible] in [illegible] Province. It was [illegible] that [illegible] where Alexander [illegible] Ukrainian Parliament [illegible] lived

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Malawski

Mary emigrated to Canada in July 1927 to join her sister Tessie, at Dysart. Later she moved to Regina to work there she met Joseph Malawski whom she married November 12, 1933 at St. Basil's in Regina.

Mrs. Malawski continues to serve her church through active membership in the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League.

MR. AND MRS. MYRON MALOWANY

Myron and Katherine Onyschuk Malowany were both native to the village of Horodenica in the Halicz district of Galicia, now Western Ukraine Myron was born January 1, 1884, and his wife June 1892

Taking an example from the many Ukrainians who emigrated to Canada, Myron also left his homeland in 191 and settled in Sault Ste Marie, Ontario. He obtained employment in a smelting factory and worked there until 1921

Katherine Onyschuk first emigrated to the United States in 91 and worked in a woollen factory in New York for a year before coming to Canada she married Myron on May 12, 912

The couple decided to move to western Canada in 192 and settled on a farm in the Kamsell district near Craven.

Myron continued farming until July 25, 1951. when he passed away

Mr and Mrs. Malowany had 5 daughters and 2 sons. Mrs. Malowany resides with her son on the farm at Craven.

They were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Regina since the parish was founded.

Mr. & Mrs. Myron Malowany

MR. AND MRS. NIKOLA MARUSIAK

The province of Bukovina in Western Ukraine was the birthplace of many Ukrainian pioneers in Canada. Nikola Marusiak was born in Frumtall in Bukovina. November 23, 1894 to Peter and Katherine Magasiuk Marusiak

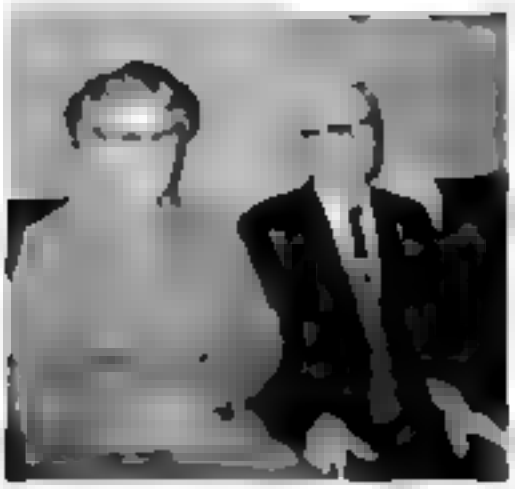
His father decided to seek his fortunes in Canada and set out alone to prepare the way for his family He sent for them as soon as possible and they arrived in Regina in December 19 2

Nikola worked at carpentry before being employed by the Moose Jaw Brewery for three years

He obtained employment at Regina with the Western Manufacturing Company and served them for 38 years until his retirement.

Nikola married Anna Lupchak who came to Canada as a young child with her parents and her brother John. Tragedy overtook the small family when both parents perished in the influenza epidemic of 19 9. The two children were raised by an uncle

Mr. and Mrs. Marusiak have three children: Mary Schatz, Regina, John and Dmetro (Mike) in Regina.



Mr. & Mrs. N. Masnick

Mr. and Mrs. Masnick

Both sons are civil servants with the provincial government.

The couple are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. They maintain membership in the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Credit Union, the Peter Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon and St. Andrews College in Winnipeg. Nikolai is a Director of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and has served as treasurer of the Church Board.

Educated in the Ukraine he supplemented his learning in Canada. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and the Ukrainian Herald.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS MASNICK

Olga Masnick (Masnock) was born in 1902 in the village of Koshisky, province of Zbaraz in Western Ukraine. Her parents, Wasyl and Natalia Dilorowsky with their seven children emigrated to Canada in [illegible] landed in Halifax and proceeded by train to Brandon, Manitoba. After a long and tiresome [illegible] Fedoruk. Wasyl had previously spent two years in the U.S.A. and had acquired a minimal knowledge of English. Friends sheltered the family until the father found a house for them. He had obtained employment as manager for the Patmore Nursery and Seeds. They remained in Brandon for seven [illegible] and moved to Hyas, Saskatchewan.

[illegible] forced Wasyl to follow the advice of his countrymen and move to a farm. In 1920 they moved to Hubbard, Saskatchewan and made their home on a farm [illegible] memories an alert mind full of many memories.

Olga married Joseph Nolony, February 23 [illegible] Zalischyky. Their first home was in Moose Jaw where Olga's husband was a section foreman for the [illegible] lengthy illness Olga's husband died in 1930.

In order to support her son and herself, Olga moved to Regina to find employment during the hard years of the depression.

In 1939 she married Nicholas Masnick, a widower who had come to Canada as a young [illegible] born in the village in 1892. He lived with his sister Mrs. Chorobyam and her husband in Winnipeg. Later he was employed on farms in the Wakaw district [illegible] and two daughters.

Crop failure and scarcity of remunerative farm jobs led Nicholas to move to Regina where he first [illegible] the Saskatchewan Liquor Board. He became a [illegible] Board [illegible].

During his lifetime he was an active member of [illegible] member of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society and a [illegible] the Ukrainian Orthodox church and was its active

supporter Nicholas Matsuck died in January 1968 at the age of [illegible].

Olga's son Ivan is a high school teacher in Ker[illegible] where he moved in [illegible] after serving as principal of the High School in Frobisher. Ivan enlisted in the armed forces where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the Canadian Armoured Corps. After his return in 1945 he stayed at the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon until he obtained his B.A. and B. Ed degrees from the University of Saskatchewan. At the moment he and Vera Kirchner, B.A. whom he married in 1948

They have two children, Alexis and Donna who followed their parents to the University. Alexis is working on his Master's degree in engineering while Donna has received a Canada Council grant for Calligraphic Art. His talent led to an exclusive show at the University of British Columbia Art Gallery.

Olga Matsick continues to reside in Regina and is an active member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and its Women's Association.

MR. AND MRS. PETER MATLOCK

Peter Matlock emigrated to Canada in 1910 from the town of Rosnista, in the Dolyna district of Western Ukraine. There was much emigration in progress at that time. Peter hoped to better his fortunes in the land of opportunity and freedom.

He found fellow countrymen who had settled on land in the Lipton area.

He married Ann Pawlowski who came from his home village in Ukraine. The couple purchased farm land at Disley, Saskatchewan where they lived until 1930.

At that time they bought a home in Regina to enable their children to benefit from city schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Matlock were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Ann Matlock maintained an active membership in the Ukrainian Women's Association. The couple subscribed to Ukrainian and English periodicals and maintained an active interest in the community.

A tragic accident claimed the lives of daughters Olga and Irene as well as son Peter. Surviving children are: Mary (Mrs. William) Gnatt, of Regina, Eileen (Mrs. Cy Morris) of Fort Qu'Appelle, who had three children, Diana, JoAnne and Richard, Emily (Mrs. Walter Bisbey) of Melville, who has [illegible] Walter and Leonard and a [illegible] Saskatchewan, Frank and Ted who have a son, Ted, Jr.

Mr. Matlock passed away at [illegible]

KATHERINE MISKEW

Katherine Miskew (nee Pukesh) was born on November 19, 1904, in the village of Mostyska

Katherine Miskew

county of Rawa, Halychyna. She was the daughter of Paul and Katherine (Romaniw) Pukesh, who came to Canada in 1909 and settled in Regina. She received her education in Regina and Toronto, and worked for many years as secretary at the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Mrs. Miskew has been very active in the various organizations in Regina for 21 years from her teenage years. She is an honorary charter member of the "Prosvita" National Home, where she participated in drama, choir concerts, debates, etc. She also sang for many years in the church choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox Parish. In December of 1924 she attended her first annual convention of the P[illegible] Institute in Saskatoon and was delegated and over the years of the organization has she never missed an annual convention, until 1948. In 1926 at this convention, the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada was organized and when she returned to Regina, she was a co-organizer with Mrs. E. Kozar, of the Ukrainian Women's Organization "Daughters of Ukraine) in Regina, and [illegible] years and president for 3 years. She was also secretary of the "Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Regina Branch.

Mrs. Miskew was very active in youth and sports organizations. In 1927 at the annual convention of

Mr. & Mrs. I. Molsuk

enough to save money for the purchase of a cattle truck. He was a successful cattle buyer until he bought a grain elevator partnership.

He sold his share of the business and moved to Prince Albert in 1940. There he opened a restaurant [illegible] which he sold before it opened and moved to Victoria, B.C.

He was engaged in buying houses which he remodelled for sale. Eventually he built an apartment house.

It bothered Steve that no Orthodox Church existed in Victoria. Along with other [illegible] faithful, he bought a building which served as their church. The building burned down; several older members died and Steve suffered his first heart attack. During his convalescence he decided to move to Kelowna where his sister Anne lived. He [illegible] here.

They joined the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Kelowna and other Ukrainian organizations. They subscribed to the Ukrainian Voice and the Journal Promin. Mrs. Molsuk was an active member of the [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Molsuk had [illegible] Mary died in 1937, while William resides in Victoria, B.C.

Steve Molsuk died in January, 1974.

MR. AND MRS. STEVE MORRIS

The Village of Opal, Alberta, was the destination of Steve Morris when he, with his mother and sister, came to Canada in 1923. They left their home in Kolomi, in the district of Kolomea in Western Ukraine, where Steve had been born on June 7,

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Morris

1899. He worked on his half-brother's farm at Redwater, Alberta.

The crops froze in July 1921 and led to much hardship. Steve left the farm to work in the coal mines at Nordegg in Alberta. He did not stay long in the mines but worked in lumber camps in Elko and Cranbrook as well as in Ontario.

He returned west in 1922 to Regina, obtained employment on the Lismore farm in the Pense district.

Steve obtained a section man's position with the Canadian Pacific Railway and worked at Regina, Winnipeg and Crossfield, Alberta.

In June 1925 he obtained employment as a carpenter for the Western Manufacturing Company at Regina and lived with his aunt Mary Morris. He married Annie Luba on November 21, 1925 in St. Michael's Church.

He worked in the carpentry trade until 1937 when he suffered an accident and was put on compensation owing to back injuries. Following his accident, although confined in a cast for his back, he would often repair bicycles, sharpen saws and do woodworking.

Mrs. Morris was a member of the Catholic Women's League at St. Basil's Church and served on the kitchen committee. Her hobbies were gardening, embroidery, crochet, knitting, sewing and cooking. Since she suffered a stroke on [illegible] the residents at Extendicare Nursing Home where her new hobbies are liquid embroidery and painting. Her special joy is reading as well as the Ukrainian radio program from Yorkton.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris children are: Helen (Mrs. John Genaoreik), Regina, an over 30 years employee of the Government of Saskatchewan; Tena (Mrs. Wilkins Hamelinck), Regina; Olga (Mrs. Gordon

[illegible] and Elizabeth [illegible]

Her memory was commissioned by Mrs. Hosen [illegible] work.

Anna [illegible]

[illegible] Anna Andrievich [illegible] August 16, 1902 in the Village of Kozchiev, five [illegible] Stomsolova region. Her parents, Joseph Andrievich and Paranka (Matvoev) brought her with them to Canada in May, 1912. (See Joseph Andrievich [illegible]

[illegible] were settled on a homestead completely covered with bush. Only stock roots remained unallocated by [illegible] 2. Much hard physical labor ensued in order that land be cleared for a farmstead. It comprised of a [illegible] assisted the newcomers. People dependent on one another became so close that almost a familial attachment existed. Lack of oxen and horses emphasized the need for co-operation.

Anna's parents and their neighbors placed God

[illegible]

learning and freedom [illegible] Through concentrated effort a [illegible] school, Big Horn, was built two miles away from Anna's [illegible] roads made the school inaccessible in the winter [illegible] services only three times a year, the people met [illegible] Thus the little structure served to keep their [illegible] to God and to their neighbors ever fresh.

Anna was [illegible] migrants who came from Yaroslav in Western Ukraine, [illegible] Plain and had the advantage of learning English. He and Anna were married and two children, Sam and [illegible] marriage, Anna was widowed. She moved to Regina [illegible] God and in the pursuit of an education. Her parents [illegible]

Sam and Louise completed high school and further education. Louise became a government [illegible] World War II he obtained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and was the director of a military band. His university career later was marked by many awards [illegible]

[illegible] to Anna, whose [illegible] exceptionally intense and close.

[illegible]

A year after her children were married [illegible]

[illegible]

William Mudry, born January 14, 1904, was the [illegible] Western Ukraine. His mother came from the Zinuk [illegible]

[illegible] family to Canada. The severe typhoid epidemic of 918-19 in Ukraine brought about the death of [illegible] William's 35-year old mother on May 9, 19 9 leaving [illegible]

[illegible] their father was able to arrange for their immigration to Canada. Michael joined his father in 1925 in the [illegible] cain permission to emigrate. He came alone in 1926. [illegible]

He travelled through England to Quebec City by ship arriving September 24, 1926. From the port of [illegible] by train to Lamont, Alberta.

The depression, followed by the Second World War, kept the family apart. His wife died and the [illegible] Siberia and the other in Kirghiz region.

[illegible] depression unendurable and in March 1928 came to [illegible] department. Here he worked for 4 years until his [illegible]

[illegible] membership in the Prosvita Society and the Ukra[illegible] 928. For many years he has served as cantor in the [illegible]

[illegible] a widow, whom he married and whose life history [illegible] their subscriptions to such periodicals as the Ukrai[illegible] 0808.

Mr. William Mudry

[illegible] PETER [illegible]

Peter's father Michael came to Canada in 191[illegible] Ukraine. He worked for the C.P.R. until he earned enough money to send for his wife and son Peter. In 923, Peter who was born October 7, 907 came to Canada with his mother Martha, born Pavchuk to join his father who had purchased a farm at [illegible]

Plagued by the depression and crop failures Peter's father sold his farm and moved to Regina [illegible]

Peter began his work with the C.P.R. in Regina in 933 when he also married Julie Wasylew in [illegible] Canada in 930 from Solotiv, district of Stanislav [illegible]

The couple has one daughter Jenny who married Frank Wilson in 196[illegible]. They have one grand daughter Janine Renee and live in Regina

Mr and Michael Novosad and Jean
Note. Parents of Peter Novosad and Jean Sarlowski

Peter remained with the C P R until he was retired. He and his family are members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church.

MR. AND MRS. MIKE ONESIUK

Mike Onesiuk came to Canada in 1913 from Berchonet near Chernovci in Western Ukraine: it was there he was born to Jacob and Helena (Serna) Onesiuk. October 21, 1891

His destination was Saskatchewan and more specifically, Bienfait. He had various occupations in the mines, in farming and with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Onesiuk is married and has two daughters Mary and Helen in Estevan.

Mr and Mrs Onesiuk belong to the Greek Orthodox faith. He is a member of the "55" and Over Club, and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Educated in elementary schools in Ukraine he furthered his education in Canada. He subscribes to the Canadian Farmer Free Press and the Country Guide.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN ONYSHKO

Stefan Onyshko spent his boyhood in Makowisko, Yaroslav district of Western Ukraine where he was born December 20, 1899. His father was Yakim Onyshko and his mother Katerina Kristan Onyshko. One of five children, Stefan had three sisters and one brother. At the age of 10 years he lost his parents and went to live with his aunt Nastia Skalnick. He received his schooling in Makowisko.

His two married sisters Anna Tesmich and Maria Buchkowski had emigrated to Canada. They encouraged their brother to join them and Stefan came to Canada in June 1913 landing first at the Montreal seaport. He lived with his sisters for a short time and Regina became his permanent home except for several short intervals when he was employed elsewhere.

Mr. & Mrs. Stefan Onyshko

Mr. Onyshko worked on the Edmonton Vancouver passenger train as a cook. Later he obtained employment in a Regina hotel where he worked as a chef for twenty five years until his retirement.

Stefan met and married Julia Yatsyna in May 1928. The marriage was solemnized in the newly built church of the Ukrainian Orthodox congregation in Regina. It was the first marriage in the new church, and in 1960 their daughter Sonia's marriage was the last. The couple had three children Zenon and Stefan who died in childhood, and Sonia who later married Neil Moffat and lives in Calgary. The Onyshko's have two granddaughters Linda and Donna.

From the first few weeks of his stay in Regina Stefan became involved with the Prosvita Society and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He participated in choirs, dramas and all activities of the social cultural community.

Like most Ukrainians he always had a deep respect and desire for learning. Well read, he is a

long time subscriber to the Ukrainian Voice, The [illegible] papers and magazines were his contacts with [illegible] Ukrainian books to his library. The reading was enjoyed by his wife Julia who shared her husband's [illegible] membership in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Julia Tasaryn Onyshko was born October 3, 1906 [illegible] parents were [illegible] and Nastia Tasaryn. Orphaned at age 2½ years Julia spent her growing up years in various homes of relatives.

Her uncle, Hrihorey Shevchenko, had emigrated to Canada and lived in Edmonton, Alberta. He encouraged, persuaded and assisted her to also migrate to Canada and the age of [illegible] She lived in her uncle's home but soon became employed.

She met Stefan Onyshko in Edmonton and married him May 22, 1928 in Regina which became her home.

Julia received her elementary schooling in [illegible] and supplemented her education by attending night school in Canada.

Even as a young bride she became a member of the [illegible] and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Over the years she participated in the cultural activities of the Regina [illegible]

The Ukrainian Women's Association began in Regina under the name "Daughters of the Ukraine". A true daughter she has worked since her marriage to advance Ukrainian culture.

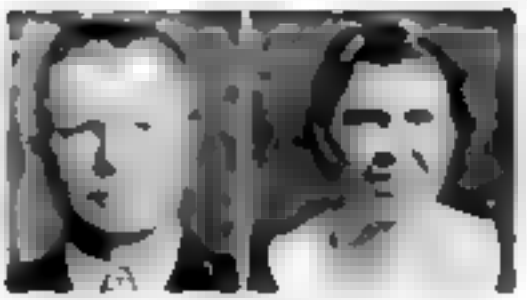
While living in the home of her uncle Hrihorey Shevchenko she was present at the formation of the Edmonton Branch of the Association when 25 women gathered to found the branch.

[illegible] friendship acquired many friends in Regina whom they meet at the Senior Citizen Centre and church [illegible]

Mr. Onyshko died in May [illegible]

[illegible]

The family of Kazimir Palyga lived in Kozlov Borszany, in the Ternopil district of Galicia, now Western Ukraine. There Kazimir was born February 2, 1886. As a young boy he worked in the fields of the Pan, a large landholder. Wages were meagre and the young man was very ambitious. Though only 16 years old he obtained a loan from a friend for his passage to Canada.



Mr. and Mrs. Kazimir Palyga

[illegible] the C.N. Railway. Later, he worked for Mr. Gosk[illegible]

Like most Ukrainians Kazimir wanted to own his [illegible] The land was poor and Kazimir found work as a [illegible]

In May, 19[illegible] he married Anastasia Dukas whose birth place was Zawidka in the Kalusz district of Ukraine where she was born December 27, 1905.

[illegible] at age 9 years Anastasia endured many hardships as her [illegible] for her keep for other people. Her older sister Dora, [illegible] sent for Anastasia to join her at Colfax where she lived.

There was no employment opportunity in Colfax. Anastasia proceeded to Regina and found restaurant work. Shortly after she was married and reunited with Kazimir in Colfax. They moved five [illegible] Kazimir continued his employment with the C.N.R. [illegible] Members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its adherent organizations.

In 1938 the couple decided to move to Chilliwack in B.C. where the climate is milder. Anastasia found work with a Frozen Food Co. Mr. Palyga died in [illegible] Mrs. Palyga moved to Sudbury, Ontario where her sister Dora resided. In Sudbury she married George Jakov in 1964. he died in 1975.

[illegible] and Mrs. Kazimir Palyga had two sons, Tom and Joe. Tom, a pharmacist, married Anne Bolesuk and they have two girls, Paula and Kathy. Joe married [illegible] farming and they have three [illegible] Carol, Lori and Kerry.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL PANASIUK

The village of Yuszka in the district of Sokol in Galicia, Ukraine was the birthplace of Michael [illegible] 'Dydyk' Panasiuk and the date was November 24 [illegible].

Michael married Anna Hawka in 1923 in Yuszka [illegible].

He came to Canada in 1929 and worked at the [illegible]. During winter months he worked for his board only.

His wife died in 1932 before he was able to bring [illegible].

[illegible] to the former Eva [illegible].

[illegible] farming. A son Hryhory was born to Michael and [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Panasiuk are members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER PATRYLUK

[illegible] were both born in the village of Havche, district of Terebowlia in Western Ukraine. Peter on April 29, 1898 and [illegible].

Peter's parents, Nykola and Anna Patryluk emigrated to Canada with their family in 1913 and resided at Seech, Manitoba.

Olena's parents, Wasyl and Maria Chudchak [illegible] Shoal Lake, Manitoba and Seech, Manitoba. Later they homesteaded in the Oakburn district of [illegible].

In the year 1920 Peter Patryluk and Olena Chudchak were married at Seech, Manitoba. They [illegible]. Peter became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Com[illegible] years, though on the land yields were not much, to serve in the Canadian Army. He was retired in [illegible].

[illegible]

With their move to Regina they soon sought an [illegible] activity. Peter became one of the founders of the [illegible] the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine, the Regina branch. She was awarded a [illegible].

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Patryluk were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Deacon

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Patryluk

of the Holy Ghost; the Ukrainian Society of Previta, Ukrainian Credit Union; Ukrainian Co-operative Association; Ukrainian Insurance Society and the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's of Regina.

[illegible] Force while Bill saw service in the Canadian Navy.

[illegible] Olyne have three children; Terry, Bob and Marian. [illegible] William is a department head with the Saskatchewan Government Telephones, he and his wife Irene also have three children, Perry, Marlene [illegible].

After a lengthy illness Peter passed away March 29, 1974. Mrs. Patryluk continues to live in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY PENAK

Harry Penak was born in 1895 to Panko and Olena Penach who lived in Rothoche, District of [illegible].

As a young lad of 17 he emigrated to Canada in 1912. His first employment was in a glass factory [illegible] earned him $1.25 in wages. He left the factory and [illegible] gang situated at English River in Ontario.

He came to Saskatchewan in 1918 when he [illegible] hours a day and his wages were $2.75; a labourer earned 20 cents an hour at that time.

[illegible] the young couple decided to climb [illegible], Saskatchewan. The drouth led to poor crops and the Penaks sold their farm in 1935. They decided on a [illegible] Gronlid and remained there until 1960.

They moved to Saskatoon after selling their [illegible].

Harry and Pauline Penak are active members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and [illegible].

M. H. Peniak with his Extra gang at English River, Ontario, 1917

Mr. and Mrs. Peniak

They had two children: **Harvey** married **Pauline Bendel** and they have one daughter and six sons, Gerry, Mark, Greg, Don, John and Peter and daughter Pedie. Harvey works for the City of Regina. Elizabeth (Mrs. Irving Clark) is a graduate nurse; she and her husband have two sons, David and Lawrence.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PETRYNA

Justina Korol was born June 3, 1893 in Sidoriv, Husiatyn District of the Ternopil Region of Western Ukraine. There were nine siblings in the family.

Justina Petryna

Justina's mother died and it was thought unnecessary to send Justina to school. Instead, at age seven years, she was caring for infants. When she grew up she worked on the landlord's field which had been rented by Jewish tenants. The workers prepared their own meals which often consisted of bread with onions or garlic. Beef was a luxury one ate at Christmas and Easter.

In 1913 twenty six young people left the village to emigrate to Canada via Vienna; Justina travelled with her brother and was the only girl in the group. Her brother's first attempt to emigrate was foiled

when he was detained in Germany for "poor eyesight"

[illegible] decided to stay in Montreal where the brother searched for work and Justina worked as a [illegible]

In 1916 she married George Petryna and eventually left for Western Canada to search for employment. They arrived at Brandon with [illegible] and after [illegible] Edmund, Evangeline (Evelyn) and Arthur.

They moved to Regina in 1920 where Mrs. Petryna secured employment in an office cleaning.

In Regina they joined the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. There she worked as [illegible] organizing [illegible] and sang in the choir.

Mrs. Petryna [illegible] in 1966 by many publications such as the Red Banner. A detailed history [illegible] and events attended [illegible] personalities from [illegible] camp.

Mrs. Petryna spent a month in her native village in 1966 and again in 1973 when her grandson Craig Allen accompanied her.

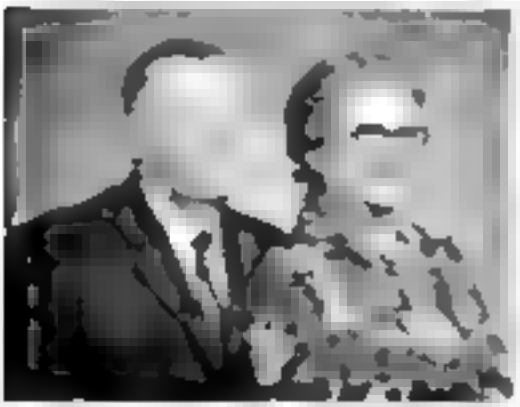
Mr. and Mrs. Petryna had a family of 2 girls and 5 boys; there are 8 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL PIDLISECKY

Wasyl Pidlisecky was born January 4, 1907 to Kyrylo and Julia (Panko) in Rozkwiw, a village in the [illegible] district of Western Ukraine then Galicia. He completed his elementary schooling in his home village.

He married Parania Mowak in November [illegible] after which they moved to Bienfait.

They have [illegible] and [illegible] Bienfait [illegible] daughter Anna. They retired to Bienfait where Mr. Pidlisecky found employment as a C.P.R. section man, a miner and [illegible]



Mr. and Mrs. Pidlisecky

Wasyl and Parania are members of St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bienfait as well as members of the Ukrainian National Federation. Mr. Pidlisecky subscribes to many English and Ukrainian periodicals and newspapers.

They have three children: Anna Fraser, registered nurse in Winnipeg; she and her husband have 6 children. Mary Barwinsky, registered nurse now in Winnipeg. She has four children. Bohdan, an engineer in Montreal has two sons and lives in Montreal.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PROCYK

William emigrated to Canada in 1914 just prior to the outbreak of the First World War. He joined his brother John at Lipton, Saskatchewan. Known as Wasyl Protsyk, he was born in 1898 in the village of Muzylowychi, Yanoviw district in the province of Galicia in Ukraine.

After his arrival he worked as a farm labourer for four years. He moved to Minnemaxie and worked there until 1922 when he purchased a quarter section of land and began farming on his own.

He was married in 1923 to Mary Lasowey whose parents, Andrew and Kataryna 'Horoschak' came to Canada in 1898 to Dysart, Saskatchewan from Horodok in the Yaloyiowski district of Ukrainian [illegible].

The couple continued farming until 1967 when they retired to Montmartre. They are members of the [illegible] Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Montmartre. The family of eight children are:

Genowefa Jacob, Fillmore, Saskatchewan. Dan [illegible], Fillmore, Victoria (Mrs.) Mamchuk, Wawa, Montmartre, Mary (Mrs.), Montmartre, Adam, Montmartre; Nancy, (Natalie) Centralia, Washington, U.S.A. Sam, Irene, Montreal at Montmartre.

THE PROCYKS STEVE, DMYTRO AND WILLIAM

Steve

In the spring of 1913 Steve Procyk came to Canada from Muzylowcki in Western Ukraine to the home of a cousin, Fred Chauchick at Waller River, Manitoba. He found various employment he worked on farms, in bush camps and three years on a railway. He had only one goal — to earn enough money to bring his family to Canada. He teamed his boyhood friend, John Kotylak, at Candiac just before he returned to Ukraine for his family.

The Arch Wasyl War stopped him there and he did not return. It followed that his sons, Dmytro and William, arrived on the dream.

Dmytro

He was born in 1909 and emigrated in 1928 sponsored by a cousin, Mike Harasym, of Sifton, Manitoba. He worked there for some time and then went to Moosmartre, Saskatchewan, where there were many farmers from his homeland. He was employed on farms during the Depression until 1938 when he purchased land five miles north east of Moosmartre. In the same year he married Ann Dacko. He operated his farm until 1974 when he retired to Indian Head. Dmytro and Ann Procyk have three sons, John, Peter and Boris, each farming his own land. They have one daughter Eileen.

Mr. & Mrs. Dmytro Procyk

Dmytro Procyk was a founder of the Greek Orthodox Church in Moosmartre to which he and his family belonged.

William

In October 1936 William known as Bill joined his brother at Moosmartre. He was emigrated at age 18 for he was born in March 1912. He too was employed on various farms until in 1939 he was able to purchase land seven miles north east of Moosmartre. He married Pearl Hewko in November 1940. They moved ten miles south of Cowbank in 1948 and lived there in their retirement in 1970 when they moved to Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. William Procyk

The couple had two sons, Michael and Dennetry and a daughter Stephanie. Dennetry married Linda Gesuch and has a daughter Kathy. Stephanie, a nurse married Murray Hunter of Saskatoon they have three daughters, Lorelie, Roxanne and Cynthia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Procyk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. They are also members of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER PROCYSHYN

Peter Procyshyn was born in the Hamton district, Saskatchewan, in January 1[illegible]. He was the son of Alex (Ilia) and Yustina (Romanuk) Procyshyn who emigrated with their parents in 19[illegible] from the province of Bukovina, then Austro-Hungary, now Ukraine. Alex was born in the village of Docoshivtsi and Yustina in the village of Shashkivtsi, both in the Stawchan district.

Mrs. Peter Procyshyn was born Mary Shewchuk on May, 19[illegible], also in the Hamton district. Her parents came to Canada in 1897 from Bukovina. Her father was Ivan Shewchuk and her mother Magda (Lena) Tkach. Both were born in the village of Docoshivtsi in Bukovina.

Both sets of parents, having come to Canada as

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Procyshyn

Gothic district. It was in this area that he attended

wife, attended the Mennonitelt School

and trained in Canada and England before he

he returned to Canada. He purchased a livery business in Rhein, Saskatchewan and operated it

engineer at the Leuwonone Power house in North Dakota, U.S.A.

weberyard until 1926. Wasyl married Olena Cheripita who was born in Canora, Saskatchewan

Cheripitta; they had emigrated to Canada in 1899

where Wasyl was employed as carpentry until 1933

Mr. Pachala was an active member of various Ukrainian organizations, Prosvita, Ukrainian Wa

They have two daughters, Della (Dominica)

Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina. In

Adam, a

Mr. and Mrs. Prosvyta are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and the Ukra

of farming they were members of the Saskatchewan

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE PRYMA

Theodore Pryma was 78 years old when he passed away September 18, 1974. He was born in

Mr. Pryma worked in the

ber 23, 1924, they lived in the city a

retirement by keeping himself occupied in his

Mr. and Mrs. Pryma had six children: (Mary) Mrs. D. Serbin, Regina; Ollie Prima, Calgary (Madeline) Mrs. J. Hodgins, Burnaby, B.C. Peter Surrey, B.C. Bill, Regina; and (Valerie) Mrs. M

MR. AND MRS. WASYL (EDWARD) PACHALA

Mr. Pachala was born on the outskirts of

Canada in 1896. His parents Petro and Yustina

gloom up on the prairies

He returned to Canada and England before he

he returned to Canada. He purchased a livery business in Rhein, Saskatchewan and operated it

engineer at the Leuwonone Power house in North Dakota, U.S.A.

weberyard until 1926. Wasyl married Olena Cheripita who was born in Canora, Saskatchewan

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Mr. Pachala was an active member of various Ukrainian organizations, Prosvita, Ukrainian Wa

They have two daughters, Della (Dominica)

MR. AND MRS. METRO MIKE GOMANIUK

He married Vasilina Pidhachuk in 1922 and

Metro started the Pilot Butte Sand & Gravel Co.

Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina. In

Gravel loading in modern times

Club. He received his schooling in Bukovina and learned English by himself.

The couple had two children, a son, George, and daughter Alice. George, deceased December 26, 1974 married Margaret Patrick while Alice married Mike Zahariuk. There were three grandchildren, Kenneth Zahariuk, Gail Romaniuk and Donald Romaniuk.

Mr. Metro Romaniuk died January 2, 1968 at age 79. Mrs. Romaniuk resides with her daughter in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Metro (Mike) Romaniuk daughter Alice, son George

Gravel loading in the early days by Mike Romaniuk's gang

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW ROMANOW

One of the earliest Ukrainian emigrés to this province was Andrew Romanow. Born in 1864 in Muzylowychee, district of Yaworow in Galicia, now [illegible] Andrew was an only son. He married Anastazia Bula in 188[illegible]

At that time Galicia or Halychyna was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Army service was mandatory and Andrew was inducted in 1882 to serve for three years.

Around 1897 when Dr. Joseph Oleskow, a Ukrainian professor of Lviw organized the giant emigration of Ukrainians to Canada, Andrew sold his property and left for Canada.

The promise of 160 free acres of land lured many Ukrainian peasants to a land of independence and freedom.

Mr. and Mrs. Romanow with four children arrived at Neudorf, Assiniboia, September 7th, 1897 and spent the winter there with friends.

Next year Andrew took a homestead 18 miles south of Wolseley, Saskatchewan, described as N.E. 30-14- 0. Four miles west was the French settlement and village of Montmartre.

A [illegible] Western Railway branch line was built in 1907 extending from Brandon to Regina. It ran through his homestead and led to the founding of Cardine village five miles east.

The Roman Catholic Church in Montmartre served the people until 1908 when a Roman Catholic Church was organized in Cardine. It served the Polish element and the Greek Catholic Ukrainians. Andrew was a member of the first church board. Other members were his son Danko, Wasyl Shiplack and Fred Shiplack.

The Ukrainians longed for their Greek Rites and decided to establish a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Three trustees were elected to undertake the organization. They were Andrew Romanow, Ivan Gilewych and Wasyl Shchepanski. The church, Holy Ghost Ukrainian Greek Catholic, was built in [illegible].

Mr. Romanow was a progressive man and purchased the first steam threshing machine in the area. He threshed for himself and his neighbors.

He was a school trustee of the Fallowmead School [illegible] in 1908. They had seven children: Daniel, Frank, Maria Shchepanski, Anna Procyk, Steve, Eva and Mike. All are deceased except Mrs. Anna Procyk who lives in Regina.

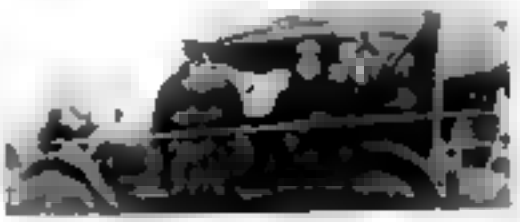
Andrew passed away in 1920 and his wife in 1935.

MR. AND MRS. DAN ROMANOW

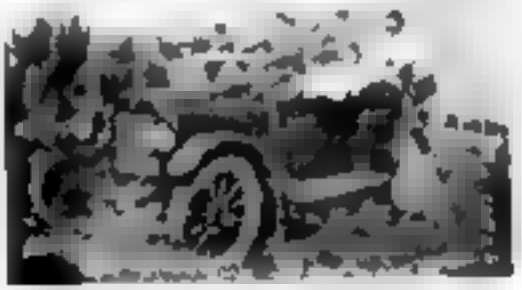
Danko Romanow was born to Andrew and Anastazia Romanow in 1882 in the village of Muzylowychee, district of Yaworiv in Halychyna, now Western Ukraine.

His parents, with their children, emigrated to Canada in 1897 and settled in the Neudorf district. This lay in the Assiniboia district of the North West Territories which preceded the creation of the

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Romanow



Mr. and Mrs. Dan Romanow



Mr. and Mrs. Dan Romanow and family

Province of Saskatchewan. Danko worked on various farms in the Moffat and Greenville areas for [illegible] years.

He took a homestead in 1904 officially known as NE28-26-10 West of 2nd Meridian, what later became the Candiac district. The same year he married Rosalia Slabiak of Candiac.

He was a founding father of the St. Joseph's [illegible] Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Fallowmead district and only half a mile from his home.

Dan Romanow served on the Fallowmead School [illegible] many years.

Mrs. Romanow died in 1934. In 1948 Mr Romanow retired to Montmartre leaving a son on the [illegible] farm. He died in [illegible] 30, and Mrs. Romanow had a family of nine children. The children are: Mary Jarzynuck, Montmartre; Sophie Chirwice, Candiac; Helen Proctor, Watrous; Barbara Curtis, Michigan; Joseph, Montmartre; Michael, Montmartre; Andrew, Penticton, B.C.; Paul, Regina; and Annie Carroll, deceased.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK (HRYNKO) [illegible]

Mr. Romanow's parents Andrew and Anastasia (Bida) Romanow lived in Mazykowycin, in the Yaworiw District of Galicia in Ukraine. It was there that Frank was born in 1890. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1897 and settled in the area known as North West Territories, the homestead was identified as N.E. 30-4-0.

In 1907 the Canadian Northern Railway was built from Brandon to Regina and with it emerged the villages of Candiac and Montmartre. There had been an earlier village of Montmartre built by French settlers from Paris about 1893 but it was [illegible]

Frank was married in 1909 to Maria Slabiak, the daughter of Piotr and Maria (Torobiewska) of Ostrowiec, Lubachow district, Poland. Maria was born in Poland and emigrated to Canada with her parents. They also came in 1903 to the area known then as Wolseley, Assiniboia, North West Territories. The family settled in the present district of Candiac, Saskatchewan.

Frank and Maria Romanow farmed jointly with Frank's father for six years. In 1915 he acquired [illegible] operating the farm until his retirement to Mont[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Romanow

members of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in rural Candiac area as well as St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Mont[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Romanow had eleven children. Stefan died in infancy. John at age 17 years and [illegible] B.C. Rose Hrycak Montmartre, Jeanette Kacmarski, Candiac, Walter on the original farm at Montmartre; Tommy, Beechy, Sask. Joice Yosyfyna) Robert at Grand Centre, Alta. and Peter Vancouver, B.C.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH ROMANOW

Joseph Romanow was born in 1910 at Candiac, Saskatchewan to Danko and Rose (Slabiak) Romanow. He worked on the family farm until 1938 when he found employment on farms at Liberty and Imperial and later at Langham, all areas are in [illegible]

He married Katie Romanow in 1943 and rented a half section of land at Somerside. He moved to the Montmartre district in 1945 where he continued his own land in 1950. He remained on the farm up to his retirement in 1973. With the sale of the land the [illegible]

They have two daughters. Joanne Bank [illegible] farm at Glenavon, Barbara is employed at Regina at the Medical Arts Clinic.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Romanow

Mr. Romanow received his elementary education at Fallowmead. He and his wife are members of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Candiac.

MR. AND MRS. STEVE ROMANOW

Steve Romanow was born in 1899 at Wolseley which at that time was in the District of Assiniboia and part of the North West Territories. His parents, Andrew and Anastasia (Bula) had come to Canada in 89 from Ukraine. They settled in the Fallowmead district, twenty (20) miles south-west of Wolseley.

Mr. Romanow received his elementary education at Fallowmead School where he finished Grade Eight. His parents sent him to the mission school in Silton, Manitoba but young Steve became homesick and returned home.

After his father's death in 920 Steve continued to live with his mother and to operate the family farm. In 1927 Steve married Daisy (Warvara) Gilewicz who lived in the neighborhood. She was born September 28, 903 at Wolseley to Steve and Anne (Mokrosky) Gilewicz.

The Romanow and Gilewicz families were part of the first settlement in the area to be later known as Montmartre and Candiac districts.

The first settlers all came from Muzylowycha village, Yaworow district in Halychyna, Ukraine which at that time was known as Galicia in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Steve and Daisy Romanow continued to operate the family farm until Steve died in 1970; the following year his wife retired to Montmartre leaving the farm's operation to a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Romanow were members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Candiac.

The couple had eight (8) children: Alex, of Regina; Mrs. Betty Bloom, Edmonton; Mrs. Connie Shmigelski, deceased 1960; Mrs. Olive Kotylak, Montmartre; Mrs. Kathy Lawko, Regina; Edward, Regina; Mrs. Elaine Brown, Winnipeg, and Ronald in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN RYCHLO

John Rychlo's native land was the province of Bukovina, now Western Ukraine. He was born in Shashkivci July 7, 1895.

He decided to emigrate to Canada, arriving in 191 , to work on a farm at Albertrose, Saskatchewan. In 927 he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a section man. He was promoted to section foreman in 1944.

Mr. Rychlo married Josephine Kohut in 1924. Mrs. Rychlo was born July 7, 908 in Canora, Saskatchewan to Wasyl and Annie Kohut.

John and Josephine Rychlo were members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Bukovinian Orthodox Church and the organizations, Society of St. John and Herman Organization.

They had two sons: Ernie (Veronica) and Barney (Bohdan).

Mr. Rychlo died in 1953.

Mr. and Mrs. Rychlo

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE SADOWSKI

Theodore Sadowski was born in 909 in Rows Ruska in Ukraine. He was educated in Lviv. During the Second World War he was a prisoner of the [illegible] months. When Russia and America signed a treaty he was liberated. He served with the 8th British-Polish Army and received the Polish [illegible] and other decorations. He came to Canada in 1946.

Jean Sadowski was born to Michael and Martha Nowosad in Nokomis, Saskatchewan on March 30, 1924. She lived at Simpson until her parents moved to Regina in 1941. She attended elementary and secondary schools in Regina and in 1942-44 served with the Canadian Women's Army Corp.

She graduated from the Toronto General Hospital as an X-Ray Technician. She was employed by the Anti-T.B. League in Saskatoon and Fort San from 1945 to 1955. She later worked in medical offices, the provincial government and in the federal civil service as a field officer, Canada Assistance Plan.

Jean married Theodore in 1952. He was engaged in a furniture refinishing business. The couple belong to the Greek Catholic Church.

In 1975 Jean was transferred to Victoria, B.C. where the couple [illegible] their home.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SAWKOW

Eva Sawkow's parents, Mary and Mikyta Wawruck, came to Canada in 1899 from Kozhinky, Zbaraz in Ukraine and settled first in Brandon, Manitoba. They moved in 1905 to Hubbard, Saskatchewan to a homestead and it was there that Eva was born.

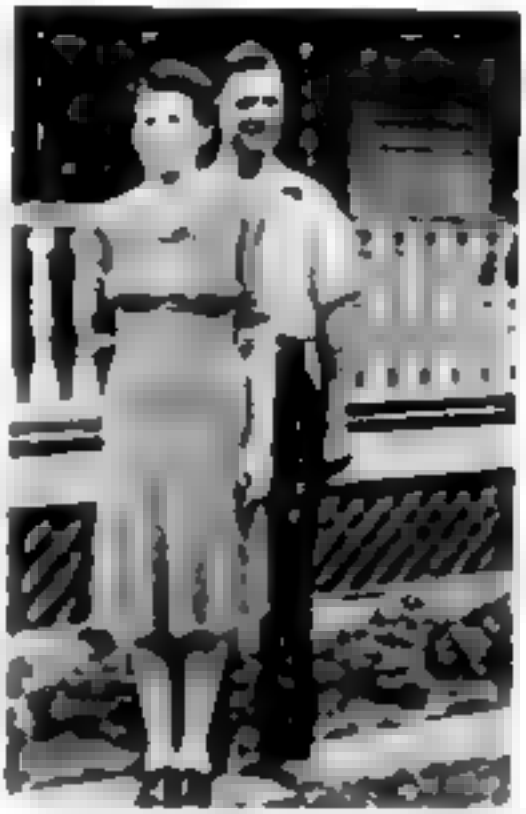
She recalls the pioneer days when one had to travel 34 miles to Lemberg for groceries. The Eaton catalogue played an important part in their lives and [illegible] were put to many uses.

Mrs. Wawruck made all the wearing apparel for her family of eight often at night by kerosene lamp. Eva often watched her mother copy the styles from the catalogue.

News of the outside world came through the Winnipeg Free Press, the Prairie Farmer and many Ukrainian newspapers. Summer was a busy time on the farm but the winter evenings gave much opportunity for family life. Eva recalls the evenings spent by the late hours listening to her father read in Ukrainian and Polish. He taught himself English and his children Ukrainian.

In [illegible] Eva went to work in Regina as a seamstress and salesgirl at a Ladies' Ready Wear. She met John Sawkow in Regina and they were married in 1934 on May 20.

John was born to Clement and Sophia Sawkow in Kosniow, Province of Zastavna in Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada in 1922, attended technical school and obtained employment as a motor mechanic. During his employment at the Regina



Eva and John Sawkow

General Motors factory he became an auto painter. Eventually, he owned and operated his own business until his death in 1969.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawkow raised their children in the [illegible] religion. Their children are Eunice (Mrs. Keith Brown) of Minneapolis, Minnesota, whose children are Richard, Daniel and Gregory; Lenore (Mrs. Alfred Procyshyn) Yorkton, Saskatchewan, whose children are Donald, Kenneth, Evanne and Paul; Russell, married to Alice Mogridge, lives in Regina and has two children, Lori and Jane. Russell [illegible] the car painting business.

Mrs. Sawkow is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and other organizations. She enjoys travel and has many creative hobbies.

Stefan Sawchuk was born August 15, 1886 in the Volkivtsi now Dmytrava) county of Borschiw in the

Mahtey and Barbara Sawchuk. his mother's famil

Stefan emigrated to Canada with his parents and brothers, Andrew, Sam and Michael, in May 1899. His brother Michael died at 1918 during the influenza epidemic while Andrew resides at Shelwood Saskatchewan and the Very Reverend Dr Sam in

His family settled on a homestead at Mountain Road in Manitoba and lived there till 1908 when

Stefan's parents farmed until the late twenties when they retired and moved to Insinger. Both parents died in the early thirties.

Stefan was only 11 years old and in grade 4 when the emigration disrupted his schooling. He took every advantage to acquire more education and in 1910 he was enrolled in a program for upgrading immigrants. It was held in Regina in the former Legislative Buildings on Dewdney Avenue and was called the Saskatchewan Training School. In April 1912 he received his grade 8 diploma and in the period between the fall term 1912 to June 1915 he obtained his high school certificate from the Nutana Collegiate in Saskatoon. The following year he attended the Normal School at Yorkton where he obtained a teaching certificate. To finance his education Stefan taught school during summer months as it was the practice to send children to school in the warm months. Distances, transportation and frigid weather kept them at home in the winter. He taught school till 1917 when he accepted the position of Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurer in Insinger he remained in that position until 1932

Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Sawchuk

Stefan was endowed with many talents and these led to various simultaneous occupations. He farmed, sold farm machinery, operated a general store, performed the duties of a Justice of Peace, and served the Provincial Government in the capacity of Traffic Officer and Issuer of Licenses.

He maintained a deep enduring pride in his Ukrai

Church. He organized and taught Sunday School and Ukrainian classes to benefit many children. His

on school boards and village councils. He set all his energies to the founding of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada: his youngest brother is the Very Rev. Dr. S.W. Sawchuk who devoted his entire life to the Church. Such builders endured hard

measurable energy, foresight and faith that brought about the enhancement of the Ukrainian culture and the establishment of a free Canadian church. Now in his 87th year, Stefan reminisces and gives a quiet prayer of thanks that he was part of the great dream which came true. It should give him a feeling of

A hard worker he provided well for his wife and family while being generous to his community and

School; they were married February 6, 1917. Both had been teaching in rural Saskatchewan. Five children were born to them of whom Ambrose died in infancy. They are Cecilia — Mrs. John Krepiat, Regina; Violet — Mrs. Mike Furtenq, Hawaii,

Cornat of Cranbrook, B.C.

Adelia was born January 4, 1897 in the Village of Wisnia Bishopskia, county of Borschiv in Galicia her parents were Frank and Helen (Hnatchuk) Dr hanoski. She came to Canada in 1902 and settled in

education. The eldest of eight children she was lovely and understanding. She was endowed with a pleasant nature earned her many friends and the love of her family. It was her strength and courage which assisted her husband in the hard years. Through her

able to carry out many of his functions and duties. Her home was a haven to lonely school teachers living alone in teacherages far removed from family and friends. It was to her home that visiting clergymen made their way though their duties called them elsewhere. Stefan and Adelia were kind and generous hosts to all who came to their door.

As she grew older her thirteen grandchildren

visited her often and gave her much joy. she lived to see her first great grandchild Susan O'Hara.

In 956 Stefan and Adelia retired and moved to Regina where they lived together until ,968 when Adelia passed away. Stefan disconnected and lonely lived alone and later with his daughter Cecilia. He now resides at Motchenova Lodge, a senior citizen's home in Regina. Here he is visited by his family who help him to relive his memories.

P.S.: Mr. Sawchuk died on March 17th, ,975.

MR. AND MRS. BILL SEMEN
(Wasyl Semenchuk)

Wasyl Semenchuk, a native of Sydyniv, a village in the Horistya district of Western Ukraine was born March 16, 1894 to Yakiv and Maria (Syrowey) [illegible].

His brother-in-law, Yanko Slowirsky had emigrated to Canada and lived in Montreal. Wasyl decided to join him and came to Canada in ,9[illegible].

The railways were being built in Canada and much labour was required for extra gangs. Wasyl was hired at Fredericton, New Brunswick by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He [illegible] working for work at Outlook, Moose Jaw and eventually in Milestone where he harvested on a farm. He moved to Estevan where he worked in coal mines, brick yards and drayage.

He married Katie Sereka in ,9[illegible] and became employed in the coal mines in Bienfait. He worked in the mines until 1946 at which time he purchased a half section of farm land. He remained on the farm until 1968 when he retired to Bienfait.

Mr. and Mrs. Semenchuk are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Peter and Paul in Bienfait.

The couple had five children: John, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Agnes Bower, Calgary; Helen Holdman, Manitou, Ontario; Albert in Bienfait, and Victoria [illegible].

Wasyl Semenchuk (Semen

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEREDUK

John Sereduk was born March 25, 1898 in [illegible] of Bukovina. He finished his elementary education in his home village and at the age of sixteen emigrated to Canada. He worked at Fort Francis Ontario for three months as a railway labourer earning fifteen cents an hour. When the war broke [illegible] himself unemployed: he was considered an Austrian alien, Bukovina being Austrian territory at that time.

He made his way to the prairie farm lands where he obtained farm employment at Canora Saskatchewan in exchange for his board and room. During summer periods he hired out to cut bush at fifty cents a day.

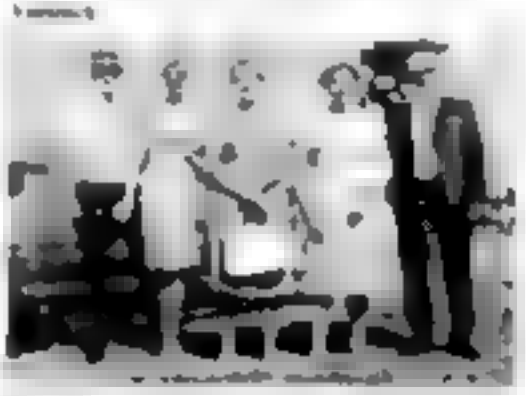
In 1924 he moved to Regina where he was employed by oil and construction companies until 930 when he moved to employment in the Gouldrive area.

John returned to Regina in ,947 and became employed by the Weasel Co.

Mr. Sereduk joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Provita Society. He was an elder at the [illegible] and on the executive of Provita.

He was married in 195[illegible] to Mary Zbitnoff formerly Mary Manzul of Roblin, Manitoba.

He retired in 1964 and continues to live in Regina where he is a member of the Senior Citizens Association as well as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Mr. Sereduk subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and the church newsweekly — The Herald of [illegible].



Mr & Mrs. Sereduk on the right with their daughter, son and his wife

Mrs. Sereniuk was born in 1897 in Budzkowtsi county Borschtschiw in Ukraine. She attended school where the instruction was in Polish and Ukrainian. She came to Canada with her parents in 1910 to live on a farm in the Rosthern Manitoba area. Schools were scarce and far-between; Mary did not attend school in Canada.

She married Danilo Zhitniuk in 1925 and together they began farming on a homestead with assistance from [illegible] and Mary obtained books from Winnipeg for a [illegible] books were donated to a local community hall. Though the work was hard, the couple was happy [illegible]

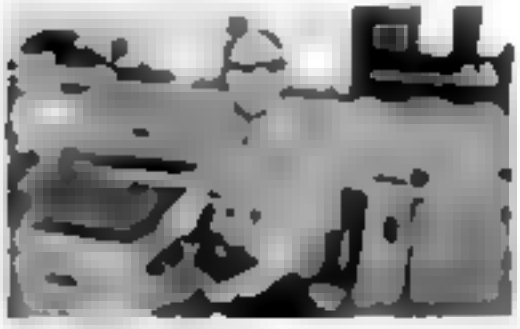
They moved to Robin where Danilo took up carpentry. In Robin the couple joined the Greek Catholic church and community. Mary has seven children of whom three sons are deceased: Michael, Dmytro and Volodymyr. Antonina lives on the family farm, one daughter lives in Toronto, the third in Edmonton while Mrs. William, married Olya Korpan and lives in Arizona.

Danilo died in 1947 and after three years Mary moved to Regina where she joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Though life was more bearable than on the farm, she was very lonely. After two years she married John Sereniuk.

Mrs. Sereniuk is a member of the Daughters of Ukraine branch of the Soyuz Ukrainok Kanady. Like her husband she reads the Ukrainian weeklies [illegible] generally in the activities of her church.

[illegible]

The first child to be born in Candiac Saskatchewan was Mike Sherber in December 1910 to Dmytro and Mary (Gilevich) Sherber and was



[illegible]

called Michael. He completed his elementary school [illegible]

At the age of 14 he began training as a telegraph [illegible] Candiac. In 1926, as a sixteen year old boy he began his long career as a telegrapher which in [illegible]

He enlisted in World War II with the railway unit of the Royal Canadian Engineers. He saw service in England, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

He was employed as a telegrapher in Regina for 22 years until his retirement in 1974.

Mr. Sherber is a member of St. Basil's Ukrainian [illegible] Regina.

[illegible]

[illegible] the province of Lemkivschyna in Ukraine in 1878 when the province was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His parents were Theodore and Anna (Stanciw) Sherber.

Mitro emigrated to United States of America when he was eighteen (18) years old and obtained employment as a [illegible] He came to Canada in 1907 and settled at Candiac.

The country was young. The line on which the [illegible] from Brandon to Regina, and in and around the site of the proposed hamlet other settlers from the same [illegible] setting. Mr. Sherber immediately invested his all into the new land, built a fine large building in which he plied his trade as a general blacksmith and [illegible]

He erected the first building on the new township of Candiac and planted the first shade trees in the area.

Mr. Sherber, who was of a very quiet nature, was most painstaking in his work and turned out any job he undertook to do in only a first-class manner. After the horse and buggy days passed he studied the problems and opened up the first garage in order to handle the requirements of the automobile, installing the first gasoline pump, which was of the type that [illegible]

In 1910, Mr. Sherber was married to Miss Mary Gilewicz and together they lived a life of quiet re[illegible] Greek Catholic Church which is situated at Fal[illegible]

The couple's son, Michael was the first child to be born at Candiac. He now lives in Regina. Other

vice in the community, being active in the support of every good work and helping to found the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church which is situated at Pa[illegible] townsend, just south of the harbour.

The couple's son Michael was the first child to be born at Candiac. He now lives in Regina. Other children were Jack (John), at Edmundston, N.B. Peter in Regina, Theodore; Mrs. Anna Hawrylak Sioux Lookout, Ontario. They also had an adopted daughter, Betty.

Mr. Shaffer died in 1941. His wife is retired and lives in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. DAN SHAW

Mr. Shaw was born Dmytro Kozlowski, son of Mi[illegible] and Tekla Z[illegible], in Ukraine, December 16, 1905 in Iavche-Terebowlia district in Western Ukraine. He came to Canada July 16, 1921 with his mother and brother Steven to join his father who had emigrated earlier.

He lived in Sheho where he attended school. Dan obtained employment with the C.P.R. and was stationed at the following points, Tregarva, Pasqua, Regina, Medora, Pennant, Kindersley, Outlook and Moose Jaw. He spent 6 years as a section man, [illegible] years as foreman, 2 years relieving roadmaster and 28 years as road master.

He was anxious to receive more education and attended night school in Regina and in Pennant; he achieved a grade 9 standing.

Dan married Mary Bezruk and they have two children: Ronald, in Texas, U.S.A. with the General American Transportation Corporation; Sylvia Rennan of Moose Jaw. There are 6 grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw live in Moose Jaw where they are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary.

MR. AND MRS. NIKOLA SHEWCHUK

Nikola Shewchuk was educated in Western Ukraine in Zelena district, Bukovyna where he was born December 25, 1887. His parents were John and Mary Mazylar Shewchuk.

He emigrated to Canada in 1907 and became employed in Kenora, Ontario as a railway construction worker. Two years later he moved to Estevan to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was promoted to the position of section foreman in 1910. He was stationed at Alsask, Unity, Moose Jaw, Grenfell, Punnichy and Regina.

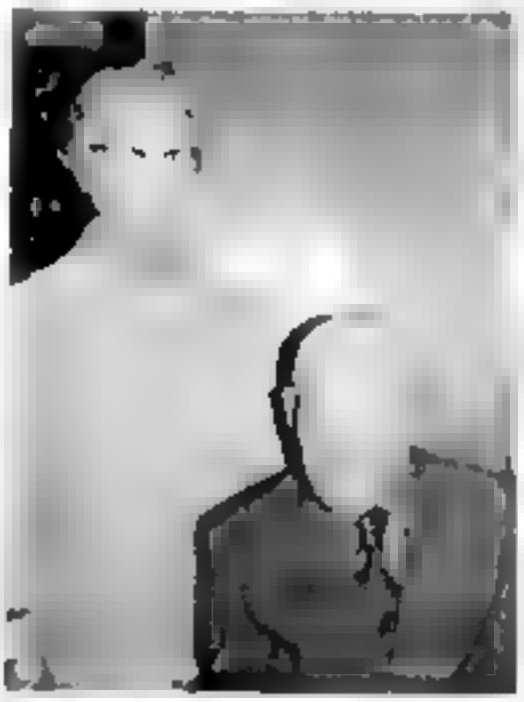
Mr. Shewchuk was retired in 1952.

Nikola married Mary Baron in Winnipeg on [illegible]. She had come to Canada with her parents as a seven year old child and grew up in Winnipeg.

Wherever they resided Nikola and Mary Shewchuk actively participated in all the endeavours of the Ukrainian community. They were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina; Nikola is a past president of the church organization.

He was an active member of the Provera Society and served on its executive.

[illegible]



Mr. and Mrs. Nikola Shewchuk

Mr Shewchuk was always involved with railway matters and belonged to Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employee's

Mrs. Shewchuk is an active member of the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine and a member of the Sisterhood in the Orthodox Church. Both she and her husband belong to the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's Association.

They maintain an interest in world and community affairs and therefore subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice, Regina Leader-Post, the Time magazine and the Ukrainian Ladies' official journal, Promin.

The couple had a son and daughter. Norman, a pharmacist at Imperial, Saskatchewan, married a nurse Ruth Dalmage. They have two daughters Janet and Joan. Mildred completed high school and secretarial school. She is married to Michael Tokar and they have three children, Christine, Paul and Sandra. Mildred's husband is a war hero who was severly wounded at Dieppe. He is employed by Molson's Brewery in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW SHIPLACK

Andrew Shiplack was born in 1902 in Mazylowychi, Galicia, Ukraine. In May 1906 he came to Canada with his parents Hryhory and Xenia (Kotylak) and settled in the Fallowmead District, later known as Candiac District. They settled on a homestead described as S.W. ¼ of Section 3, [illegible] Meridian.

Candiac may be said to be ethnically and culturally. The neighborhood consisted of American settlers, a French settlement near Montmartre, Ukrainians from Hryhory's village as well as Polish settlers.

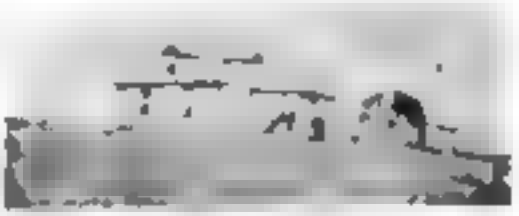
Andrew's two brothers Fred and John had emigrated in 1904 to the area and offered help to build a crude shelter for the new emigrant. The three men acquired the necessary equipment, two horses and two unbroken oxen, and began farming. An arrangement with a nearby rancher, wherein cows were rented for one-half the calf yield, permitted the settlement to begin a herd of their own.

There were numerous problems when the untrained mind of an ox led to the discomfort of his owners.

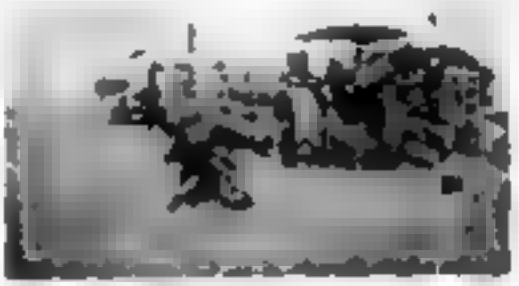
In 1909 the Netherby School was organized and Andrew knowing no English was enrolled in [illegible]. Children were required to herd cattle in the unfenced pasture and rarely attended the session.

A Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was organized in the Fallowmead District in 1913. Andrew's father and older brothers played a major role in the effort. In 1914 a Rev. Sobowich arrived at the church from Sifton, Manitoba where he was in

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiplack



Hryhory Shiplack's Home 1920



A. Shiplack Harvesting 1920

charge of a Missionary School. He recruited young boys from the district for attendance in the school. Andrew was one of the boys chosen and spent several years at the institution.

A new house was built in 1916 and the family progressed.

In the fall of 1918 the entire family of 8 contracted the Spanish 'flu but the over worked doctor was able to assist them successfully.

Progress continued, a new barn was built in 19[illegible] a Model T Ford was bought in 1920 for $750.00.

[illegible] Pat [illegible] Chyzyk of [illegible] Andrew became an engineer and [illegible]

Andrew was elected secretary of Northern Lights [illegible] and [illegible] at that time [illegible] [illegible] for the Board. He was a director of the Canadian Bible [illegible] and [illegible] for the Bible Mission [illegible] Manitoba.

In 1932 he took charge over his father's farm operations which became a struggle through the depression years.

Andrew was interested in politics and was actively engaged in 1935 in the effort to elect a Baptist [illegible] to the Legislature.

He was [illegible] with operations of oil and later a gas company.

He married Miss Nellie Kobyluanski in 1935. Both he and his wife are members of the Ukrainian [illegible] and he was for [illegible] years [illegible] with the Sunday School [illegible] Association. He is [illegible] the Sunday School [illegible] Association.

Andrew recalls his early years when he was a young husband and father struggling to [illegible] Rabbits as he was a [illegible] young and [illegible] Pasture of Dandelions, wild geese and ducks, badgers and rabbits as well as the chorus of howling [illegible] and [illegible] the young and small struggling [illegible]

MRS. ANDREW SHIPLACK

Nellie (Anastasia) Shiplack, was born April 2 [illegible] the village of [illegible] Her parents were Nick and Katie [illegible]

[illegible] was engaged in [illegible] and [illegible] at Regina [illegible] [illegible] Canada. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SHIPLACK

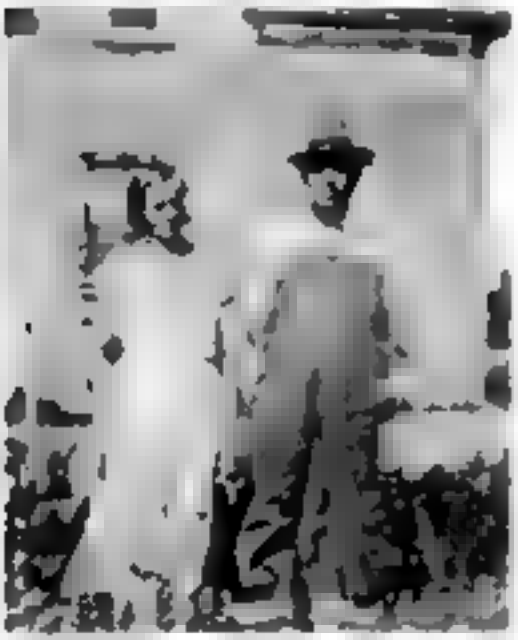
John Shiplack was born to Hrynko and Zenia (Krotyiak) Shipilisk in 1884 in Muzylowycha, district of Yaworiw, Galicia in Ukraine.

At the age of 20 years John came to Canada to Wolseley in the area known as Assiniboia, North [illegible] He [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] as the N ½ of 4 -0-W2 meridian. The land was gravelly but the hay crop was plentiful. It was harvested and sold [illegible]

He married Anna Gebhard in 1910.

He was one of the building fathers in 1913 when the Ukrainian [illegible] was built. In 1931 when the Ukrainian Orthodox parish was organized he served [illegible] years served as an Elder.

The depression years were extremely difficult for John and Anna and [illegible] lives in Regina. They became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Diocese of the Holy Ghost.



John and Anne Shiplack, taken 1936

Mr. Shiplack died in 1968. Mrs. Shiplack died in 1974.

Their children are: Henry, Regina; Stefan Gleneavon, Fred, Candiac; Pauline Semenoff, Cumberland, Alberta; [illegible] Manitoba; [illegible] Manchester and Daisy Harrison of Regina. Two daughters predeceased their mother. [illegible] daughters, [illegible] and Mary [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL SHIPLACK (SHIPPLIAK)

The village of Muzylowycha in the county of Yavoreow, province of Halychyna - Galicia Ukraine was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1897 when Michael Shiplack was born October 24th to Hrykory and Ksenia Shipilisk. When the couple emigrated to Canada in 1906 Michael accompanied them together with his sisters and brothers; there were Katarynia, Ilya (Bill), Pylyp (Philip), Anna and Andrew. The family settled on a homestead 25 miles southwest of Wolseley, the description of the land is S.E. Section [illegible] Township 23, Range 30, West of the Second Meridian. It was here that Mike spent his boyhood.

As [illegible] had been [illegible] until the village of Candiac was established in 1907. The village was on the Canadian Northern Railway [illegible] Canadian National Railways. However, Wolseley remained the area trade [illegible] for many years.

In 1923 Michael acquired land of his own; his younger brother Philip joined him [illegible] Philip died. Michael married Anastazia (Nellie) Syrnyk of Ethelbert, Manitoba, in 1925.

When the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox congregation was being organized in the Netherby district Michael was one of its members. He remained an active member of the congregation where he was both its chairman and ordinary member.

He became a member of the Netherby School Board and served in that capacity for several years.

His home became a popular boarding place [illegible] and a ready stop over for priests who served St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Church and [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shiplack, 1955

In 1944 he sold his farm in Kamsack and purchased another one in the Pleasant Hill area where he and his family were living when he passed away in [illegible]

He was a member of the Kamsack Lodge No. [illegible] He served the Kamsack Lodge well and was also a Rebekah member.

Michael grew to manhood on the farm and was married in 1944 at Regina and his death occurred [illegible]

Michael and Angelina's family consisted of six sons, Walter and Peter, Philip and [illegible] Michael and Peter.

MR AND MRS THEODORE SHIPACK

Theodore Peter Shipack was born on [illegible] in Manitoba. [illegible] he came to Saskatchewan and settled in the Kamsack area and purchased the farm [illegible] Here he and Minnie [illegible] Their family consisted of [illegible]

He served [illegible] as the municipal [illegible] School Division which later became known as the Canora District.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters Lodge and was also a charter member of the Kamsack Lodge of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and was also one of the [illegible]

[illegible]

In May of [illegible] he married Mary Kolesnyk. They had a family of [illegible] sons and [illegible] daughters.

Mary began [illegible] a neighbourhood [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] a neighbourhood was organized at [illegible] and he served [illegible] as [illegible] Mary was a member of the [illegible] and [illegible] and was a member of the [illegible] Mary [illegible] Her [illegible] Peter [illegible] and [illegible] Mary [illegible]

Interested in the development of [illegible] he was responsible for helping [illegible] and served as a board member for many years.

Fred Shipack attended many [illegible] and was active in the community where he was a recognized leader. He was a school [illegible] and [illegible] a member of the School Board. While there was no [illegible] he was [illegible] the general area of Mary's [illegible] age of [illegible]

He [illegible] his brother Theodore [illegible] and Paul. All three [illegible] Peter [illegible] and his daughter Eva Dolan and [illegible] are in Regina.

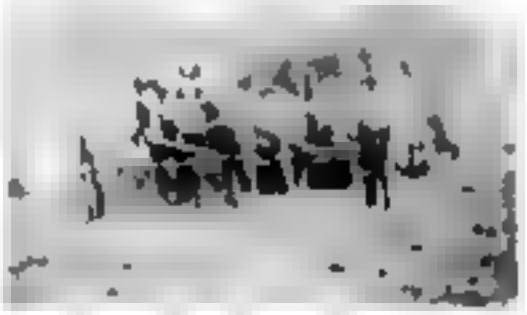
MR AND MRS WASYL SHIPACK

The village Mary [illegible] in Lake [illegible] district of Manitoba. [illegible] relatives were [illegible] a large [illegible] Here Mary [illegible] was born on [illegible] to Peter and Mary Shipack [illegible] Canada in [illegible] They settled [illegible] Manitoba [illegible] Saskatchewan [illegible] Kamsack [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

Mary married Wasyl [illegible] and [illegible] one daughter Mary and [illegible] Wasyl [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] Mary [illegible] died [illegible] With the [illegible] of the daughter Mary at the home and [illegible] Mary [illegible]

During the [illegible] and part of the thirties Mary [illegible] a [illegible] as a nurse [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] and [illegible]

She returned to Regina where she died [illegible]



[illegible]

Wasyl and Annie Shidlack

Mr. Wasyl Shidlack with his hounds and some pelts

Some of the photographs illustrate life as it affected Wasyl and the activities in which he engaged. They are similar to those experienced by pioneers in that era.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SHURYGALO

Peter and Katherine Borushewsky Shurygalo were the parents of Joseph who was born on July [illegible] in Nowosielka, district of Buczacz in Western Ukraine.

He came to Canada in 1928 to Bienfait. Here he was variously employed in the mines as a miner and a section man with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Joseph received his education in Ukraine. He is married and he and his wife are members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, St. Peter and Paul in Bienfait.

They have four children: Jean Goodman, Regina, with two sons, Stella Bell, married to Assiniboia, with two sons, twin and Walter farming in partnership on the Bienfait district on a grain and livestock farm.

MR. AND MRS. NICK SLUCHENSKY

Mr. Nick Slochensky grew up in Nowosielka, in the district of Zalishchyky, province of Halychyna, in Ukraine. He was born there on [illegible] to Yasyn and Paraska (Rubiczarski) Slochensky and it was there he received both his elementary schooling and a course in Agriculture.

In 1913, during the First World War Halychyna, or Galicia, was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Nick was conscripted to serve in the army. While serving on the Russian front in the Carpathian Mountains, he was wounded and became hospitalized in Budapest. When he recovered he returned to active duty this time on the Polish border at Peremyzl. In 1916 he was captured by the Russians and sent to Starconstantinew in the province of Wolyn. He was soon transferred to Russian Mongolia to work until 1922 on the railway being built in Asia. In 1922 he was sent to Batu in the Caucasus Mountains. He found his way home as best he could and mostly on foot.

He spent four years at home with his parents before he decided to emigrate to Canada in 1926. Nick first came to Sinclaire, Saskatchewan where he was employed on local farms for two years before he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He worked in the capacity of sectionman for 9 years in Sinclaire, transferred to Indian Head in 1933 and later to Balcarres, Yoxmas and Trossachs.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Sluchensky

He always had his agricultural training and love for land prompting him to own his own and in 1944 he purchased 480 acres of land which he farmed till 1963 when he retired to live in Regina.

Mr Shchensky married Eugenia Lunock of Veregin, Saskatchewan in 1937. Her parents were Ivan and Maryana Kondrenuk Lunock.

Nick and Eugenia Shchensky had three sons, [illegible] Toronto, Lawrence Calgary, John of Regina.

They are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. OSTAFIY SOBCHUK

As a young man in 1912 Ostafiy Sobchuk emigrated to Canada from Stetyatyn, Sokal district in the province of Galicia, Ukraine where he had been born; his parents were Mykola and Maryna Family name Pasasiuk.

Soon after his arrival in Sudbury, Ontario, he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the capacity of section hand.

After some time he left Sudbury for Winnipeg where he was engaged in the construction of the Winnipeg General Hospital. This project lasted two years and with its termination Ostafiy Sobchuk decided to work as a farm labourer. Farm work agreed with the man of the soil and in 1920 he rented a half section of land to begin his life's work.

Mr. Sobchuk married Varvara Zagriuk in 1910 two years before he set out for Canada. The First World War intervened and it was not until 1922 that Mrs. Sobchuk was able to rejoin her husband in Canada.

The couple has four children; Harry and Stefan, engaged in farming at Lang, John in Regina and Mary Schatzl of Lang, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Sobchuk are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL SOLONYNKA

Wasyl Solonynka grew up in the Village of Etwche, district of Terebowlia in Western Ukraine where he was born in 1910. His parents were Michael and Tachaka (Kalyskyn) Solonynka.

In Canada Wasyl had various relatives who had emigrated earlier. His cousin Metro Maduke of the Oakburn district in Manitoba sponsored his entry into Canada in 1928.

In the same year Wasyl obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway extra gang. He was transferred next year to Pasqua and worked

Mr and Mrs. Wasyl Solonynka

there until 1935. He left Saskatchewan and went to Sioux Lookout in Ontario to work in lumber camps for a short while.

He returned in 1936 to marry Maria Timoffee in Sheho. She was the daughter of Stefan and Oksana Timoffee. She received partial high school education and worked in the Yorkton hospital. He and he became again employed at Pasqua as a section hand for 4 years. He left Pasqua to work at coal mines only to return in a short while to the railway. The family lived at Duncan, B.C., McTaggart, Saskatchewan and 9 years at Stoughton. Here he was promoted to foreman of the crew and was transferred to Midale. After 4 years he was again transferred to Regina (1956) and remained there until his retirement in [illegible].

Mr and Mrs. Solonynka are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Deacon of the Holy Ghost in Regina.

They have two children, Gerry in Regina and Lorretta (Sasha) also of Regina.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHAN STARZYNSKI

Stephen Starzynski was born January 7, 1882 in Ocynyn, Chortkiv Province in Ukraine. He was the son of John Starzynski and Barbara Bin

Anna and Stephan Starzynski

Like other ambitious young men, Stephen could see only a dismal future in Ukraine and in 906 he migrated to Canada. He arrived in Winnipeg, May 7, 1906 with his worldly goods amounting to twelve dollars. He obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway and thought it was personal he managed quite well.

In October 1908 he married Anna Romanyshyn who was born in 1887 to Stephen and Julia (Strochan) in Mukowka, Chortkiv, Ukraine. She [illegible] children, John and Olga were born in Winnipeg to Stephen and Anna

The family moved to Portage La Prairie in 19 1 when Stephen obtained a permanent position at Sec [illegible] Railway). While in Portage La Prairie three more children were born, Sylvia Marie, Michael and Paul [illegible] 19 8 and in 920 to Regina. Stephen continued his [illegible] ill health.

Olga died at the age of 8 years on May 25, 1920

Stephen took active interest in the Ukrainian cultural and religious movement in Regina. He was [illegible] organized in 921 and was one of the leaders of the Hall building at 18 7 Quebec Street in 1922 at [illegible]

With the organization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 924 he was one of the principals in the planning and building of a church. In 1927 the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Descent of the [illegible] became an Elder and for a period of 44 years served the congregation which made him an Honorary Life Member of the Church

He was one of the first members of the Ukrainian Co-operative and the Ukrainian Credit Union and helped in the organization of each

Mrs. Starzynski was a member of the Daughters of Ukraine. She died June 4, 956.

John, Sylvia Marie, Michael and Paul were [illegible] two sons, Johnny and Murray. John is employed at [illegible]

Sylvia Marie married Sanford Harrison and is [illegible] have one daughter Sylvia Ann

Michael married Rose Broza and was also [illegible] service in the Royal Canadian Ordinance Corps (Tanks) rising to the rank of Sergeant. He par [illegible] Sicily and Italy, in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and the occupation of Berlin. He was [illegible] December 7, 956 followed by his wife December 9 956. His son Dennis Melvin, 13 was brought up by Michael's brother Paul. Dennis is a lawyer in [illegible]

Paul married Maria Cherepuschak and they have [illegible] Provost Corps and received his honorable discharge [illegible]

Stephen Starzynski resided at the Sacred Heart [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. STARZYNSKI

John is the son of Art [illegible] Stephen and Anna (Romanyshyn) Starzynski and he was [illegible]

His father was a railroader and the family lived in Portage La Prairie, Pennant and then moved to [illegible]

John completed his education in Regina schools [illegible] He became employed by C.P. Hotels in 927, joining the staff of Hotel Saskatchewan. He progressed through promotions to his present position of [illegible]

Mr. Starzynski married Alice Wincharuk July [illegible] Wincharuk of Arran, Saskatchewan when they lived in Ethelbert, Manitoba. The couple has two [illegible] Johnny Joseph, Edmonton, Alberta, married Colleen O'Brien of Seattle and they have four

Alice and John T. Starzynski

children, Jarrit, Jason, Darren and Cheryse Tamara. Dr. Murray Ronald, a dentist practising in Saskatoon, married Joanne Marshall of Saskatoon and they have two children, Marshall Ashley and Jenny Leigh.

Mr. Starzynski recalls childhood stories about his grandparents. He said that his great grandfather, Ignace Starzynski, was born in 1822 and was a cavalry officer in the Army. While training he met Martha whom he later married on discharge from the cavalry. They married and lived in the village of Orvsyn in the Chortkiv district of Ukraine.

His maternal grandparents were Stephen Romanyshyn and Julia Strochin from the village of [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM STRICHUK

William Strichuk was the son of Nickolas and Mary (Kostick) Strichuk of Lanetch, Borschiv district of [illegible] and was born January 15, 1895.

He came to Canada March 20, 1911 to homestead in Ontario. He also worked in an Ontario [illegible] mill.

He obtained work with a telephone company and worked in Winnipeg and Alberta before transferring to Regina.

He met his future wife Florence Pounce in Regina and they were married June 12, 1926. Florence was born October 15, 1900 in Hologuzivtsch, Sokal district of [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Strichuk were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

William worked as a telephone lineman until 1933 when they moved to a farm in [illegible] They remained at Condie until William's death February [illegible]

The couple had two daughters Mary, Mrs. Steve Patykewych of Regina. She has two sons Bill and Stevie. Helen, Mrs. Peter Worosz of Lang, Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE SUPYNUK

Yazenetz in Bukovina, now part of Western Ukraine, was the birthplace of George Supynuk. He was born September 23, 1895, the fifth child of the nine children born to William and Katerina (Yawdoshok) Supynuk. It was there he received his [illegible]

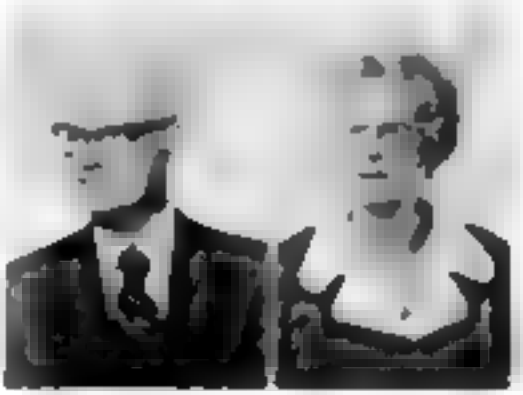
[illegible] were large and small [illegible] he decided there was no future for him and his five brothers. Alone, he emigrated to Canada in August 1913 and joined a brother already employed by the [illegible] He was assigned to [illegible] section gang which was gravelling existing tracks at Tregarva, Craven, Imperial and Weyburn. His wages were 17½ cents per hour. Crews of 20 men would [illegible] about 2 to 3 miles of track a day.

In the winter months extra gang men were laid off work. George worked on farms for his board and $20 a month. This work continued until 1915 and World War I. He then worked on a section gang and in the fall men were laid off to assist in the harvesting of crops.

In 1919 he was promoted to relieving foreman on the Tregarva section at 25 cents per hour. He was foreman on the north Regina section from August 1920 to 1952.

Mr. Supynuk taught himself to read and write English and more than basic arithmetic. To further educate himself he purchased and read an entire set of Book of Knowledge. He continues to read extensively on every subject from history and biography to [illegible]

In 1923 George married Anna Danyluk of Canora, Saskatchewan. Anna was born April 1, 1906 in Canora to Mitro and Maria (Sushelnisky) [illegible] Ukraine. Her parents were married in Canora and Anna was the first of their 12 children.



Mr. and Mrs. George Supynuk

Anna recalls that her grandparents had to clear virgin land to plant gardens and crops with seeds they brought from Ukraine. Her own father walked the C.N.R. line in 1906 and 1907 to seek harvest work, leaving his wife and child alone.

Mrs. Supyniuk received her schooling in a school house two miles from home. This was open from March to December [illegible] January and February.

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Supyniuk [illegible] in the Ukrainian Community. With the organization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina, [illegible] 10, 1924. Twice he was president of the Ukrainian [illegible] member of TYC the Ukrainian Self Reliance [illegible].

Mrs. Supyniuk is a long time member of the Daughters of Ukraine, Regina branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association.

In 1932 George was promoted to Section Foreman at Silton and returned to Regina in 1955 to become a Yard Foreman. Here he was also a super [illegible] retired after 47 years of service.

George still enjoys fishing and is a reliable friend [illegible] and his wife live in the house they built in 1927 which is a haven to their grandchildren. The couple [illegible] yard and garden.

[illegible] Farmer, Ukrainian Voice, The Herald, Regina Leader-Post, Western Producer, Maclean's, The Commonwealth and the C.P. Rail News. Mrs. Supyniuk also receives the Prairie [illegible] a Ukrainian [illegible] dicrafts and her family benefits from her many of [illegible].

[illegible] (Mrs. William Kenyon) is a registered nurse from Regina General Hospital. Her husband teaches environmental health at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. They live in Mississauga with their four children, Linda, Brian, Rodney and Delwin.

William Supyniuk, M.S.W., is a consultant with the Alberta Department of Health and Social Development. He married Marion Hunkul, a psychiatric nurse, and they have three children Marilyn, Allen and Robert.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS SUPYNIUK

[illegible] Ukraine was the native home of Nicholas Supyniuk.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Supyniuk

He was born there April 2, 1891, to William and Kaserena (Yawdoshek) Supyniuk. He completed his elementary education in the village school.

On his seventeenth birthday he arrived in Canada [illegible] Pacific Railway at Kenora, Ontario. His work on extra gangs continued until 1914 when the outbreak of World War I ended such a program.

From 1914 to 1917 he was employed as a section man at Tregarva, Saskatchewan. He became a section foreman in 1917 and was stationed at Albatross until 1932 when he moved to Section One [illegible] programs. Nicholas retired in 1946.

He married Maria Tworkowsky in 1914. Born in March, 1895, in Chenorvetz, Brody, Western Ukraine she came to Canada in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Supyniuk had three children. John married has four children, he enlisted in 1942 and served for four years in Canada, United Kingdom [illegible] is now a Corps Commissioner. Katherine married John Sirnuk and they have four children. William is married, lives in Regina and has one daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Supyniuk recall the difficulties of having to educate their children. While at Albatross the school was three miles distant and the prairie

[illegible] difficulties, [illegible] and general acclimatization was difficult to overcome.

In Regina the couple became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost and the Provincial Society. Mr. Supynuk served as president of both organizations. They subscribed to the Ukrainian Voice and the Leader-Post.

Mr. Supynuk suffers from rheumatism and is assisted by his son Wasyl.

MR. AND MRS. TYMOFHY SUSAK
(Tom Sommy)

Mr. Susak was born February 5, 1895 in Kalynivshchyna, Western Ukraine. His mother died when he was 6 months old and his sister 7 years old. His father remarried and eventually the family was composed of 9 members.

It was difficult to exist with such a large family on [illegible] land. Tom did not attend school but was required to pasture the cows. At the age of 11 his father sent him to Chortkiv to carry lime for the bricklayers building a prison the same prison where Melnychuk and Sheremeta were later executed. When he was 12 he was hired to the prison bricklayer at his duties was to prepare [illegible]. His activities were extremely [illegible] for the years he worked there.

[illegible] urged him to emigrate to Canada where he age 20 he arrived at Regina. He was [illegible]

[illegible]

illiterate and did not know English. His uncle's brother, Yakiw Sawczyn, a section foreman on the railway obtained employment for him. He was hired permanently in [illegible] and remained with the railway [illegible] his retirement.

Toward the end of 913, twelve students were enrolled in the Vyshchorya school taught by Nykola Romaniuk. They met in private homes for discussion and the topic was usually the Ukrainian immigrants in Canada and their welfare. They formed an organization called [illegible].

The Association enacted many [illegible] dramas in which [illegible] participated. His work took him out of Regina [illegible] and when he returned he joined and served in new organizations. The newly formed Social Democratic Party of Canada. Founding members of the Party were Vasyl Pavich, Vasyl Holovach, Yakiv Sawczyn, John and Peter Lupchuk, John Elyniak and Anton Orlovsky. They met in a rented hall at 726 Victoria Avenue.

Members of the group were arrested in 918 and after a three day trial charges were dismissed as there was no proof of subversion. The lawyer for the group was Mr. McNiven.

The group continued with [illegible] parties, dances and [illegible] events. They bought a hall on Victoria Avenue in [illegible]. Tom was a popular actor and took leading dramatic roles.

He married Mary Thaulberger in 1923. Their son Michael was born a year later.

The railway fired him in 1930 for suspected communism. He was reinstated after [illegible] months. He was promoted in 1945 and in 1947 changed his name to Somers, under advisement.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Culture Centre where he has held many [illegible] posts.

MR. AND MRS. IGNATZ SWYRYDA

Ignatz Swyryda came to Canada in 1929 from Tarnopol in Western Ukraine. He was born here in March [illegible], 1901 to Dymko and Olena Sorochyn Swyryda and attended public school in the Ukraine.

He served in the 8th Cavalry of the Polish Army between 1922-1924.

In Regina he was employed as a blacksmith, a barber and later worked on the [illegible] Western [illegible] Dept.

Mr. Swyryda joined the Canadian Army in 1942 and served in [illegible] until July [illegible].

He married Mearya (Mary) Luczanko, daughter of Stephen and Olena (Tymoczko) Luczanko of the village of Mamaivtsi in Western Ukraine. [illegible] was there on March [illegible] was born. [illegible] of [illegible] village where [illegible] attended [illegible] in 1931 and arrived in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Ognatz Swyryda

Mr and Mrs. Swyryda were members of St Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Regina.

They had two daughters: Anne Mrs. John Hnoda and Mary Swyryda. Both are in the employ of the Provincial Government

Ignatz passed away March 13, 1963; Melanya died March 28, 974

MR. AND MRS. PAUL SYRNYK

Mr Syrnyk was born July 8, 1873 in Pecsenizkow a village in the Hunicya district of Western Ukraine He emigrated to Canada with the earliest immigrants in 1898. Soon he found employment with the C P R building rail beds and laying track through the prairies.

The back breaking job took him to the mountains where work became very dangerous owing to the landslides.

He left the railroad and took a homestead in Ethelbert, Manitoba. All Ukrainians were eager to own their own land.

He met and married Pauline Opheta. Life was very difficult as they strived to build a home on their land There were no stores nor post office at Ethelbert. to purchase supplies it was necessary to travel 35 miles to Dauphin.

The couple moved to Canduc, Saskatchewan in 1926 and operated a farm until 1934 when they moved to Regina. Mr Syrnyk died in 974

They had 10 children, five daughters and five sons. They are. Mary Demkiw (deceased), Nellie Shpitack, Stella Karapka, Anne Hlena, Rose Pitak. Bill, Nick, John, Peter and Mike (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Syrnyk were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL SZYDLOSKI

Michael Szydloski is a native of Novosilcha, Yavoriv district of Galicia, Ukraine where he was born in 902 to Antin and Maria (Feochyshyn) Szydloski.

He emigrated to Canada in 1927 to the Melville Area, where he worked for his keep for seven months. In 1928 he obtained work on farms in the Birsinghaus district of Saskatchewan. During the winter he earned $5.00 per month and in the summer $33.00. He searched for other employment to Cochrane, Ontario but returned to the Canduc district when he realized there were no jobs available

Mr. and Mrs M Szydloski

He married Marie Chay of Montmartre in 1936 and worked jointly with her father on the family farm. After Mr Chay's death the couple continued the farm operation until 1972 when it was sold and they retired to Monmartre.

Mr. and Mrs. Szydloski are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in Montmartre.

They had three daughters Elsaweta Petryshyn, Wolmsley, Saskatchewan. Pauline Kmil, Montmartre; and Stefania Caron, Montmartre. Each is the wife of a farmer

WASYL TARNAWSKY

Wasyl Tarnawsky, born March 18, 1908 in Bykiw, Drohobych region, Ukraine came to Canada in 1928. His father was George Tarnawsky and his mother's was Tacijanna.

Shortly after arriving in Canada he was employed by the Canadian National Railway; he remained with the company until his retirement in 1972.

He received his education in Drohobych, Ukraine and is fond of reading. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and other periodicals.

Mr. Tarnawsky is a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina and the Senior Citizen Association.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER TOPOLNYSKI

George and Helen (Fedoriuk) Topolnyski lived in the village of Kuselov, district of Zastavna in Bukovina, Austria, presently the Ukrainian S.S.R. There, on December 12, 1900 their son Alexander was born.

After six years of public schooling, Alexander had various positions as a shepherd, shepherd and mailman. In 1918 he was drafted into the Austrian Army and served on the Italian Front as a machine gunner during the latter part of the First World War. After the Armistice, in November 1918 with great hardship he returned to Kuselov. He immediately joined the local militia of the newly founded Ukrainian Republic. Three months later the militia was disbanded by the Roumanian occupation forces.

Alexander married Paraska, daughter of George Bolesik in 1919; that same year his father died. Once again Alexander was drafted by force of arms into the army by the Roumanian Government. He was a trumpeter for the medical corps attached to the Bucharest military hospital until his discharge in 1924.

He obtained employment in the sugar refinery at Kotzmichivka followed by successive appointments to municipal treasurer and secretary.

Alexander dreamed of freedom and Canada, and in 1928 emigrated to Regina, Saskatchewan. He went to prepare a setting for his wife and four children, Katerina, George, Nikoli and Olena.

For ten years he worked for the Canadian Pacific Railways while simultaneously learning the theory and practice of accounting and bookkeeping through a correspondence course.

The Ukrainian Co-operative Association of Regina employed Mr. Topolnyski in 1940 as manager of their store. He remained in the position until his retirement in 1968.

Mr. Alexander Topolnyski

Through the intervening years until 1941 Alexander lost all communication with his family in Europe. During the war he emigrated from Italy as a displaced person to Western Germany and in 1947 joined his father in Regina. Through diligent application and [illegible] he received the degree in Commerce in 1954 at the University of Manitoba. He married Helen Bolesnik, had five children and is employed with an oil company at Alberta.

Alexander was unable to locate his other children who emigrate from Ukraine. George, the eldest son, two daughters, Kaseina and Helen, remain in Ukraine where they [illegible] brother John and sisters Helen and Mary survive in Ukraine.

In 1953 Alexander married Anna Zaleski Kristoff, a widow. The couple belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina.

Mrs. Topolnyski was born in 1904 in Hlynna in Chernivtsi area of Western Ukraine to Ivan and Varvara (Stasiopa) Zaleski. She came to Canada in September 1926 and settled in Regina where she held various positions cooking in restaurants and hospitals. She was sponsored to Canada by her brother Bill Zaleski. She married Michael Kristoff

Mrs. Alexander Topolnytski

a highways worker, in 1927. He passed away in 1948 and there were no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Topolnytski are members of many organizations surrounding the Ukrainian community in Regina. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Federation [illegible] operative Association: Ukrainian Credit Union and the Senior Citizens Association. He has held many executive positions throughout the years. Anna reports she is a member of the Ukrainian Women's Association and of the same organizations wherein her husband maintains membership.

They subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice, New Pathway, The Herald, Ukrainian News and the Leader Post. Mr. and Mrs. Topolnytski welcome active participation in their church and community.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE TYTENICH

As a young girl 12 years old Anna Onyshko Tytenich came to Canada in 1913. She lived with her sister Marie and brother-in-law Joseph Bachkowski in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Anna was born in 1901 in Makowiska, district of Yaroslaw in Western Ukraine.

The child Anna attended school in Winnipeg and proved to be an excellent student.

Within a short time her sister's family moved to [illegible] Anna came also to Regina. She attended school and was graduated from Grade 12.

Anna had an uncle who operated a store in Ituna, Saskatchewan. She accepted employment in the store and moved to Ituna.

She met Theodore Tytenich who operated his own business which included a barber shop and poolroom. They were married in 1921. He was born in Chernokhinti Chortkiv, area of Western Ukraine and came in 1912 to Canada.

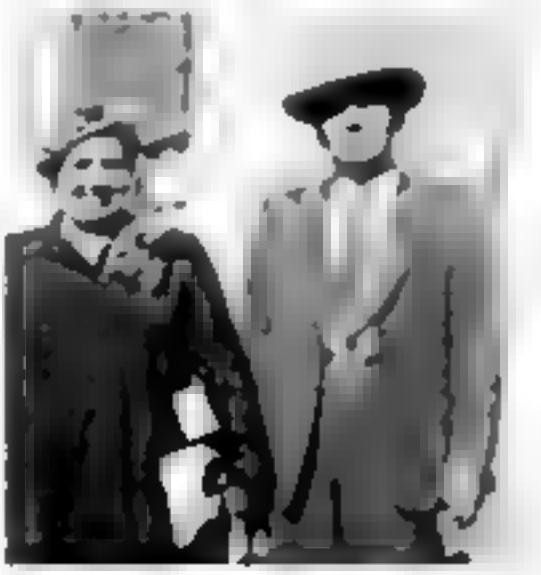
The couple had two sons. William is a member of the [illegible] Ituna. Stanley Theodore is a pharmacist in [illegible].

They lived in Ituna until 1927 and during that time both became heavily engaged in community work, especially contributing to the needs of their church as well as to the various community organizations.

Upon arrival in Regina in 1927 this couple entered into church membership and into the Ukrainian Provita Society.

The same year 1927 saw the establishment of the Regina branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association. Anna became one of the founding members of the branch which still bears the name Daughters of Ukraine.

She lived in Regina for 52 years and during that period held executive positions in the Women's Association.



Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tytenich

A woman of many talents, an infectious sense of humour she was extremely popular. Her contribution to drama was exemplary. she was a consummate actress who starred in most of the drama [illegible]

An excellent seamstress, she contributed an [illegible] canvasses and collections for the Cancer Society.

[illegible] in St. Catherines, Ontario wanting to be near their [illegible]

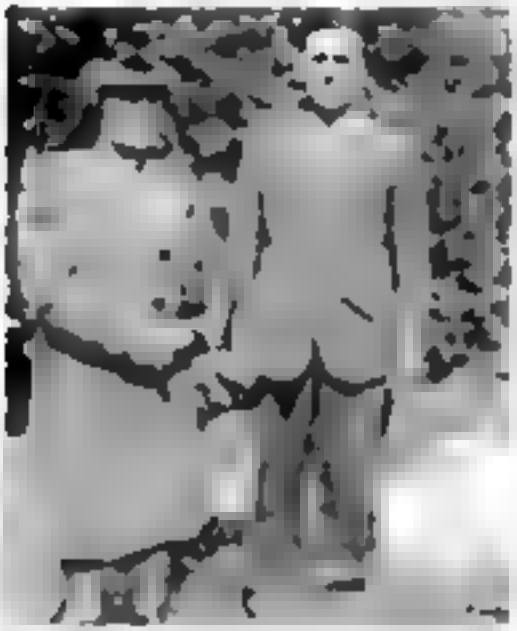
[illegible] community and its various organizations. The [illegible] presidency on Anna. Theodora was soon elected to [illegible]

This history was contributed by Anna Medry Regina

[illegible]

Mr. Harry Warnyca, son of John Warnyca and Anne Gazek, was born May 7, 1895 in Bilenary [illegible]

He spent his boyhood in the village elementary [illegible] when World War I hostilities began. Army service [illegible]



Mr. and Mrs. H. Warnyca

[illegible] the war ended he joined the newly formed Ukrainian National Army, was captured by the Polish Army and spent 13 months in a concentration camp. He [illegible]

The young Harry courted his village sweetheart Agnes Melnyk and they were married in 1923. Agnes, born May 11, 1902, grew up in her [illegible]

She had a brother who had emigrated to Canada [illegible] the new land of opportunity. The brother provided financial assistance to the couple. In 1928, with their children Eunice and William, they arrived in Canada [illegible]

[illegible] he purchased his own land to which holding he and [illegible] raise purebred cattle and the son still continues to breed Herefords.

[illegible] included two Saskatchewan farms, one of which was Bill Warnyca's at Montmartre. Mr. Warnyca [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warnyca became active [illegible] Cardiac, and other Ukrainian organizations. They [illegible] His son William operates the Bereford farm.

In Regina the couple joined the Ukrainian [illegible] their children Orest, Olga, Dee and Demytry joined [illegible]

Harry Warnyca was a church elder, a member of [illegible] Association. He died April 27, 1972.

[illegible] liam, married Michaeline Zymiak and they have two children, Tom and Kathy; Eunice, Mrs. John [illegible] and William; Mary, Mrs. John Chomeyko, has five children, Paul, Orest, Ray, Dianne and Anne; Mary [illegible] Ontario, 3 children, Olga, Mrs. Don Currie, Ed [illegible] Dee, Mrs. Gilbert Clark, Calgary, Alta. has 3 children, Russell, Gregory and Richard; Orest, mar

ried Gwen Moleski in Regina has 3 children Caroline, Carla and Karen; Dmytry, married Jen

[illegible]

Fred Waskul was born in June 1906 in the district of Sokal, Saskatchewan. His parents were Oleksa

[illegible]

ly wooded and easier to farm. By assisting other

Though he had no money his industrious

most urgent requirements such as a team of oxen, a

operation with neighbors, the early settlers prospered. In 1918 Oleksa purchased his first

unfortunate set back when he lost an arm in 1923

his family became Orthodox adherents. Fred had

At the age of seven years Fred was enrolled at the Trojan school one and one-half miles from his

courage education. He felt it were enough to be able

attendance was sporadic. An only son, he was his father's helper even at age 10 years. His schooling

In May 1928 Fred married Helen, the daughter of

the Alvena district. Helen was one of a family of six girls and one boy. Her father died in 1913 and her

Fred and Helen had three children. Anna (Mrs. Alfred J. Stoffel) of Delta, B.C., Mary (Mrs. Armin

Kathy; and Peter who married Sandra Smith and

had not been very successful in the thirties. He ac

left grain buying owing to dust allergy and became a

Meacham Town Clerk and Credit Union manager in

member of the Ukrainian Women's Society

and The Herald. Since 1973 when they moved to

[illegible]

The parents, Dmytro and Marya, emigrated to Canada in 1899 settling in the Fish Creek area of Saskatchewan. Bill lived with his parents until he

in order to operate a grocery store in Harlem.

In 1916 he enlisted in the armed forces and fought

live in Regina. He chose the barbering trade and fo

During the Second World War, Bill enlisted in the

Wasyl Wesserowsk

his army associates in the Canadian Legion, and through his social and cultural contacts within the Ukrainian community in Regina.

In 1921 he was one of the founding fathers of the Ukrainian Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment) and served on its Board of Directors in the capacity of Chairman.

He was an ardent supporter of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and shortly after its organization (1918) he worked to establish a parish in Regina. The Regina parish was established in 1924 and Mr. Wesserowsk chaired the working committee for many years.

He also took a very active part in the organization of both the Ukrainian Co-op Store and in the Ukrainian Credit Union where in each case he was chairman of the Board of Directors.

His visions were broad and he became a founding father of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Regina. Here again he served as chairman.

Mr. Wesserowsk was a conscientious, capable and talented man who devoted his energies to community and church. He supported both most generously and was always ready to assist a worthy cause.

In 1969 he moved to live with his brother Yaroslaw in Rosthern. He died on September 24, 1972 and was laid to rest in Regina in the Riverside Cemetery.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW WORONOSKI

Andrew Woronoski came to Canada in 1902 from Skneliw which at that time was in Austria, after the First World War it became Polish. He was born there December 6, 1890. His wife, Anna Sanocky, was born in Bortkowa, January 25, 1897 and married Andrew in her home village, March 5, 1920.

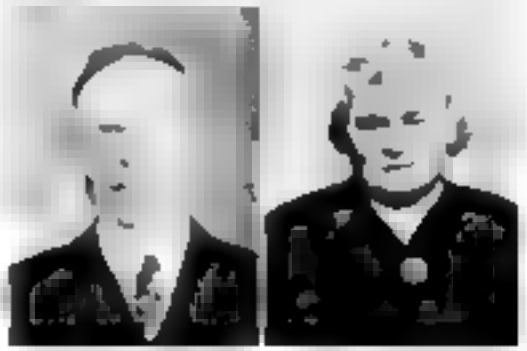
Mr. and Mrs. Woronoski settled in Regina and lived there until their death.

Andrew obtained employment with the C.N.R. and remained with the company until his retirement in 1955. He then joined the Regina City Parks Department and remained with it until 1965.

The couple were members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church where both held executive positions in the men's and women's associations.

Mr. Woronoski loved to sing with the Regina Male Voice Choir. His wife was an expert in needlepoint and her work won many prizes at annual exhibitions in Regina.

They had three sons, William, Peter and Michael and one daughter Jean. Mrs. Woronoski died January [illegible] 1970 and her husband Andrew May



Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Woronoski

[illegible]. Their sons Michael and Peter are deceased also.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL YALOWEGA

Wasyl Yalowega was the son of Ivan and Nastia Yalowega and was born in 1895 in the village of Krywcha, district of Borscheev, in Halychyna, now Western Ukraine.

In 1914 he emigrated to Canada to his uncle's home in Sifton, Manitoba. He held various jobs until 1917. In that year he met and married Ahafia Chubey of Drifting River. The couple took up farming and tried to make a living for seven years. The land was not adaptable to agriculture and Wasyl sought a living elsewhere. They came to Regina in 1926. Wasyl became employed by Canadian In-

dustries Ltd. and remained with the company for 26 years when he was retired.

For seven years he operated an elevator at the Medical and Dental Building in Regina.

Akulia was born to Wasyl and Maria Chubey at Drifting River, Manitoba, on August 5, 1900. Her parents came to Canada during the year of her birth.

Mr and Mrs. Yalowega were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. They had two children: Harry, Regina; and Maria Tokaryk, Regina.

Wasyl Yalowega died in 1970.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN ZAHARUK (STEVE ZACK)

Stefan Zaharuk was born to Wasyl and Agrippina Zaharuk July 3, 1893 in Tarashany, Bukovina

Mr. and Mrs. Zaharuk and family

presently in Ukraine and formerly part of the Austro Hungarian Empire.

He emigrated to Canada in May 1911, landing at Montreal. He worked there for two months prior to taking the Harvest Excursion train to Regina. Stefan earned enough money during the harvest months to keep him in Regina in the winter months.

In the spring of 1912 he obtained employment with building contractors and continued with them till fall of 1913. The following spring, 1914 he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a section man and his career as a railway man was launched.

The year 1916 was important, Stefan was promoted to trainman and thereby received the first of his promotions. He also got married August 16, 1916 to Catrina Bandos. The following year he was promoted to section foreman and later to Steel Gang foreman. In 1944 he became a Roadmaster and held this position until his retirement in 1960.

Mr. and Mrs. Zaharuk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. He is a member of the Maintenance of Way Union, Provita, Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and the Senior Citizens Association. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice, New Pathway and Dumka.

They have three sons and one daughter. They all attended public and high schools in Regina. Victoria married Dr. A. Mattyasik of Edmonton; Wesley received his commerce degree from the University of British Columbia; Peter obtained degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering and is Director of General Engineering with the Falconbridge Nickel and Mining Co.. Theodore joined the Canadian Royal Navy in Victoria. Later he became a contractor in Seattle.

Stefan and his wife devoted much of their efforts and money to the education of their children at a time when wages were only over four dollars a day. Like many Ukrainian pioneers they felt every sacrifice was worth it if it led to the education of their children. Their record speak for the sacrifices made through the years.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL ZALUSKY

Mr Zalusky emigrated to Canada in 1909 from Tarashany, Bukovina, Ukraine where he was born July 20, 1893. His Canadian destination was Hillcrest, Alberta and more specifically the surrounding coal mines. He was employed at Hillcrest, Frank and Lille until 1911 when he moved to Regina.

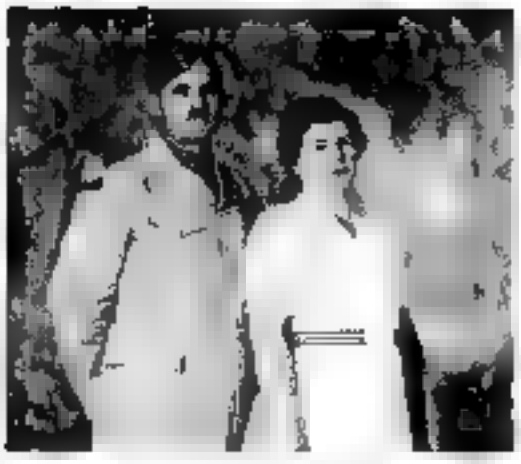
In Regina Wasyl obtained employment at the Regina Brewery Ltd. However with the advent of prohibition in 1914 the brewery closed down and Wasyl again searched for work.

In [illegible] he married Maria Dowson of Regina.

He joined the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as a locomotive fireman working for the company until 1918. He purchased land at Cupar Saskatchewan where his family lived until 1923.

He co-signed a loan for a neighbor but actually it was a mortgage on his own land. Through his generosity his property was stolen leaving him only four horses. The laws have since been revised but it was too late for Wasyl and Maria.

They then moved to Regina and used the horses in draying work and odd hauling jobs. Within three



Mr. & Mrs. Wasyl Zalusky

years Wasyl bought a truck and hauled gravel for the Department of Highways.

In 1939 he started the business of buying livestock and poultry from farmers and selling them in turn to the Regina Markets. He also bought old houses and repaired them prior to reselling them.

He joined the Air Force in 942 and was stationed at Trenton, Toronto and Yorkton

With the end of the war he joined the R.C.M.P. as a special constable in Regina.

Mr and Mrs. Zalusky had five children: one died in infancy. They are Elizabeth Dobransky in Regina, John, Pilot Butte, Annie Ellefson, Medicine Hat, Alberta; Stefan in Vancouver.

Maria Donison Zalusky was born to Iwan and Elisaveta (Martsynko) in Satulmare, Radaut, Romania. She and her husband are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ZENCHYSHYN

The area of Terebovlia in Western Ukraine was the home of many Ukrainians who searched for a [illegible] land. There, in the village of Slavchin, John Zenchyshyn was born June 6, 1902 to Lavryn and [illegible]

He was twelve years old when the [illegible] War brought to a halt all formal schooling. At that [illegible] grade 5 in both the Ukrainian and [illegible] languages.

The war brought great devastation to the area. There was a great need for each and every one to

Mr. & Mrs. John Zenchyshyn

lend his support in the [illegible]

[illegible] meetings were held [illegible] many meetings [illegible] to speak [illegible] manager's position of a large store. His diligence [illegible] recognized when [illegible] manager's position and remained with the store [illegible]

Military service was required of all males [illegible] age of 21 and John was called to serve in the Polish army. He received 3 months military courses before [illegible] assigned to serve in the army food store.

At the termination of his military service in 1925 [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]

John conducted an extensive correspondence with his sisters Darice and Varvara in Canada and with his brother Wasyl, also in Canada. They urged him to emigrate also, and has sister Varvara sent him the required fare. He arrived in Canada October 29, [illegible] and spent the winter on the farm of his sister and brother-in-law Ehat Budiwsky. He spent his evenings at night school where he could improve his English language. In this effort he is grateful to the teacher Miss M. Maydanuke.

John had also friends and associates in Canada with whom he corresponded. Some of relatives of Regina were in Canada at [illegible] and were employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. He urged John to come to Regina where Steve would assist him in getting work also.

Early in the spring of 1927 John became employed by the C.P.R. at Grand Coulee, he had merely $2.35 until his first pay cheque. Wages were [illegible] and in harvest time John worked for farmers at $3.00 a day stooking and $4.00 threshing. After harvest he returned to Grand Coulee to work on the railway till freeze up. He earned enough to repay his sister for the advanced fare and for his keep.

Each winter that the railway laid off its men, John lived with his sister or his brother Wasyl, helping [illegible]

[illegible] John met and won a young girl Anastazia (Nell) Maduke whom he married Oc[illegible]

The young couple lived for a few years at Grand Coulee where a son Boris was born to them January [illegible]

During the 1930's employment with the C.P.R. was seasonal. In the winters until 1936 the couple lived with relatives on the farm while John sought work elsewhere.

John was promoted in 1936 to first section man with the C.P.R. at Drake, Saskatchewan and the [illegible] permanent.

Their family was joined by Leon in 1938 and [illegible]

During the Second World War job opportunities became more plentiful. John and Nell purchased a small business which she managed. They sold the business in 1944 when John accepted a transfer to Grenfell, Saskatchewan. After three years they moved again to Regina.

Nell managed a confectionery store the couple bought in Regina and maintained the business for [illegible] years.

In Regina both John and Nell became actively involved in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, their children became

President John Zeniuk and Mrs. Zeniuk and guests

involved in all church activities and especially the youth organization, YMA.

The family joined various secular organizations and movements such as the Ukrainian Fraternal Society of Prayer Enlightenment. It's where it really was the breeding ground for the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association.

The Zeniuk children grew up in the progressive church hearing and participating in the church choir at 920 Toronto Street. They both contributed as much as they could to the church movement and later to the magnificent Ukrainian church known the world over. John served as president of the church for nine years.

They worked for a united press to solve problems in the Ukrainian Voice (Ukrainian Herald) and for promotion. Private jobs also received the Robotnychi Visti and carried maximum contact with various friends.

He was married in 1947 and since saw the need for an association serving pensioners and senior citizens. He encouraged others and was a founder of the Ukrainian Seniors Citizens of Regina and District the first such Ukrainian organization in Saskatchewan.

The Zeniuk's nine children were active in church choirs (YMA) and received a well-rounded Ukrainian education upbringing. It led to their continuous participation in Ukrainian activities.

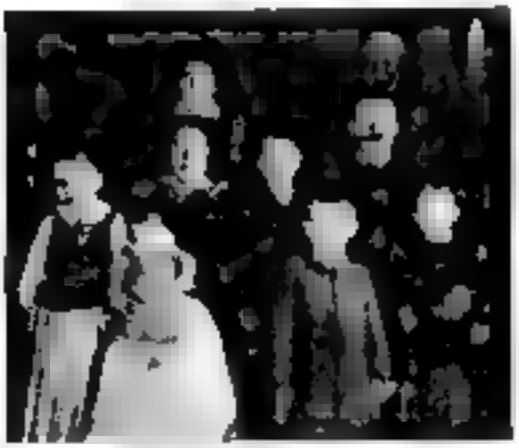
Boris married Anne Sawuk, they operate a business in Swift River, Manitoba and have four children: Nadia, Christine, Teresa and John. Nadia a business whose graduated from in Regina and is married to Ihor Hawryluchuk. They have four children, Terry (Danny), Patty and Robert Teresa, is a Ukrainian Dance Queen (many participations). She is married to Raymond Kurpas and they have four children, Roman, Andrew, Zenon and Zenon. Lisa her single young son resides in Regina.

MRS. ANASTAZIA MADUKE ZENCHYSHYN

Known as "Nell" she was born February 6, [illegible] in the district of Olha, Manitoba to Harry and Rosalia Dorian Maduke.

Her maternal grandparents Danylo and Anastasia Derkach were the first immigrants to settle at Olha in 1899. Nell's grandmother said the bush was so impenetrable one had to mark his way through with axe marks on trees. The first homes were wall deep into the ground with roofs improvised of branches and turf sod. An epidemic wiped out some 34 children as well as older persons. A cairn commemorating the settlement was consecrated in June 1967.

Nell's other grandparents were Theodore and Paraska (Maksymyhyn) Maduke who came to Canada in 1908.



Nell Zenchyshyn's parents, grandparents and family in 1900 on arrival in Canada

Mrs. Zenchyshyn attended Olha school and obtained her grade 8. She was then required at home to assist her ailing mother. She also ran errands with a horse and buggy for her father as well as deliver the cream to be exchanged for groceries.

Her parents came to Canada in 1900 with five children and also lived with the Derkach family in the improvised homes. Her father a carpenter brought his tools to Canada and helped to construct the much needed homes.

He obtained a homestead and soon built the home where Nell grew up. Four more children were born in Canada. John Maduke, one of the sons, managed to acquire an agricultural degree. He too became well known in Ukrainian circles in Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. PAUL ZINCHESHIN

The village of Ilavche, district of Terebowlia in Western Ukraine was the birthplace of Paul Zincheshin. He was born in 1890 to Stefan and Maria (Porobak) and received his education in the village.

He left home as a young lad of 16 to seek his fortune in Canada. He began his life in Canada in 1906 on a farm in Manitoba. While employed on farms there he met Barbara Swiraka, whom he married in 1912.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zincheshin bought a farm in the Sheho district of Saskatchewan and moved to it to make their home. Though they worked very hard it was difficult to meet the farm payments. They sold their interest and moved to Penso, Saskatchewan, where Paul obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a sec-

Mrs. Paul Zincheshin

tionman. He remained with the railway until his retirement in 1955.

Mr. and Mrs. Zincheshin moved to Toronto and lived with their son, Walter, until 1966 when Paul died. Mrs. Zincheshin lives with her daughter Mary.

During their life in the west, Mr. and Mrs. Zincheshin were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Co-operative Association, Ukrainian Credit Union Fraternal Life Insurance Association, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Canadian Ukrainian Committee. They kept in touch with Ukrainian activities through the Ukrainian Voice.

Paul and Barbara Zincheshin had four children. Anne (Mrs. William Ferguson), Mount Jaw, Mary

(Mrs. Joseph Bernhauser), Regina; Olga (Mrs. Tony Santalob), Humboldt, Dr. Wasyl, Toronto, Ontario, married Bernice Hanyshchuk.

MR. AND MRS. MYKOLA ZENCHESKIN

Mykola Zencheskin, son of Maria and Stefan Zenchyshyn, was born in Jlavche Terebowlia, Western Ukraine, December 9, 1896.

During the First World War Mykola served with the Austrian Army from 1914 to 1917 and was taken prisoner for six months. He was required to work hard but was not mistreated; eventually he escaped and made his way home. Travelling on foot by night it took him many weeks to get to his village. Emaciated and in rags he was grateful for his successful escape.

He joined the Free Ukrainian Army in 1918 but its period was short. On his return he found his home destroyed by the Russian Army and soon set about building a new one.

In 1922 Mykola married Sofia Trach and though they made a happy marriage he felt frustrated that he could not make a better living.

He had a sister living in Canada; with her help he emigrated also in April, 1924 leaving Sofia to follow him when funds were available.

Mykola became employed by the C.P.R. at Grand Coulee. The same year a daughter, Maria, was born to them.

Through continuing misfortunes Mykola was unable to bring his wife and daughter to Canada until 1936. Their first home was at Pasqua, Saskatchewan. By this time Mykola had been promoted to first man and the family was happy to be reunited and secure. They moved to Weyburn the following year through transfer.

A son was born to them in 1942 whom they named Nicholas John. Mykola remained with the C.P.R. until April, 1955 when ill health forced him to retire. He died October 22, 1955.

Mr. & Mrs. Mykola Zencheskin

Mykola was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and was an active member in the Ukrainian National Federation. He subscribed to the New Pathway and the Rainbowders periodical.

Their daughter Maria married Ben Williams and they had two sons, Ben in Regina and John in Moose Jaw.

Their son John completed his education at Notre Dame, Wilcox and lives in Calgary.

BRIEF HISTORY OF UKRAINE

it loses itself among the mixed population of the Don

peared in eastern Europe in the 5th Century

to the last

m nomads. With the consent of tribe ch

most. Under him, Ukraine converted to Christianity

But love of freedom and rebellion against

authority was the undoing of the flourishing

One of the last great Kievan rulers, Yaroslav

the decline of the might of Ukraine. At about this

north, in the marshes between upper Volga and Oka

Rivers, out of the blending of Finnish people and

of the Kremlin

story of Ukraine is the history of brief periods of

development in freedom and long periods of

form, first haltingly and then gaining impetus, which during the First World War became a hurricane.

In March, 917, revolution rapidly spread throughout Imperial Russia. The Ukrainians in Kiev succeeded in seizing power and establishing the Ukrainian Central Council (Centralna Rada).

This was composed of the representatives of Ukrainian political parties, co-operative unions clergy, army peasants, professional, educational and cultural societies.

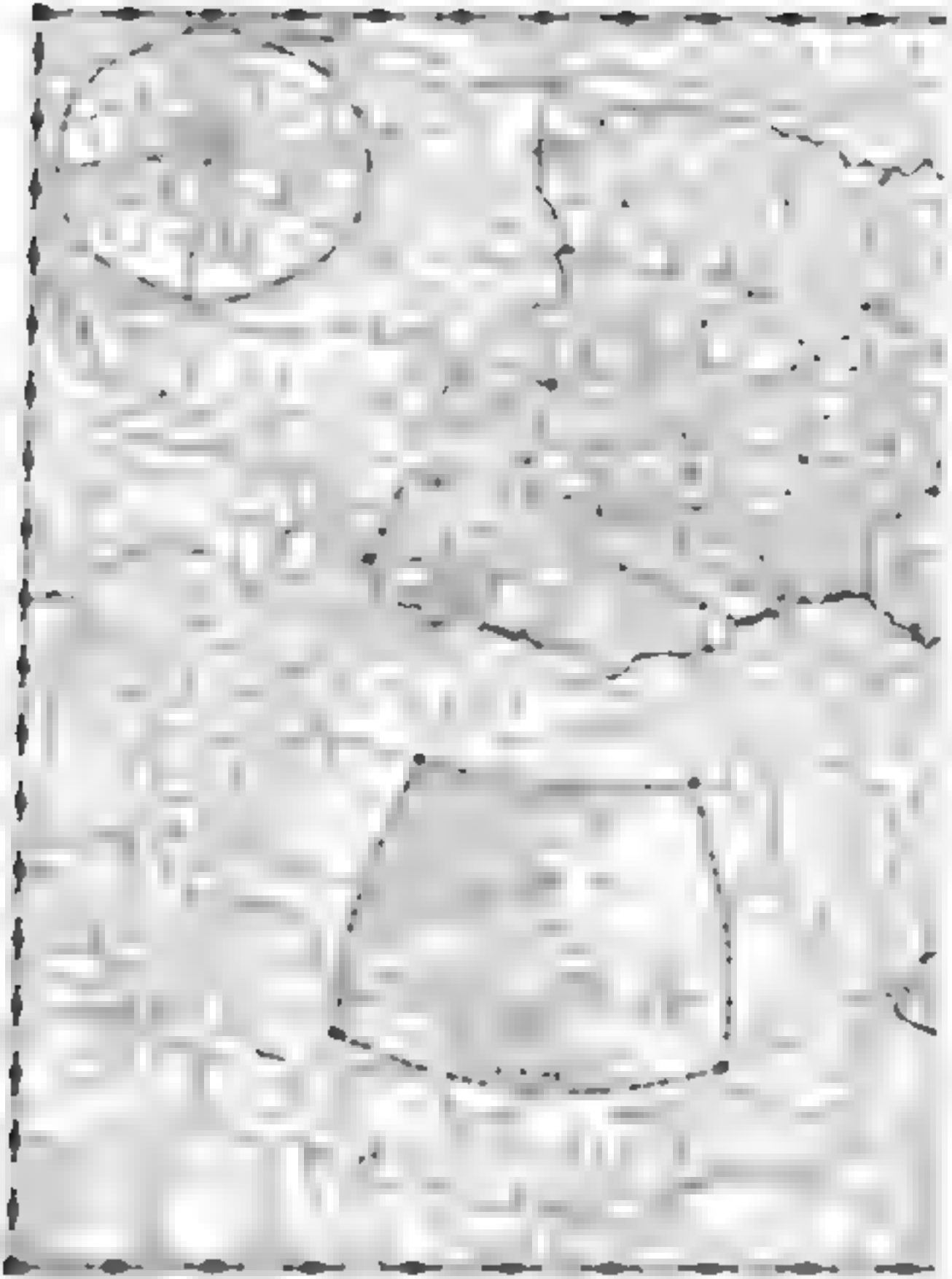
Nationalistic enthusiasm spread throughout all facets of the Ukrainian population. Russianized Ukrainians, military officers university professors industrialists and clergy came to offer their services in building a new life in the Ukraine.

At first there were some in the Ukrainian National "Rada" or the government, who advocated federation with the Russian provisional government of Kerensky, but because of the vacillating actics of the Kerensky group, which shortly was overthrown by the Bolsheviks, who immediately launched upon reconquest of former Russian Imperial territories, the freely elected Ukrainian National Assembly on January 22, 1918 issued what is known as the "Fourth Universal" This is, in essence, a declaration of independence. It contains among other clauses, "From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes the independent free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people"

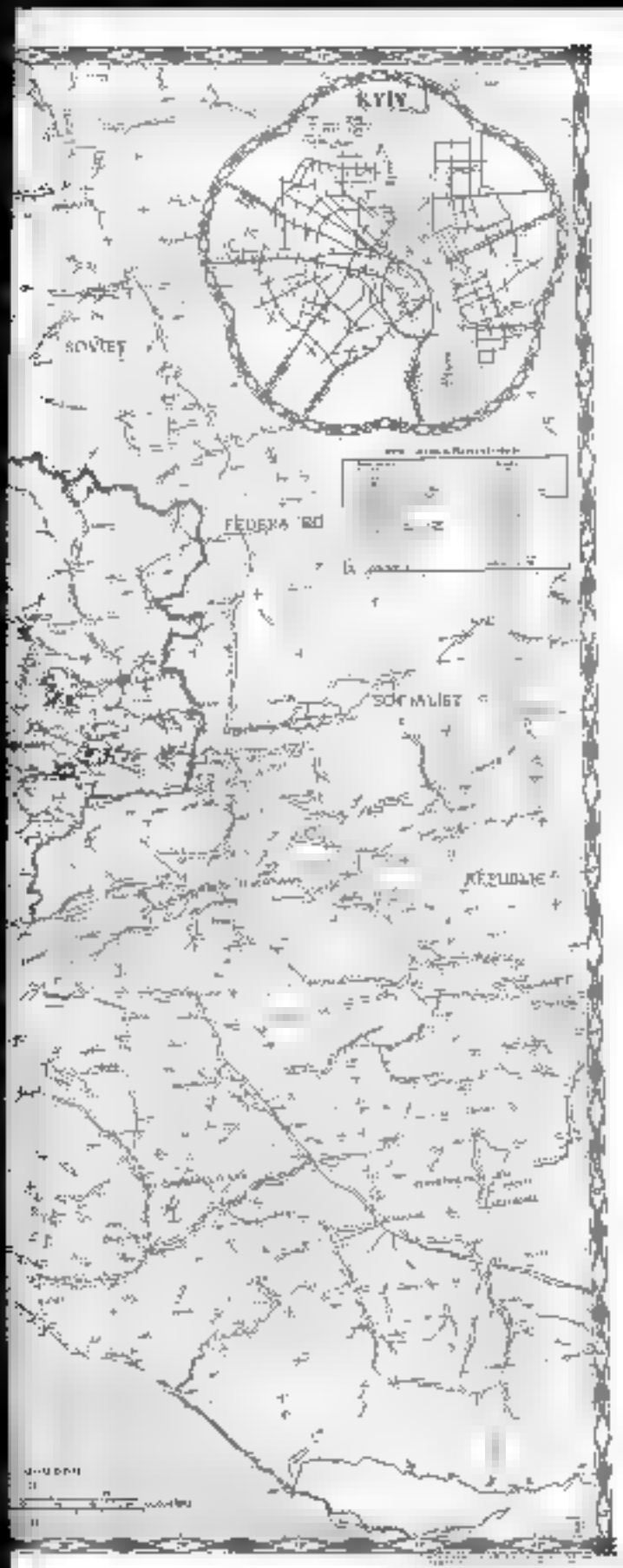
The gold and blue flag of the Ukraine was displayed all over the country symbolizing the blue of the sky and the gold of the limitless steppes of ripening wheat.

The trident became the main symbol on the coat of arms of the new republic

Thus the blue and the gold Ukrainian flag displayed from public buildings in Canada during Independence Day January 22nd and elsewhere is the true flag of Ukraine, unfortunately now again under Russian domination — this time the regime of the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin.



UKRAINE
CHORNE MORE


KYIV
SOVIET
FEDERATED
SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC

HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NORTHWEST

By Dr. Michael Hucoluk

In the Ukrainian Voice dated January 9, 1974, an interesting account is made of the exploration of the northwest North America. We are grateful to Dr Huculuk for this little known history

The erroneous assumption has likely arisen because, while the French and English immigrants explored the North Atlantic coast of North America, the Ukrainians explored in the North Pacific, and the former have failed to familiarize themselves with the work of the latter

After their discoveries and explorations on the Pacific coast, Russians, and among them, Ukrainians, established settlements in Alaska and parts of what is now British Columbia. On March 5, 1812 the colony of Fort Ross was founded in Bodega Bay 66 miles north of San Francisco, to which Ukrainian ships sailed from the Black Sea.

The contention for supremacy arising from participation in the discoveries and explorations on the northwest coast of North America by the British, Americans, Spaniards, and Russians and Ukrainians was finally resolved by the boundary treaties drawn up in St. Petersburg, between Russia and the United States in April 1824, and between Russia and Great Britian in February 1825.

The architect of these two conventions of signal importance to Canada because they established her western boundaries as they are today was the Ukrainian, Petro Poletica. As Russia's ambassador in Washington he had become the leading expert in Europe on affairs of the northwest coast.

The leading American diplomat, negotiating with Poletica, was John Quincey Adams, secretary of state.

Adding to all this the later contribution of the great influx of Ukrainian settlers who turned a great part of the prairie wilderness into the wheat granary that it is today, the conclusion can only be the Ukrainians have, percentage-wise, contributed an equitable share standing third with their English and French co-immigrants in Canada to the discoveries, explorations, and development of this country, and they have an equal right with the French to use their native tongue as their second language the vessel containing a peoples soul and culture which ought not to be shattered.

It is hoped to mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the British-Russian treaty in 82 with an excursion to the mountains on the British Columbia-Alaska international boundary whose peaks were named for the negotiators and signatories of the two conventions: John Quincey Adams, Henry Middleton, George Canning, Stratford Canning, Charles Nesselrode and Petro Poletica.

CHURCH GROUPS

THE UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

The history of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish in Regina is synonymous with the settlement

901. Most of the original settlers were either sing

and to bring their families with them. If they found some offered opportunities for settling down, they planned to send for their families as soon as they had earned sufficient funds.

Favourable information about the p[ossibilities] reached their friends back home and

recollections of some pioneers, there were at least 70

sawmill there. Many found employment wo[rking] railway because this was work they could do

for this would have to come later while

. There were marriages and bap[tisms] duct. The early settler was not able to provide for this immediately. Several non-Ukrainian Churches offered their services as they had done in other set[tlements]

they would see to it that they would organize their

he Ukraine by Apostle Andrew in the middle of the

Ukrainian people by their historical background

and culture within the Canadian framework. To achieve this objective of obtaining a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Priest, the small band of settlers formed themselves into a group which they chose to

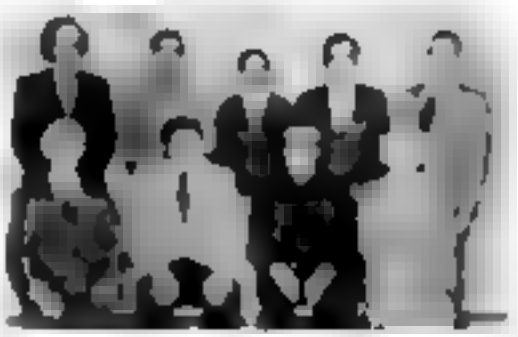
Frustrated in their efforts but not discouraged

ciations: these would bind them into a unified whole. In

ordered effort they would proceed to build a new life

the formation of a Ukrainian Greek Ort[hodox]

They received no help or encouragement from



building was not completed until 1947, when the iconostasis altar screen was installed.

In 1949 the parish had another Canonical visita[illegible] Head Bishop of the Ukrainian Greek Orth[illegible] spirit that existed in this group in Regina, as it ex[illegible]

From 1924 to 1950, the following Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Priests served this congregation [illegible]

During the Second World War and later, Regina [illegible] a shift from rural to urban settings. The growth i[illegible] economic improvement favourably affected [illegible]

[illegible] Perreaciv, together with his active parish executive [illegible] permeated the Regina congregation as well

In 1951 at a General Council of the Ukrainian [illegible] Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada". This [illegible] elected the canonical organization of the [illegible] church. The church attained security [illegible] new Metropolitan. The parish in R[illegible] progress in Regina to that date. Metropolitan Ilarion [illegible]

Eternal Glory of the Ukrainian G[illegible] by pledging $100. Reverend O. Perreaciv, with [illegible] quent meeting on May 16, 1954, the Building [illegible] at-large — O. Chelak, H. Korpan, O. Paseka and [illegible]

The committee, with the assistance of the parish

The second Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, completed

plans to build. No one doubted the outcome of the

Nicholaschuk, M. Stratychuk, B. Zenchyshyn, A

a new church. His design, were it possible to use

congregation did not come until 1960 when on April

Metropolitan Ilarion, conducted a brief consecration

actual construction commenced on May 6, 1960. By

Very Rev. S. Kielok.

and ready for regular worship, January 1, 1961

ing its 35 years of existence in the old church. There

time in this building. On the other hand, there were feelings of pride and joy as they looked forward to transferring services to the newly completed facility

and the Antimins became a moment that will forever

and rites of the Orthodox Church, the procession

Eve. On this day the parish realized the rewards of

place of worship — as though it were a gift to the

and Good Will Toward Men were truly present

phase of the development of this parish: it was the consecration of the new place of worship. The

by the Primate of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox

Very Rev Boris Vakowkewich (in 1976 Archbishop

God and is now a sacred place where The Lord presides by His Grace. The Ukrainian Greek

person of the Holy Trinity and the feast day occurs

the Descent of the Holy Ghost

Several years later an elaborate and artistically designed Iconostasis was installed to complete the interior classroom facilities for Sunday School were

erected on the same property thereby completing the unit which at the time of construction had a value of

quadded within five years of completion of construction. Today's replacement value of the property is estimated to be at the one-half million dollar mark at

diversary of its establishment in Regina. It was an occasion of renewing strengths and energies, of

of the third generation of Canadians bring to it a freshness and vitality that ensure its growth and progress. There is ample assurance that it will prosper in the service of the Lord

THE BELL OF THE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST, IN REGINA

The bell arrived in Regina, August 26, 1890 and was the first bell purchased by the city after a prairie fire destroyed twelve stores in the centre of the city

It served the city faithfully for twelve years

electric systems made the Bell obsolete. It was donated to St. Nicholas Roumanian Orthodox Church located on St. John Street. In 944 it was purchased by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church where it re

church on Winnipeg Street to the lovely new church

was mounted in the northwest tower and faithfully

ST. BASIL'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is believed the first Ukrainian to emigrate from

first Ukrainian Greek Catholic Mass celebration in the city has been unrecorded: it is known

Most Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky visited Regina in 1910, and, that he celebrated mass in St. Mary's Latin Rite Church. His visit was followed by

1912 he became the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop

Ukrainian Catholic parish it was not until October

The new parish became known as St. Basil's Parish in fond memory of Saint Basil the Great. The parish acquired land for its church in February

The building of the new church began in September 1928 and the following month

stone was blessed by Rev. P. Oleskow, Vicar General. On April 28, 1929, the first mass was celebrated in the new church. The church's first

year 93 Sisters Veronica and Tauda arrived to undertake religious duties in the parish. The

church was consecrated in September

Bishop Ladyka. The parish purchased a rectory

Bishop Ladyka was succeeded by Bishop A. Robaracki, D.D. who carried out the ordination of

St. Basil's parish has since given birth to another Ukrainian Catholic parish which adopted the name of St. Athanasius and is located on McMurchy

The two priests serving St. Basil's currently are

Romanow; Rev. Rudolph Lurney is the priest at St.

The new church of St. [illegible] Catholic congregation on [illegible] Street, Regina, built in [illegible]

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL IN ST. BASIL'S PARISH OF REGINA

[illegible] on private initiative
by Volodymyr Sagaras

St. Basil's Parish in Regina made efforts to organize reading and writing lessons in the Ukrainian language.

Mr. Volodymyr Sagaras, a teacher, taught the children of St. Basil's parishioners Ukrainian language during the summer months.

In [illegible] the Sisters [illegible] and lectures [illegible] within the parish and by teaching [illegible] and under their leadership Parish [illegible] the Ukrainian School was organized [illegible] and has been operating successfully in the present [illegible].

At the very outset, dedicated and [illegible] teachers [illegible] to help in organizing the School. [illegible] Sagaras is helping to organize the School [illegible] Parishioners [illegible] Sagaras [illegible] part time teaching staff [illegible] the School [illegible] Sagaras [illegible] the organization of the Parish set up a special committee [illegible] a Ukrainian School [illegible] the Parish.

In addition [illegible] teaching of the reading and writing of Ukrainian, the children [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] and spiritual and [illegible] children of the Ukrainian School [illegible] the Holy Eucharist during the [illegible] and [illegible].

Some of the [illegible] who taught at the School [illegible] during the past [illegible] were [illegible] Pedorowich, Sister Magdalene [illegible] Sister Immaculata [illegible] Sister [illegible] Sister Sagaras, Sister Sagaras, Sister Sagaras, [illegible] Sister Basil [illegible] Sister [illegible] Sister Magdalene [illegible] Sister Theresa [illegible].

Members of the [illegible] committee who [illegible] a great deal to the start and progress of the Ukrainian School of St. Basil's Parish were [illegible] President, Michael Hrynchuk, Vice-President, Mr. [illegible] Sagaras, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. [illegible] Sagaras. [illegible] the present [illegible] Parish [illegible] Sagaras [illegible] and [illegible] Sagaras [illegible].

The school is [illegible] and [illegible] the students and supplemented by [illegible] students and parents [illegible] parish leaders.

Over the past 50 years the teaching of Ukrainian has been available to the children of the Parish. Not all parents have taken advantage of this service. The priests of the Parish have encouraged and promoted the school over the years. The school has helped many to learn the language and better understand their Ukrainian heritage

INSTITUTE PROSVITA

Built in 1931 by the following members: Rev Father Iwha, W Basenka, A. Baran, F Iwanuck, T Kanuka, G. Worzuk, D Twashchyshyn, M. Kwiatkowski, B. Hewak, D. Holinka, A. Wovkin T Dakus, M. Darry, O. Pakuk, D. Zaszwych, P Polonchuk, D. Fuega, W. Scherban, G. Ruk, L. Soltys, W. Krawchuk, T. Bulyn, J. Makowski, M. Piwarchuk, J. Kowalchuk, G. Dzus, B. Strichuk, [illegible] Abramowych and M. Maydanyk

Until that time Institute Prosvita was located in the basement of Solomon Block on 11th Avenue and Dolor Street. The new building was erected on 1700 block St. John Street, at a cost of $20,000

In 1935 the mortgage outstanding was $16, 59 which the Institute was unable to meet and it was sold to a German parish

In 1949 the parish decided to sell the building and it was bought by the Ukrainian National Federation, Regina branch, for $26,000, who are owners at the present time

PROSVITA INSTITUTE IN REGINA 1931

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC BROTHERHOOD

[illegible] Prairie Provinces. In the first decades of the twentieth century they were a vital contributing factor in the development of western Canada. The Ukrainians were a very social, religious, and freedom loving people. Soon they became involved in many political and cultural activities. Their presence in Canada spans a period of 80 years or more, and they may be found in diverse and various occupations

Ukrainians emigrating to Canada for the purpose of settling the virgin land wanted to live and develop themselves in the new environment while simultaneously preserving their ethno-cultural identity. They learned new laws and a new language but [illegible] today is part of the large Canadian mosaic

The church and its organizations became sources of the strength which united them and encouraged them in their struggle of self-development. It taught the principles and [illegible] ideals of their forefathers, and, dear to the land of their birth, Ukraine, they owed love and respect.

Canada was their hope for a free and bright future. Work for and loyalty to Canada would lead to a rewarding future for themselves and for their [illegible]

For the fraters of these ideas there arose a need for an organized body to co-ordinate and direct all efforts. The Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood (U.C.B., was organized for this purpose.

The U.C.B ides and organization was born in the City of Regina July 4, 1932 a group of dedicated people came to Regina to attend a convention of [illegible] The group included the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hrynewich and Fred Monchur, teachers, Michael Bilinski Juneiro Bayda and Harry Didyk farmers, and a young priest Fr. Stephen Senchuk. The people named herein held their own separate conference in [illegible] Catholic Brotherhood. Women's auxiliaries to the U.C.B. were formed and joined into the Ukrainian [illegible] and were known as the Ukrainian Catholic Youth.

Objectives of the Brotherhood were

(a) To foster love of Ukrainian culture.

(b) To preserve and defend the deeply cherished traditions of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was strongly proclaimed by the founding fathers of the Brotherhood.

(c) To inculcate good, active Canadian citizenship

The first conference of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood was held in Saskatoon, December 28 and 29, 1932.

The Brotherhood's "Bulletin", its library, its [illegible] conferences and its journal Budushchist Narodyen" (Future of the Nation) became the principal agents for the dissemination of the new ideology among Ukrainian people in Canada.

The Regina Branch was formed through the efforts of Rev. Fr. John Bain, July 22, 1934. The first executive was: President, George Hak, Vice-President, Dm. Zanewich; Recording Secretary, John Pastak; Financial Secretary, John Kanuka; Treasurer S. Morris. The Audit committee members were John Kanuka and Dm. Holeka.

For forty years the Brotherhood has lived up to its objectives and served its church with diligent dedication.

On Sunday, April 21, 1974 three living pioneer members of the Brotherhood were honored. They are George Hak, Dm. Zanewich and Joseph Luchenko.

Mr. A. Oberzanek is President of the present fraternity. Others on the executive are T. Danyk and P. Gulka, Vice-Presidents; J. Buchinski, Secretary; J. Gawdun, Treasurer. Auditors are M. Stadnyk, M. Kuzyk and S. Lesiuk. Honorary Member Judge B.L. Korchinski. Representatives to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee are M. Kuzyk and T. Danyk.

ST. ATHANASIUS' CHURCH

35 Mehlensky Avenue, Regina

The Ukrainian Catholic community in Regina was prompted by suburban living and urbanization to form a second parish. With the appointment of Father Rudolph Lesiuk in July 1965 instructions were issued by the Most Reverend Andrew Roborecki, Bishop of Saskatchewan, to proceed with the organization and construction of the second Ukrainian Catholic Parish.

The site was chosen after a careful survey of the city to determine both the concentration of Catholic families and the city's plan for expansion. Subsequently corner lots were purchased from the City of Regina at a cost of $16,000. Ninety families within St. Basil's Parish became the nucleus of the new parish.

For several years the new Parish Community held Divine Liturgy services in the O'Neill High School Auditorium. The services are in English and in Ukrainian; the Gregorian calendar replaced the Julian calendar.

The major problem was one of financing which took five years to solve. The Building Committee had authorization to begin construction of Project I in May [illegible]. The project was for the Hall and did not include the Church and Rectory. Financial arrangements were made with the Ukrainian National Association and the Royal Bank of Canada for a sum of $170,000.00. It was a bold and daring step when the Bank Accounts recorded only $30,000.00.

The Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom was offered for the first time on March 5, 1972 at the completed St. Athanasius Parish Centre. As required, altar furnishings set on rollers are arranged for common worship. Members and friends worship together and are mindful of the many benefactors who contributed to project I and made it a reality.

The Parish Centre consists of an auditorium 110' x 54' an administration area 100' x 30' which includes an office, boardroom and other utilities. The completely modern kitchen completes the structure. When completed the building will be 170' long. The Church area will accommodate 200 seated persons and will open into the auditorium when an overflow warrants it. Current membership (1974) consists of [illegible] families.

The multipurpose auditorium, equipped for sports which appeal to youth, is controlled by the Parish Council. Programs are developed to include all adults and young people.

Frequent catering to public, bingo weekly and members contributions keep the Parish financially stable.

As of January 1973, Father Lesiuk has been allowed to devote all his efforts to the new Parish and a residence is maintained for him in the vicinity of the Parish Centre.

St. Athanasius held the Patriarchal See of Alexandria of 50 turbulent years of theological disputes. He was outstanding for his defence of eternal truths and chosen by the new parish as their patron.

BUKOVINIAN EMIGRATION IN REGINA

The first recorded immigrant from Bukovina now south west Ukraine arrived in Regina in 901. Then Dmytro Romaniuk arrived in 1906 from Terebkan of the Seretan district to join fellow villagers, Wasy Pidhaychuk, Mykola Hnedu, Fedor Zaharuk, Kost Hnatiuk and Mykola Brandak. A 907 Wasyl Buchkowski arrived from Terebkan and located on youthful Bukovinians from the Kuziena and Shipinciw villages.

By the year 1911 a group of thirty Bukovinian emigrants worked in Regina either for the growing city or for railroad companies. Most of them arrived

Congregation of St. Michael's Orthodox Church on McDonald Street Regina 1950 with Rev. G. Ferenciw, parish priest

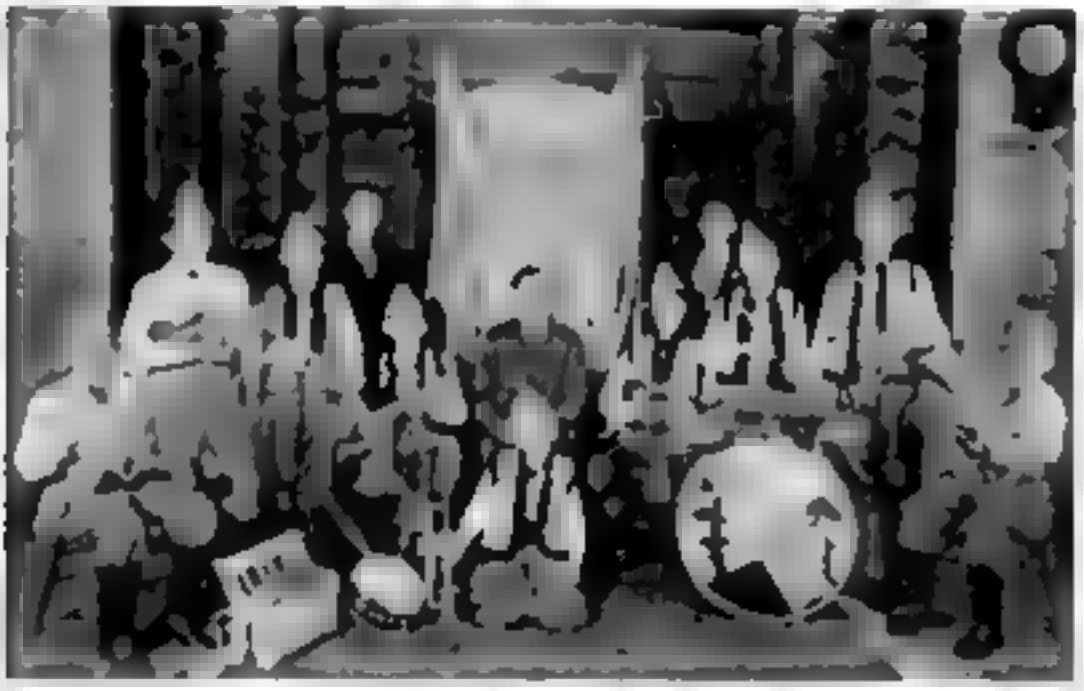
from such villages as Valiitwel, Kuchury, and Terebkan.

Two immigrants, Panko Kreiter and Mykola Kuzichenko had attended high school (gymnasium) in Bukovina. It qualified them for government funded teaching courses which enabled them to teach in the bilingual schools attended by children of Ukrainian immigrants.

By 1913, there were about seventy Ukrainian families in Regina. They all strived towards the formation of Ukrainian organizations and in 9 4 they organized the Ukrainian Social Democratic Society. It was short-lived owing to Leftist elements within it. Ukrainians realized that it was essential for them to organize under a national society.

They also withdrew from the new Brotherhood of St. John Shuchavsky Society within the Orthodox Church headed by Rev German, when they realized that the church properties belonged to the Roumanian Mission in Bucharest.

In 1916, the Bukovinians organized a Co op Store (Grocery) in Regina, but due to financial difficulties it could not survive. Cultural activities among Ukrainians in Regina began with the organization of the Prosvita Society, proclaimed and incorporated by the Saskatchewan legislature March 16, 921. Among the organizers of Prosvita Society were several Bukovinians and some served on the executive of the Society. Members of Prosvita Society built a hall, The Ukrainian Peoples Home at



originally from the village of Uhzenetz, county of Kitzman. Instrumental in the organization of the church was Rev K. Kirstiuk also born in Bukovina. He was also responsible for acquiring five theologians who were ordained by Bishop Theodorovich. The priests were, Rev J Myha, Rev. D. Leschyshyn, Rev. E. Hrycyna, Rev. M.D Podolak and Rev D Wolchaniuk. The Church in Regina was officially opened in 928.

There is a Bukovinian St. Michael's Orthodox Church in Regina organized under the influence of the Russian Mission. In 1933 it dissassociated itself and joined the Ukrainian Mission. With this church, the Brotherhood Society of St. John Shychavsky is associated, and at present has a membership of nearly a hundred.

In 1932 several members of the Bukovinian Orthodox parish under the leadership of M. Arganschuk from the village of Hatna, county of Suchovsky, built a hall near the church and organized the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society of Isador Worobkevich. This Society celebrated a Jubilee of G. Fedkovich in 934 The Society held a collection which was sent to the committee in memory of the Poet in Chernivchi. The Society of Ukrainian Bukovinians was very active in its cultural work under the leadership of Steve Zaharuk. They prepared plays, concerts, commemorated Ukrainian holidays, gave courses in self-education and held collections in the interests of Ukrainian causes and needs in Bukovina.

May 30, 937, the Society of Bukovinian Ukrainians held a protest meeting against the settling of Roumanians in Bukovina This Society inspired among the Bukovinians a very significant national consciousness, cultural awareness, and a closer unity to the Ukrainian National Society in Bukovina it accepted the Constitution of the Ukrainian National Society, and united the local branch in Regina, December 5, 1937 Among the members of the Ukrainian Veterans who organized the Ukrainian National Organization were several members of Bukovinian descent. In accord with the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society, the hall of the Bukovinian Church was renamed Ukrainian National Home and was the home of U.N.F branch till 1949, at which time the U.N.F Branch purchased a new building.

ORGANIZATIONS

THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE

"E Yednosty Syla"

(In Unity There is Strength)

Following the precept that "man does not live by bread alone" the early Ukrainian pioneers in Canada began to organize various associations knowing there is strength in unity. The depression itself with its limitations served to join people in their communities. By the late 1930's throughout Canada there were many Ukrainian organizations serving the religious, cultural, social, economic and political needs of Canadian Ukrainians. The Second World War with its threat of pervading totalitarianism, alarmed all freedom loving Canadians but especially so those of Ukrainian origin. They felt it their duty to do their utmost to save the democratic way of life.

Leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian organizations held several conferences with the intent to form the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Its purpose was to

Executive of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee (K.Y.K.) in Regina 1947 Seated (l. to r.) W. Puchala, N. Masnick, W. Wesolowski, W. Hewak, F. Cuz Standing (l. to r.) A. Topolnysky, Fedoschak, M. Ceyko, H. Dadyk

A choir of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Regina with its Choir Master John W. Melnyk, 1953

Choir of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Regina with its Choir Master Ivan Solhuba, 1943

A host of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Regina with its Choir Master John Kereliuk 1977

is a quotation from the yellowing pages of the Golden Book. "The significance of the fusion of all Ukrainian organizations on November 14, 940 was inspiringly set forth by the first president of the Regina Branch, Mr Krause: All our new unity and our new strength will be exerted to win the war in order to retain our rights and liberties which we appreciate. By this means we have the right to hope and pray that by these united efforts we shall also regain for our brethren in Europe and for all those peoples who sit in the darkness of tyranny the right once more to be independent and free."

The organizations whose representatives joined together to form Regina Branch U.C.C. were Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, Ukrainian Self Reliance League, The Ukrainian National Organization and the Hetmanets (Ukrainian Monarchists) and the Ladies Organization of Olha Kobylianska (this is the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ukrainian Bukowynan Orthodox Parish of St. Michael, Regina).

At the inaugural meeting the individuals who represented these organizations were Rev. Anton Fyk, Rev. J. Kusey, Rev. P. Shvaliuk, George Hook, Stan Pukesh, Vasyl Veselowsky, Mykola Masnyk, Hryhorly Korpan, Petro Demchuk, Mykola Marchuk, Mychaylo Hryhoriw, Stefan Zaharuk, Yosyph Fedurchak, Olexander Topolnytsky, Myron Tsaylo, Pylyp Ivanytsky, Vasyl Pukesh, Vasyl Hewak, Yosyph Topushak, Dmytro Yanitsky, Oleksa Pawliw, Mychaylo Halapatz, Vasyl Puchala, Mychaylo Pyvarchuk, Dmytro Boyachuk, Vasyl Sagal, Pawlo Yatsiw, Julius Krause, Ivan Rykhlo, Danylo Pilipk, Miss Katherine Pukesh, Mrs. Yewhenia Kozlar.

The first executive: Julius Krause, President, Vasyl Veselowsky, Vice-President, Miss Katherine Pukesh, Secretary, Pylyp Ivanitsky, Treasurer, Ivan Rykhlo, Financial Secretary. Members at large: Rev. A. Fyk, Stefan Zaharuk, Danylo Pilipk.

The Committee immediately went to work assisting in every form in the war effort, such as promotion of sale of War Saving Stamps, War Victory Bonds, Collections for "Milk for Britain" salvage campaigns, sewing and knitting for armed forces, providing receptions for the boys who were training in the armed forces, and similar activities. In the immediate post war years it helped with relief for war victims and displaced persons.

After the war the U.C.C. continued its activities in the social and cultural field, encouraging cooperation with other Canadians in building a better Canada, promoting the learning of things Ukrainian and helping to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage and to integrate it into Canadian "Mosiac".

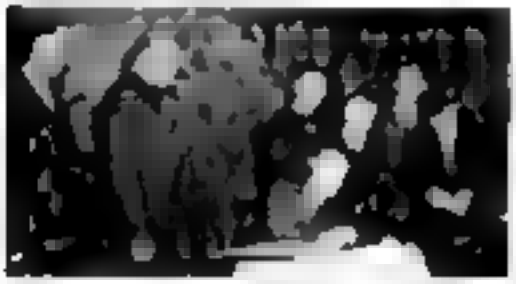
The presidents of the U.C.C. Regina Branch over the years until the present were: Julian Krause, Vasyl Veselowsky, Yosyph Topuschak, Dmytro Kyryliuk, Volodymyre Yuriy Danyliw, Dr. Petro Vorobiy, Yaroslaw Skrypnyk, Volodymyr F. Schabel, Zenon Vasarab, Yosyph Mastianey, Yuriy V. Prociuk, Vasyl Puchala, Bernard L. Korchinski, Volodymir Sagasz and Ivan Melnyk.

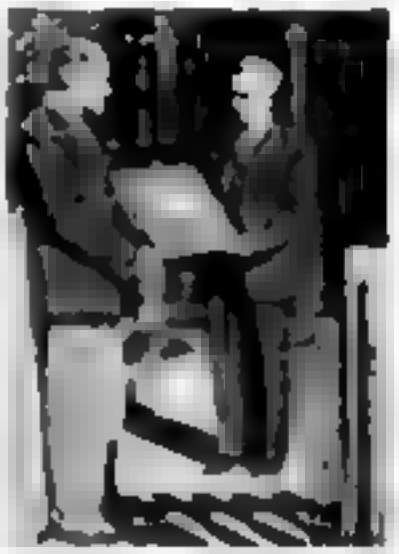
In the intervening years three other organizations joined the U.C.C. The League for Liberation of Ukraine, The Ukrainian Professional and Business Mens' Club, and the Alpha and Omega University Students' Club.

The U.C.C. is actively promoting Ukrainian culture through encouraging language, singing, dancing and study of Ukrainian cultural heritage.

THE "GOLDEN BOOK" OF WAR EFFORT DEDICATION

The Golden Book is being signed by Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the British Empire Parliamentary Association. Looking over are from left to right S. Zaharuk, (unknown), Corporal ... Lotochinski, R.C.A.F., Rev. A. Fyk, Ukrainian Catholic Pastor of St. Basil's Parish; Julius Krauss, chairman of Regina Branch UCC; Orest Zerebko, Ukrainian Member of Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan; Miss Katherine Puketit, Secretary of UCC. The ceremony of dedication of the Golden Book took place in St. Basil's auditorium, March 28 ...





The ... Book.

THE UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESSMEN'S CLUB, REGINA BRANCH

Organized in 1960, the club's first president was William Luka, who had been a member of a similar association in Winnipeg where he had been stationed with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Members drew up the constitution of the club and formed its aims and objectives as follows:

- to make known the role in, and contributions of Ukrainian Canadians to the social, cultural economic and political life of Canada
- to encourage and promote the closer ... of all persons of Ukrainian descent
- to encourage and promote educational facilities ... the Ukrainian language and ... promote the development of Ukrainian culture
- ... great fellowship
- ... participation in the civic ... and ... of the community.

Regular ... meetings are held ... and distinguished guests; this practise gives members social contact leading to better acquaintanceship. Topics of interest are discussed at each meeting. The executive of seven members hold regular meetings usually at the President's home to ... Three annual highlights are the Ladies' Night, Shevchenko Night and Malanka. Popular as the Ukrainian New Year's Ball, the Malanka ... the most ... raising ... and has ... been ... subscribed by members and/or their friends.

The following projects were adopted by the club:

- ... regarding ... and ... to university and Public Libraries.
- to provide bursaries to leading students in high school and the University of Regina.
- ... participation by ... in ... of such ... cultural activities as dancing ... choirs, choral groups ... to be invited to perform at various club functions.
- to provide funds for the publishing and translation of Ukrainian literary works such as Lesia Ukrainka's poems and a general ... compendium.

Presidents of the club are listed with their year of office:

...	...	...	...
F. ...	...	...	...
Geo. W. Procyk	1962-63	A.A. Kolnik	197...
M. Homeniuk	1963-64	J.M. Wasylenki	197...
P. ...	...	...	...
A.J. Wasylenki	1965-66	J.W. Melnyk	1973-74
Wm. Ciz	1966-67	M.A. Swaraschuk	1974-75
Z. ...	...	...	...
		...	...

Persons interested in becoming members are invited to contact the president.

PROSVITA ASSOCIATION

The first residents of Ukrainian origin settled in Regina in 1901. A majority of the earliest settlers

families. It was the intention of many emigrees to make and save as much money as possible and to

The first World War of 1914 - 1918 shattered

They began to think seriously of making the new security was in itself insufficient for happiness. They hungered for the many facets of their native culture

did not meet the needs of the growing numbers of nationally-conscious Ukrainians. They decided to

members to become established, to promote and continue their traditional customs and activities which together gave them the Ukrainian identity.

Ukraine many of them had been members of a large influential organization called "Prosvita"

reaching movement of the 19th century. Prosvita originated in Western Ukraine in 1868 and was founded by a group of intellectuals in the city of

ing classes had left a residue of abject poverty. The

out of the morass caused by indifference and

village store, was distributed; legal advice was offered.

Since the illiterate could not benefit from literature

those who could read to them.

As early as 1880 when the emigration began from Ukraine, Prosvita acted to protect against the exploitation of immigrants by various agents. Such agents, on a commission basis, attempted to lure land-hungry peasants by false promises to a new

was Dr. Joseph Oleskow, a professor of Agriculture at the teachers seminary in Lviv (Lemberg). He convinced thousands of emigrants that Canada had more to offer them freely or

other new country. Through him many emigrants chose Canada as their future home.

Accustomed to the leadership of Prosvita Ukraine the Ukrainian pioneers in Regina felt a deep void. They called a meeting on March 1st, 1921 and after the deliberations a new organization "Prosvita" emerged. Its first executive was as follows: President, J. Buchkowsky; Vice-president, P. Kozlar

monthly paper called "Smoloskip" which means "The Torch"; the editors were Mr. and Mrs. Kozlar

ments were made with Fred Solomon who owned the present Eddie Hotel to use one of his larger rooms. Later a building south of Victoria Avenue on Toronto Street was rented by the Association for its activities. These included concerts, theatrical productions, lectures by local speakers and guests, debates and social functions. Members conducted drives for subscriptions to Ukrainian newspapers and particularly to the Ukrainian Voice.

A definite division appeared in the Uk

support the extreme socialist, or communist, regime

belief in complete independence and democratic

to function separate and apart. In 1922 they decided to build their own centre on Quebec Street. Original donors to the building fund were: J. Federovich, N. Sewasy, L. Sydeniuk, G. Hulk, J. Chyzowsky, O.

by N. Shupeniuk and J. Chyzewski. The contract to

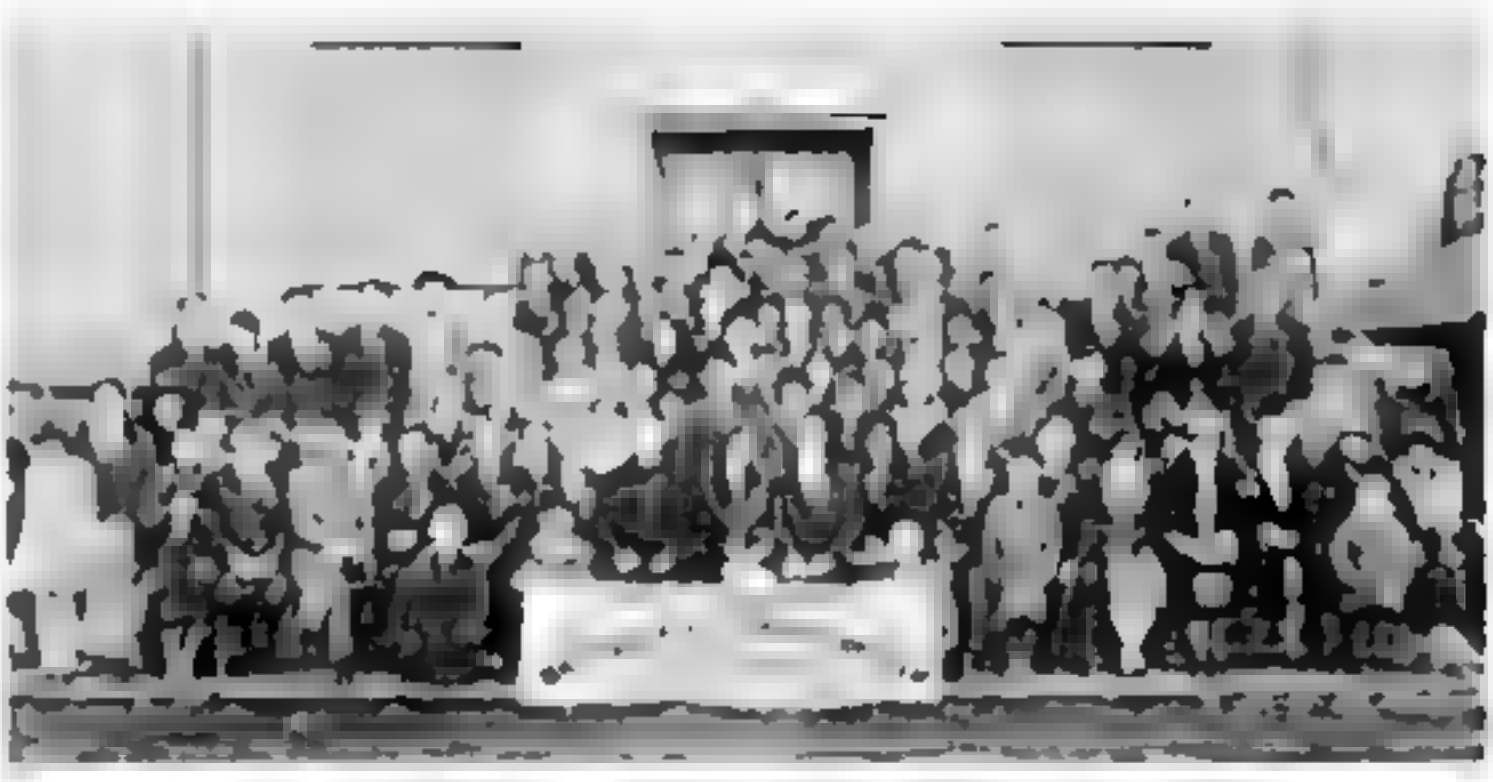
its membership and in its activities. A library was es-

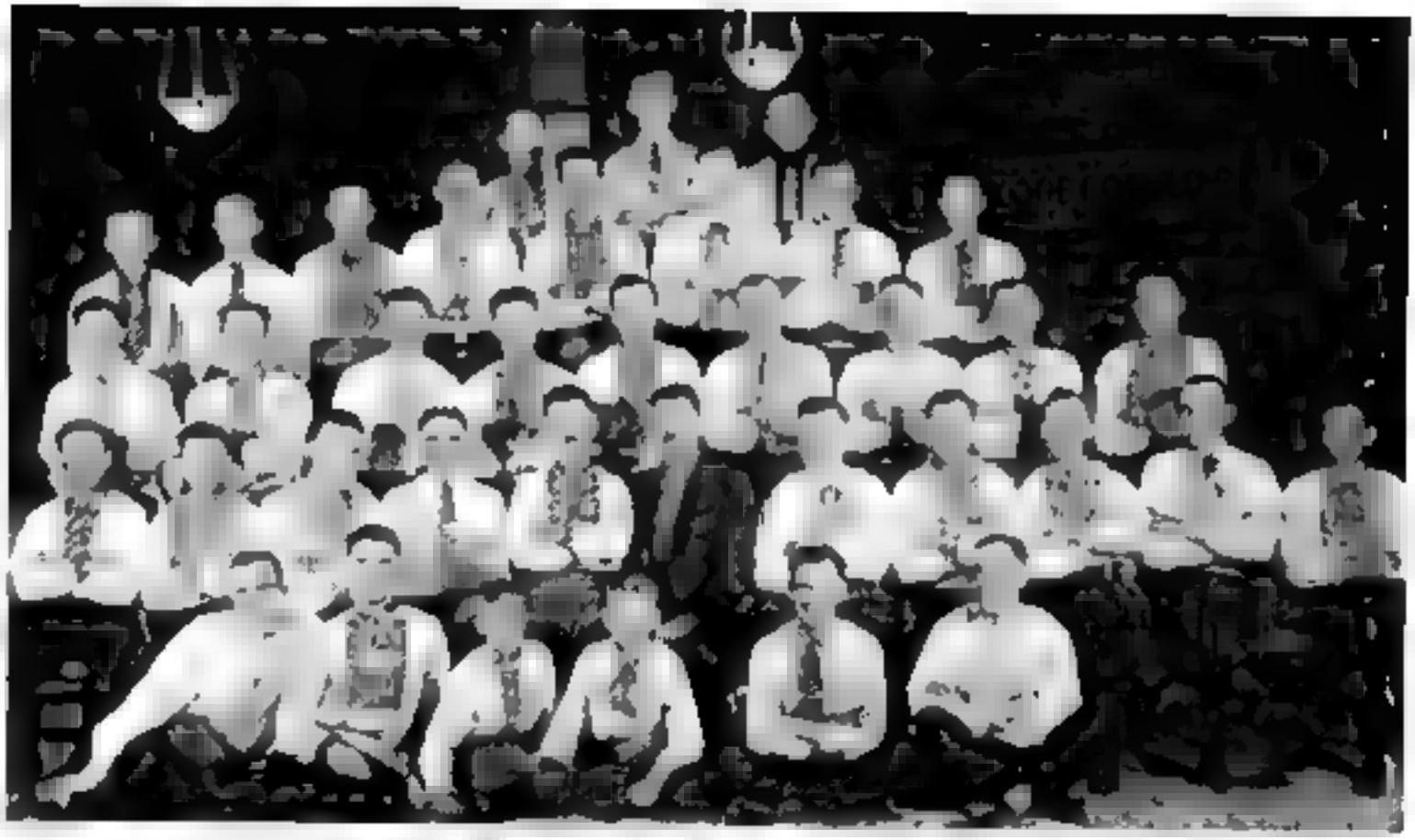
for the membership. An English language school

Ukrainian was taught by J. Federovich.

The members were unselfish in their concern for Ukrainians everywhere. They were separated by oceans and many miles of land but the fate of their

ТОВАРИСТВО
ПРОСЬВІТА
1025





Joint Male Choir of the Iranian Provita Society and the Iranian National Federation (UNO)
with Choir Master S. Bulmuch seated 7th from [illegible] to [illegible] in the early 30's

nations was prevalent. Whether the areas were under the jurisdiction of Russia, Roumania or Poland made little difference in the subjugation both expected and perpetrated. The Regina Prosvita led protest meetings to attract public attention. Briefs were submitted to various governments. Financial assistance was forwarded to the Prosvita in Lvov and to the Ukrainian press.

A branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada (CYMK) was organized in Regina in 1933. It assisted the society's aims and objectives.

Prosvita was not only a beacon to light up Ukrainian culture, it also had religious connotations and specifically the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. To this end a meeting was held in the Prosvita Hall February 10, 1924 at which time a committee was elected to proceed with the organization of an Ukrainian Orthodox parish. George Supyeuk was elected chairman of the committee. Arrangements followed with Rev. S. Hrebenluk of Goodeve to hold the first service on March 9. A church was ultimately built on Winnipeg Street.

The Prosvita Hall on Quebec Street has been a centre of continuous activity. Over the years it was enlarged and remodelled several times. Several choir directors, Ukrainian dance instructors, theatrical producers, English and Ukrainian language teachers and others have served the community associated with this pioneer organization. The Prosvita Society was honored by visits of distinguished guests including the Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir.

The Regina Prosvita Society became an active member of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League which was formed in 1927 to unify the various organizations which shared the same ideology. It continues its activities, both enlarging and promoting the Ukrainian identity in the urban sociological structure of a capital provincial city.

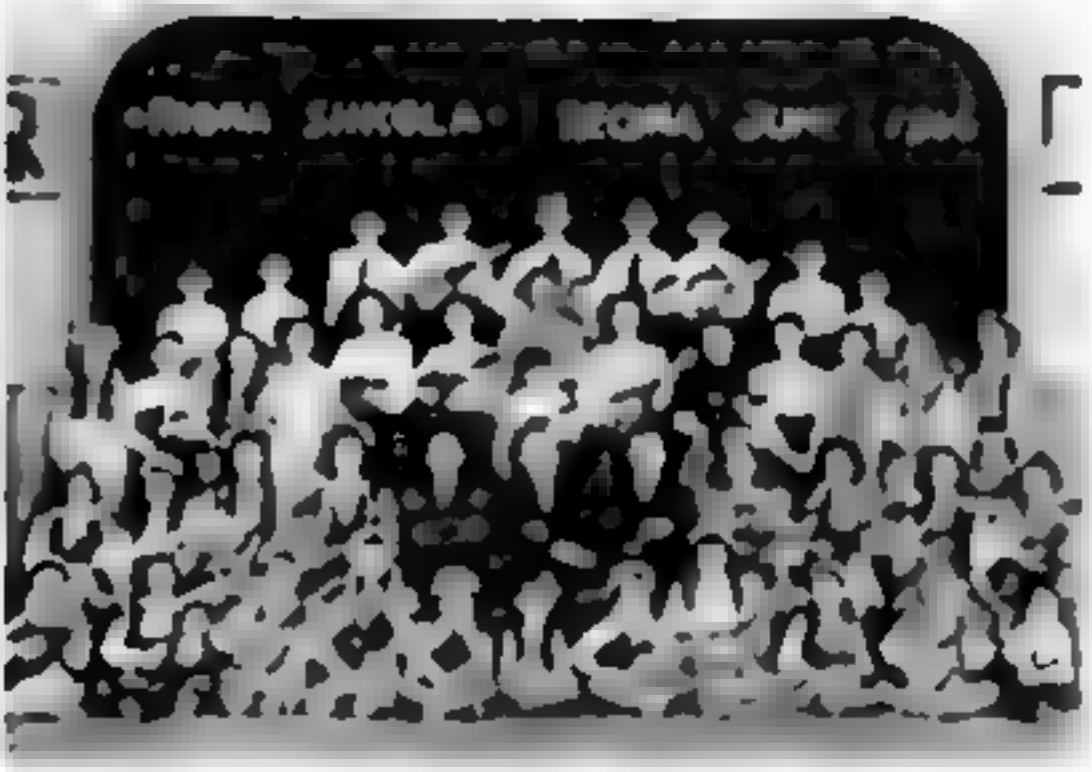
Members of Ukraine 'Prosvita" Society 1924 - Fr. W. Wesolowski, S. Kopchuk, N. Chezewsky, J. Kuliyewich, W. Danylluk, H. Korpan.

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

In 1922 the members of the Prosvita Association initiated the teaching of Ukrainian. A committee was formed to organize and promote the program. Members of the committee were Fr. Fedorowich, S. Starzynski and W. Weselowski. It was decided to employ teachers to teach reading, writing, Ukrainian history and culture in the Ukrainian language. Part of the curriculum concerned itself with religious teaching and social values.

The school continues to function and is supported by the Ukrainian Orthodox Parish, Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association of Regina and the Ukrainian Women's Association.

The following photograph is an illustration of the co-operative effort between the Ukrainian "Prosvita" Society and the Ukrainian National Federation in the production of a school concert.



UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
[illegible]

1927-28

Ukrainian Women's Association, Regina, commemorating their 40th Anniversary

1974

Crowe. This was a joint venture by the associations across Canada.

During the 40 year history the association presidents were as follows: The Mesdames E. Kozar, O. Shevchuk, A. Pavlychenko, P. Yaremchuk, V. Mosquik, M. Buchkowski, A. Tolmych, K. Mishen, D. Gregory, M. Kuzyan, A. Mudry, H. Skrzynski, N. Zanchyshyn, M. Hauck, V. Stepowyk, G. Melnychuk, S. Ankiewich and J. Kushner. There are 65 members at present.

Within the Regina branch, Daughters of Ukraine there ensued a dual growth of identity — that of being good Ukrainians and Canadians. While promoting good citizenship they realized assimilation and the loss of their cultural heritage. The dedication and generosity of the members resulted in a quest spiritual and moral growth leading to an awareness of their destiny. It is their belief that a good Canadian is one who nurtures and preserves his cultural inheritance so that it may enhance the Canadian cultural mosaic.

The Association serves as an example of democratic co-operation, of dedication to service and to the Shevchenko determination to retain traditions and religion in an ever changing world environment. It is the fond hope that young people will continue the work begun in 1926.

THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION IN REGINA

The formation of the Regina branch of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association dates back to May 1, 1941 when the first organizational meeting was held under the leadership of Harry Tyzuk.

At the first organizational meeting the branch adopted the name One Hundred 41 in the name of Herman John Mazepa. A decision was also made at this meeting to develop two separate groups - a girls' group and a boys' group with each group having its own executive. The first executive of the girls group was made up of the following members: K. Pukish president, A. Marchuk - vice president, I. Zaunky secretary, M. Brendak - treasurer, and E. Demchuk - social convenor. Members of the first executive for the boys' group were: W. Wesolowski - president, M. Homeniuk - vice-president, N. Buchkowski and S. Smaluk - treasurer and J. Shepenuk - quarter master. An advisory body serving both the boys and girls' group was represented by Mrs. E. Kozar, Mrs. Homeniuk, Mrs. O. Marchuk, Mr. N. Marchuk, Mr. N. Zhupyniak and Mr. S. Zaharuk.

The newly organized CYMK members made their presence known by taking an active part in all aspects of community life. For example, they were actively involved in the membership development of the church, and in supporting various projects that were undertaken by the Women's Association. They collected funds to subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice newspaper and also organized an active sports club.

By 1944 the Regina CYMK branch had developed to the extent that it began to produce a monthly newspaper called the Snowbird City Herald. This newspaper was published over a number of years, providing its readers with information about CYMK's many activities within the Ukrainian community. Although the newspaper covered various themes, most of the articles were educational in nature. In one of the issues, P. Kozar contributed an article which carried the following message: "Let us seed clean seed, let us be just to others as we are to ourselves! Being known for our fairness and honesty will bring us respect from others. These planted seeds in the spring of life in our hearts will result in achievement which not only Ukrainians will be proud of, but also Canada — that it has such model citizens."

The Regina CYMK branch was also known for its active participation in provincial conferences, festivals, concerts, and debates. The drama group under the leadership of Mr. A. Patryluk received much recognition for its many excellent performances.

During these early days when money was particularly difficult to come by, it is very significant to note that through their diligent work, the CYMK members were able to donate $ 1,044.00 toward the building of the new church.

Very Reverend S. Kuziuk, Mr. M. Kerylak, Mr. A. Patryluk, Mrs. O. Zbeniuk, Mr. P. Hleck, Mrs. Kuziuk, Miss S. Zaychyshyn and Mrs. A. Pulyga were active members of a committee which devoted much energy to support the work of CYMK.

In the Middle, M. Tyzhuk, Organizer

Regina C. Y. M.A. Group in 1933

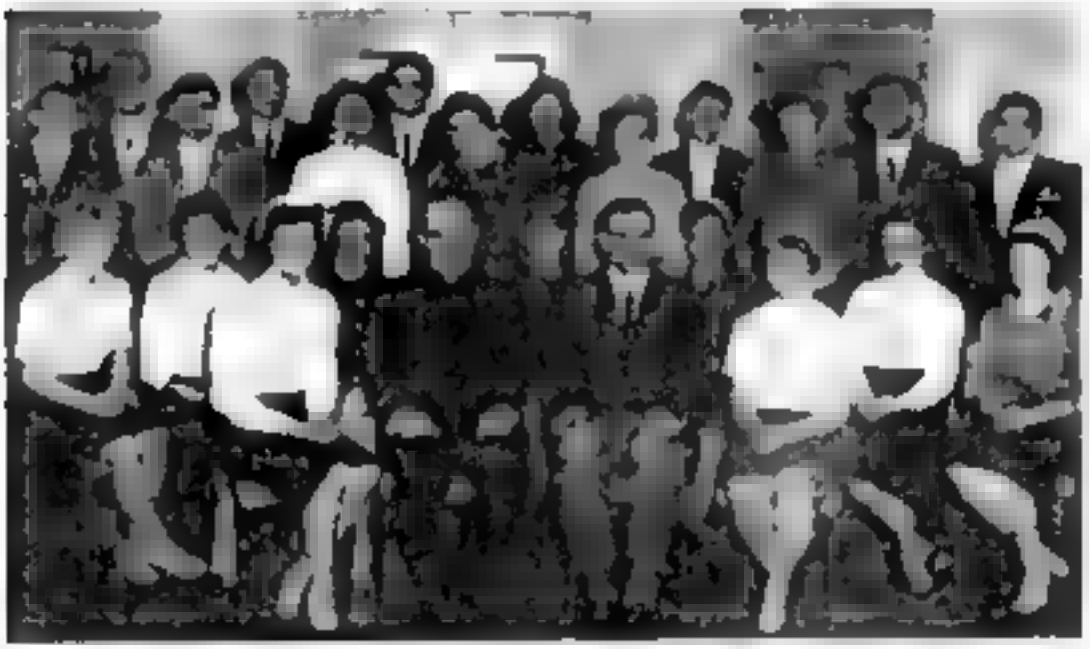
[illegible] Opera Ensemble May [illegible] Participation in a mass concert during the Royal Visit of King [illegible] and Queen Elizabeth

[illegible] Netball Team 1951 [illegible] Back Row (R) Stephen [illegible] Standing 1st Duchak S [illegible] B [illegible] S Samuel B Zemchenkov S [illegible] S Mamuk

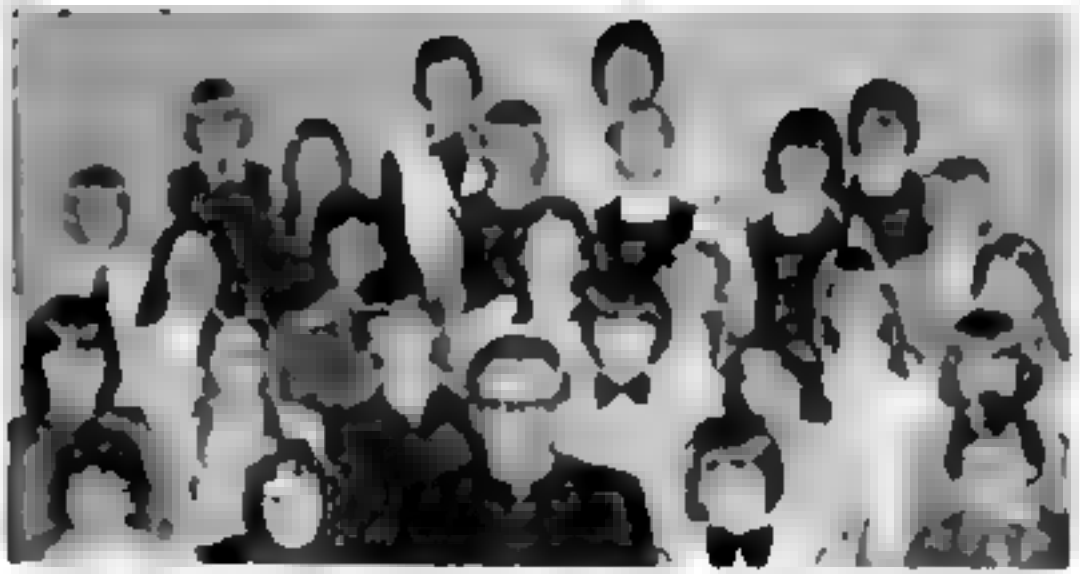
[illegible] Zenchuk, E. Marchuk, A. Cherlak

More recently, a senior branch and a junior branch of [illegible] were developed in Regina. Executive members of the senior branch were as follows: Hardy Wiens, president; Mr. H. Hirsch, vice president; Miss S. Zenchuk, secretary; Mr. [illegible] Krishman, treasurer; Mr. M. Kerchuk, chaplain; and Very Reverend Kuzyk, chaplain. The old users' branch was represented by Mr. M. Kerchuk, Mrs. O. Zenchuk and Mr. [illegible]. Members of the junior branch executive were D. Semenuk, president; K. Karmuzuk, vice president; C. Cherlak, secretary; and S. Procyshyn, treasurer.

Activity in [illegible] is not very strong. There is a feeling by adults that the youth can once again be encouraged to participate in the study of Ukrainian culture.



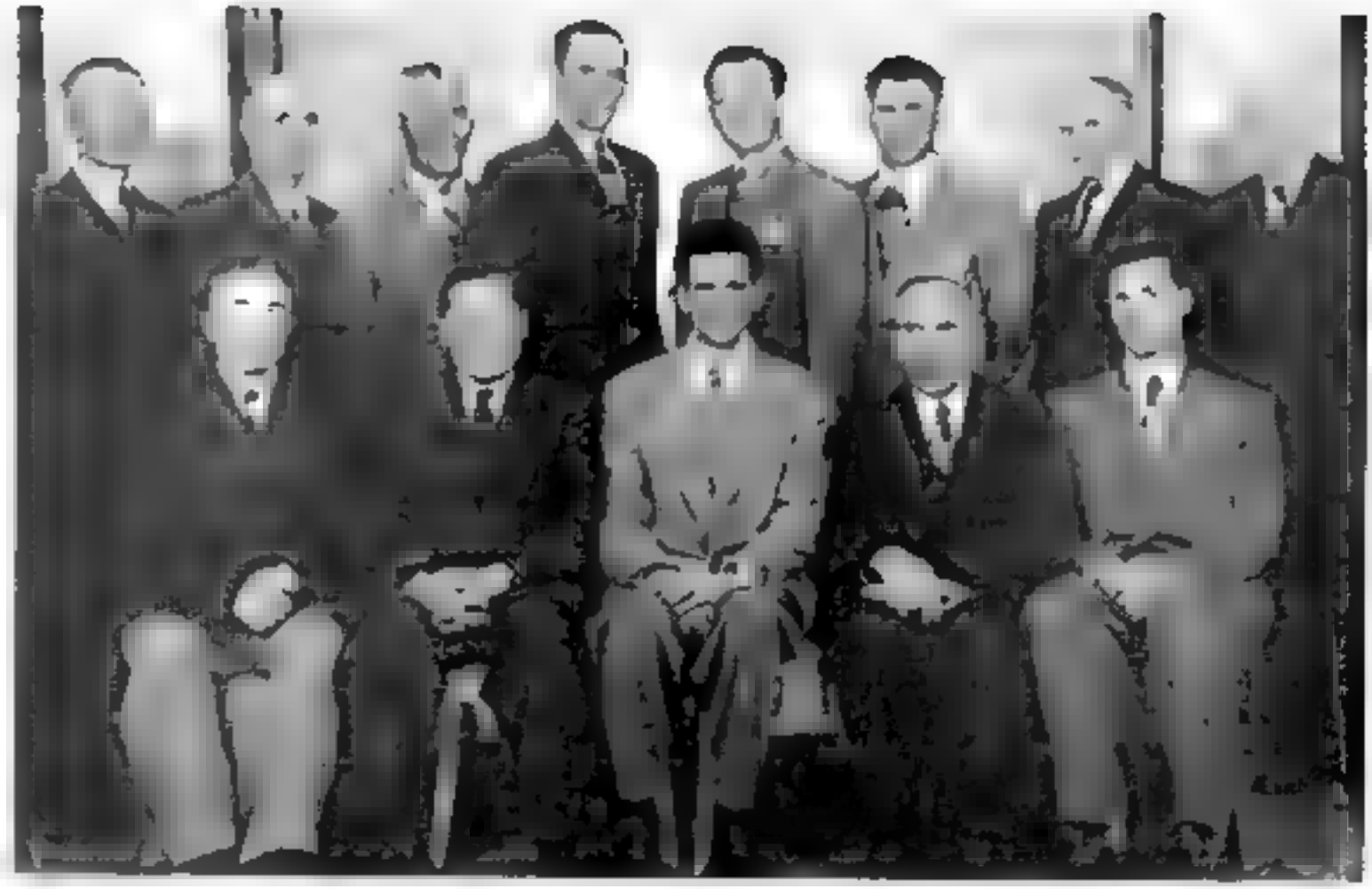
Regina Seniors [illegible] Branch. Mrs. Wiens, Rev. S. Kuzyk, Spiritual Leader and Branch Leader, Harry Wiens.



Rev. Oleksuk Donna Bobowski

Mr Bovchuk Mr Paul Hleck Mr Ernie

1951



Members of the Executive of the Ukrainian National Federation (UNF), 1952. Seated, (l to r): M. Shafar, A. Lopatynsky, K. Zelenko, [illegible], N. Koch, Back, (l to r): P. Yaciw, S. Danylow, T. Pryma, M. Dreyer, H. Saskiwchuk, H. Luchuk, N. Martop, O. Kusmirsky.

UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF OLHA BASARAB, REGINA

The Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab is the women's counterpart of the Ukrainian National Federation, better known as a veterans association.

The Association held its first meeting in Regina in February 1933, largely through the efforts of Olha Korpus. Earlier an Organization of Knahenia Olha had been in effect. Its president was Olha Dovbush Slawko. The post World War I immigrations formed a [illegible] Bratstwa Hromada but culturally co-operated with the Organization of Knahenia Olha.

With the founding of the Ukrainian National Federation in 1931, the women saw a void and a great need. The Ukrainian Women's Organization (U.W.O.) was established to promote Ukrainian culture and to carry on a Ukrainian woman's heritage.

One must recall that all this activity took place during the great depression in Canada. The Communist propaganda and success in Russia made all Slavic Organizations suspect to the non-Ukrainian Canadian Officials. Ukraine did not exist.

The aims of the organization then became centred on the education of the general Canadian population regarding the difference between Ukrainian and Russian, political aspirations of Ukrainians and, the true state of affairs in Eastern Europe.

This monumental task was accepted by the women. They maintained schools, dramas, concerts of dance and song so inculcate in their children the love of all things Ukrainian.

Members of the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab. Seated [illegible] A. Symyk, R. Fedoschak, O. Puchala, O. Korpus, P. Hewak, P. Bratish. Middle [illegible] to r. 5 [illegible] bowetska, M. Hrycay, K. Bodnarchuk, E. Hasapata, M. Saga, M. Kozowy, N. [illegible] ow, A. Soloduke. Top [illegible] to r. A. Huculak, A. Piwarchuk, P. Iwanicio, E. Semkiw, P. Charyk, M. Furega, A. Kushil.

Concerts were held at 1737 St. John Street until 935: later the U.W.O. and other members of the

Nor did their work end with the Ukrainian cultural effort. They were very much Canadian and took their place in the Canadian community. During the Second World War they devoted much time and

They joined in the collection of funds for the purchase of a training plane, the "Evhen [illegible] and [illegible] of a plane training center with the U.N.F. of Oshawa. At the dedication of the plane the U.W.O. was represented

The women worked diligently for the Red Cross and [illegible] provided parcels for Canadian-Ukrainian soldiers in

The U.W.O. in Regina maintained financially a [illegible] ermany. Other highlights are: donation of Ukrainian Handicraft to the Saskatoon Ukrainian Museum, entertainment of well known Ukrainian visitors; the welcoming of the Queen and Prince Philip in 1951; the establishment and support of a Ridna Shkola; the promotion of Vlichi Ovitun Kursi for the children at Winnipeg in projects such as music, language and dance; participation in the Regina Council of Women, the Regina Multicultural Organization, the Red Cross, the United Appeal and other social service efforts within the Canadian com-

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL YOUTH FEDERATION BRANCH

The Regina Branch of the Ukrainian National Federation is the parent body to which the Ukrainian National Youth Federation is affiliated. The members are at least teenage. A sub-teen group called, Doriot, exists also

Regina since 1934, there have been periods of inac-

The group was first led by Nadia Korpus and later by Vera Feduschak.

Through the years the membership included the

[illegible] Boyachek, Elaine Bochla, Lubo Wathun, Geo[illegible] Mary Halapatz, John Hawany, Doris Dadyk, Vera Dadyk, Anna Drebot, John Dulanowski, Eva Kaszczuk, Steven Kaszczuk, Lucy [illegible] Roman Korpus, Don Korpus, Marianne Matlock [illegible] Josephine Patrick, Leona Samkoe, Eunice Samkoe, Jacob Sawkon, Anne Swyryda, Mary [illegible] Jennie Nowosad, Olga Tkach, Mary Tkach, Vera Feduschak, Lubo Feduschak, Nadia [illegible] Celoloski, Linda Shullman, Sandra Shullman [illegible] Yakimoski, Paul Yaciw and Millie Yaciw.

The young people continue in the important work [illegible]

During the 1951 Royal Visit the following dancers performed before the royal couple: Lillian Bronsit, Anne Swyryda, Nadia and Patricia Korpus, Anastasia Ciz, Jennie Nowosad, Eunice and Leona Samkoe, Mary Boyachek.

Owing to the removal of their archives, some of the association's history may be missing.

PENNY FUND

In 1935 M. Bobey initiated collections for the Ukrainian Liberation Fund, created for the purpose of strengthening the Ukrainian struggle for freedom. The first ones to accept the levy of one cent per day [illegible] the following: M. Bobey, Stephen Wotko, William Hetak, Nick Hrytsay, Peter Hawronski, Philip Ivanicki, Max Kwasnowski, Walter Kos, Sophie [illegible] Fukush, William Sagat, Dmytro Semotiuk, Alex [illegible] William Fylypchuk, John Rohowstriuk, Dmytro Christ, Dmytro Yanicki, Dmytro Boyachek, Michael Halapatz, Kasalan Hnoda, D. Dobrowolski and [illegible]

Later, the membership was increased by the addi[illegible] Myron Cayko, John Chaiko, George Yakowchuk [illegible] Harry Salamanchuk, Yarko Skrypnyk, Peter Andrechuk, Miron Balych, Andrew Baziuk, Irene Hladyshevski, Michael Drebot, William Kobut, William Tarnowski.

Up to 1973 the fund netted $ 3,574.09. Collectors [illegible] Topolnyski. Mr. Topolnyski is acting on behalf of the fund at the present time. On occasion, fund col[illegible] U.N.F. for many years. His collections went [illegible]

UKRAINIAN SELF RELIANCE ASSOCIATION REGINA BRANCH

The Ukrainian immigration to Canada began during the [illegible] steadily until the outbreak of the First World War Saskatchewan became the destination and home of [illegible]

[illegible] churches for these were a God-fearing people [illegible] prompted the interest in educational, social and [illegible] fields. Schools were established and [illegible]

[illegible] became evident a central body was required [illegible] ordinate and assist the activities of the [illegible] Ukrainian societies

In December 1927 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan a co-ordinating body was set up under the name of The Ukrainian Self Reliance League of Canada. It became the first organized body of the [illegible] principally made up of Ukrainians of the Orthodox faith

[illegible]

(a) to unite all Canadian Ukrainians on the basis of [illegible]

(b) to preserve and promote Ukrainian language and culture in Canada as a contribution to the [illegible]

c) to raise the standard of Canadian Ukrainians in the social, economic and political spheres of life [illegible]

Separate organizations to serve the Orthodox [illegible]

The men's organization became active in the [illegible] pectives; of these the principal ones are as follows

[illegible] and cultural elements and traditions of the [illegible]

(2) To develop and maintain in its members [illegible] the history and geography of Ukraine, and of its literature, music, language, arts and crafts [illegible]

[illegible] growth and expansion of the Ukrainian Greek [illegible]

[illegible] a deep and abiding understanding of and respect for parliamentary institutions and the rule of law and the obligation to respect the rights of others

For some time Ukrainian Orthodox social and cultural activities were maintained through [illegible]

In November 1958 largely through the leadership of John D. Stratychuk the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Self Reliance Association was founded

The first executive consisted of President John [illegible] Vice-President M. Nikolaychuk. Recording Secretary John Kreptul, Treasurer Mark [illegible]

President [illegible] Vice-President Steve Senyk, Vice-President - Dr. Tony Herrus Secretary - John Kreptul, Treasurer Russell [illegible]

Directors: Peter Galeta, George Krukman, Steve [illegible]

The following persons served as president of the organization: 1960 M Nikolaychuk, 1961 Paul Hleck, 1962 Victor Boychuk, 963 Tom Pelypa 964 Victor Boychuk 1965 Alex Petryluk, 966 George Procipk, 1967 John Krepul, 1968 Wm Dorosnshi, 1969 Victor Boychuk, 1970 Ed Klopoushak, 197. Edward Labach, 1972 John J Symyk, 1973 Sam Chez, 1974 Steve Senyk 1975 Michael Swewchuk

[illegible]

The provincial executive of the Association was situated in Regina for those terms. Metro Kerelulu [illegible]

John D. Stratychuk was active as both provincial [illegible] Melnyk, the first president also served as secretary [illegible]

[illegible]

The officers were: Metro Kerelulu President, Paul [illegible] Vice Presidents, Michael [illegible] Secretary Edward Klopoushak Treasurer, Direc

ors were Rev O Krawchenko, Rev N.K. Moroz and John Zeschyshyn.

The clubs membership fluctuated between 9 and 30. Two Moose Jaw residents and seven Weyburn Ethos persons have become members.

The Branch supports the following institutions and activities: Shevchenko Monument in Winnipeg, P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute, Scholarships for Church Camp Students, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Regina, St. Andrews College in Winnipeg, Ukrainian Hall "Prosvita", Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camps, Ukrainian Teaching Seminar in Philadelphia, Purchase of Books to Public Library, Aid to Teaching of Ukrainian, Grants to Assist the Central Office, University Scholarship for Ukrainian, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, CYC Foundation.

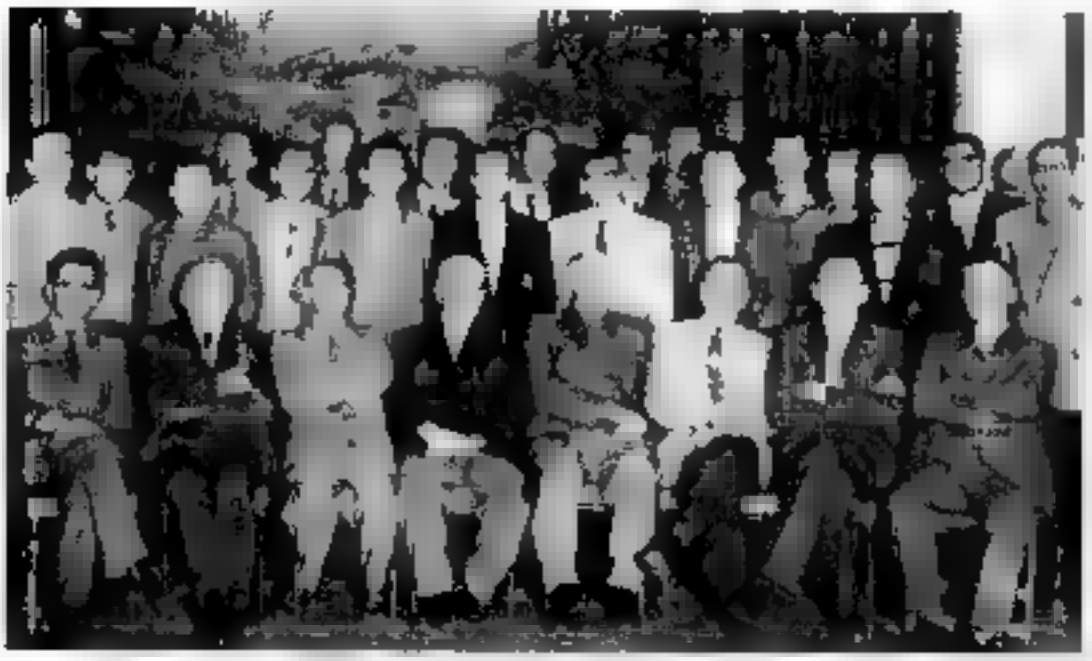
Work projects in which the members participated were: Painting of Buildings of the Green Grove Church Camp, Painting of rooms in the new Mohyla Institute, Finishing of the Church basement.

In 1963 the Branch nominated a candidate for the provincial wheat queen. She was Sonia Zeschyshyn (Mrs. R. Korpus) who was first runner up to the queen for that year.

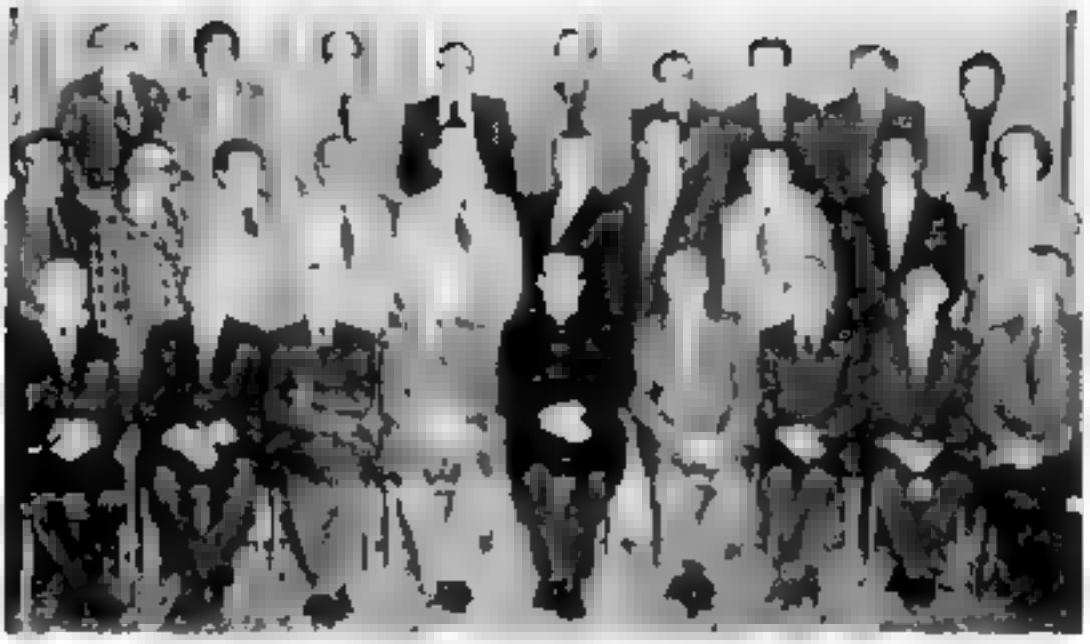
The Branch participated in inter club curling and golf tournaments. Tom Pelyga and Nestor Shevchuk donated provincials trophies.

The Regina branch is regularly represented on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of the city. This body represents all democratic Ukrainian organizations. In 1975 John Melnyk is chairman of the committee.

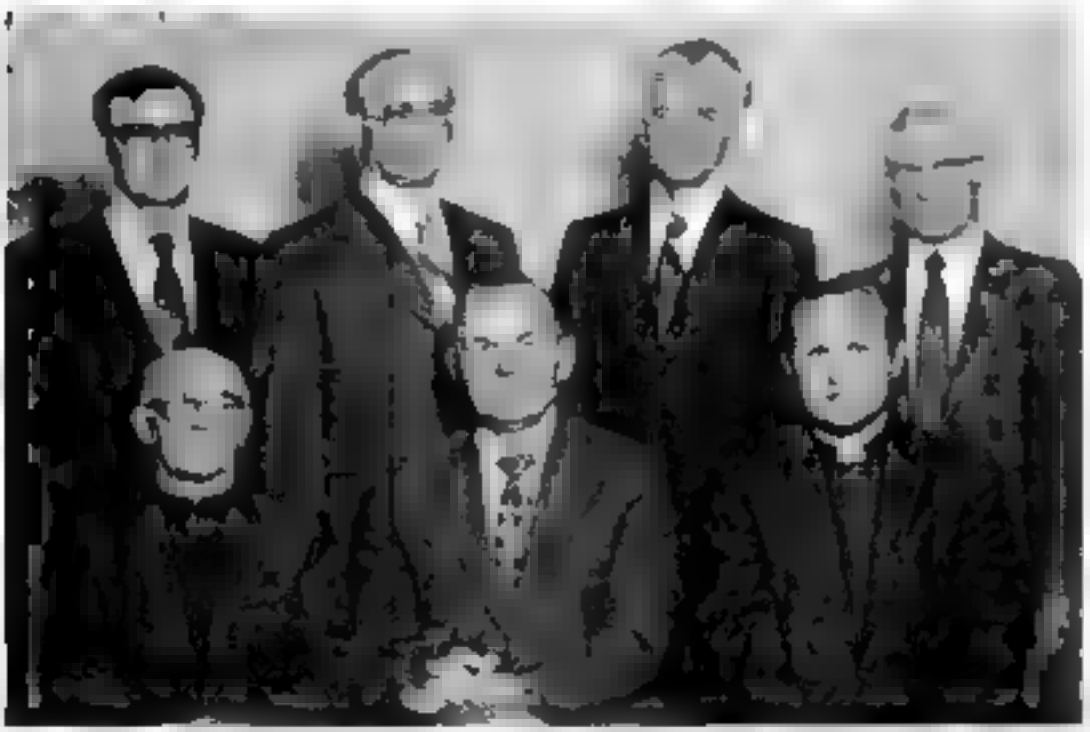
However recently the most important activity has been the financing and sponsorship of instruction in the Ukrainian language. Under the direction of members who are educators, a course of study was drawn up and its application supervised. The Branch allocates a major portion of its entire financial resources to this project. The course of study has been approved and adopted by other communities where Ukrainian instruction has recently been introduced.



Members of the Regina Branch of Ukrainians Self-Reliance Ass'n. (U.Y.C. - 1959)



Members of the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association (U.S.R.A.) assembled at the annual meeting in Dec. 1975.



Members of the National Executive of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Assn. (U.S.R.A.) gathered in Regina in 19[illegible]. Seated (l. to r.): Rev. N. Mudry, member; Mr. [illegible], honorable president; Rev. O. Krawchenko, member. Standing (l. to r.): Mr. [illegible], vice-president; P. Ulanchuk, vice-president; Michael Swenka, hon. secretary; and John Zemlyshyn.

THE UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE

[illegible] Ukrainian school was established in [illegible] Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, the Ukrainian Canadian Cultural Club.

The task was continued by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee with a view to perpetuating the Ukrainian language.

Ukrainian teachers attending Canadian schools and growing up in an English-speaking environment were taught the mother tongue.

The [illegible] language was stressed at reading, writing, history and singing. Arithmetic and Ukrainian history were added. Ukrainian folk dances, songs and geography were taught.

Cultural studies were considered vital in keeping alive the country tradition and at the same time introducing Canadian citizenship.

The first teacher was Peter Verbeluk, who began in Alberta. The Ukrainian school became a center of educational, cultural and dramatic activities for the children, or up. Early in the 1930's it was torn down and a private residence stands on the site.

In [illegible] was established for [illegible] and up at 1604 Toronto. The Association changed its name and is now the Ukrainian Cultural Centre and continues its various activities as an [illegible] Ukrainian culture.

WORKERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
BRANCH #16, REGINA

After the First World War immigration to [illegible] slowly. But the economic conditions in Canada were far from ideal. Unemployment was rampant and there were thousands out of work. The lucky ones who were employed, worked at the hardest physical jobs, at very low wages. Safeguards for workers in camps, mines or construction simply did not exist. Compensation and unemployment insurance were unknown and unheard of. The only course left to [illegible] to their fellow workers and to beg in order to buy [illegible].

Branches of the Ukrainian Labour Temple As[illegible] existed in various localities, were plagued with appeals for financial and material help from crippled and sick workers and from widows with small children whose husbands had tragically lost their [illegible] funds for such emergencies. Special collections had to be taken up at various meetings, concerts or social gatherings. This begging became frequent and widespread, making the situation impossible to cope with. Faced with such a deplorable situation members of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Associa[illegible] main purpose would be to give mutual aid and assistance to members in time of need.

In 1922 the Workers' Benevolent Association in Winnipeg was formed with 80 members. The idea of mutual aid began to take root and many branches were formed in various cities across Canada. The Regina Branch No. 10 of the W.B.A. was formed in 1923. Its meeting place from then on was at the Ukrainian Labour Temple (now Ukrainian Cultural Centre).

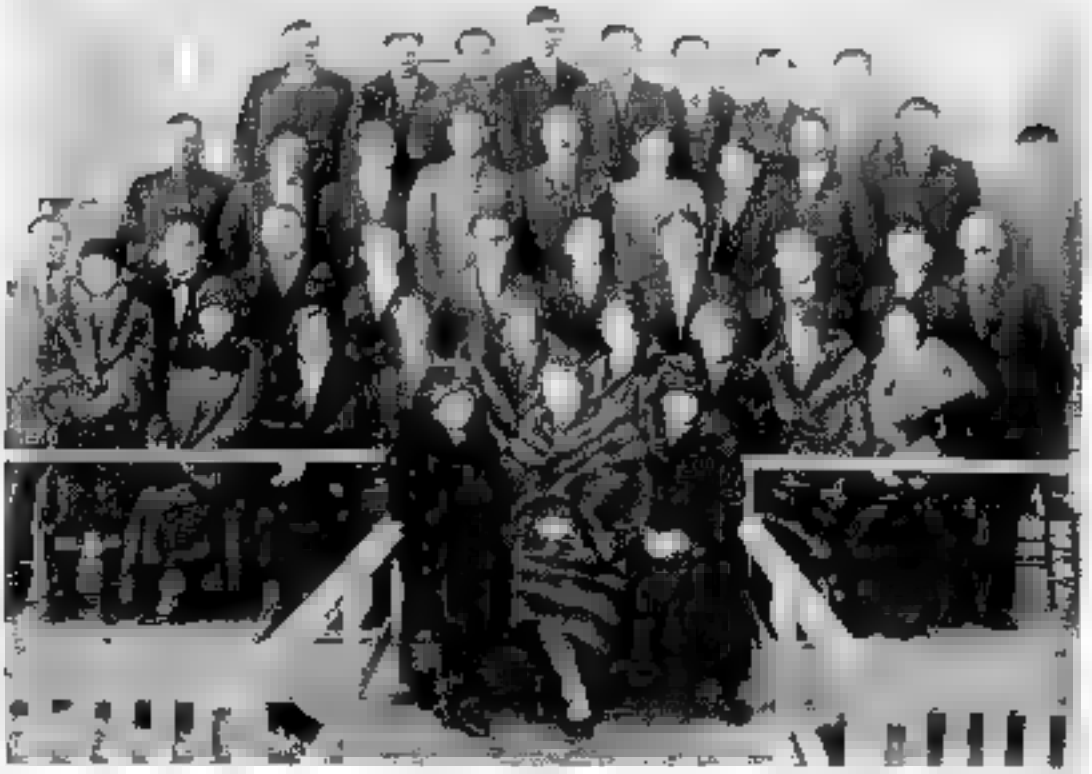
The local branch of the W.B.A. (as other branches in Canada) took an active interest in the [illegible] to become Canadian citizens. It helped to organize and conduct schools for them where they could learn to read and write in Ukrainian and English. A [illegible] mans on Canadian soil.

The local branch of the W.B.A. took part in various undertakings to build and maintain their [illegible] Gazette" "Workingwoman", "Farmers' Life" "Ukrainian Life" "Ukrainian Word", "Ukrainian Canadian" and now "Zhyttia & Slovo". The members did not forget their kinfolk in the Ukraine they collected funds to assist the flood victims and political prisoners. They joined labour unions in [illegible] full medical and hospital care for all workers.

During the last World War the W.B.A. supported the war effort, urging its members to donate blood to the Red Cross and calling on its members to join the Canadian armed forces. On the national scene there were many who did and paid the supreme sacrifice [illegible] of dollars of Victory Bonds were purchased by our members, hundreds of pairs of woollen sox and mitts were knitted by the Regina W.B.A. and A.L.U.C. [illegible] National Festivals of Ukrainian Dance, Song and Music in the belief that a blending of Ukrainian culture helps to develop our Canadian culture, making for better understanding amongst the peoples of [illegible] the idea that workers were capable of leading a mass fraternal mutual aid organization. We pay tribute to the following pioneers and founders of the [illegible] by doing and leading the organization: John Lapchuk, Vasyl Holowach, William Purich, John [illegible] Nykoliak, Nykola Orshowsky, Helen Shnoon (Kassian), Timoshy Sushak, Dennis Pavloff, Margaret Kornusky, Yevhenia Kropinyska, Stephen and Anna Lehey, Peter Lapchuk (Winnipeg), Mike Sawchyn and Nick Stefanyk.

The role our pioneers played in founding the [illegible] sidered as having a selfish aim. They laid the foundation for a great fraternal progressive movement composed not only of Ukrainian branches, but of Russian, Polish, Carpatho-Russian and a Slovak and Hungarian section, 3,000 members in all.

The humanitarian tasks taken upon itself by the [illegible] honourably fulfilled.



Members of the ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE (Tovarystvennia Ukrainskoho Robitnychoho Domu) and WORKERS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Regina Sask 1923

THE FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

The first children a Ukrainian school was located at 726 Victoria Avenue Regina a hall built in 19 ? by the Roumanian Club. In the spring of 19 8. the hall was purchased by the Association of Ukrainian Labour Temple of Regina.

The Ukrainian School of language was established in the fall of 919. where reading, writing. choral singing and eventually dancing and mandolin music were taught With the advancement of students history. literature and geography were included in the curriculum.

These studies were important aids in acquainting and teaching the students of their origins as the sons and daughters of pioneers They learned the historical and cultural heritage of he Ukrainian people

FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL of ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE — Regina Fall 914 Teacher Peter Nykoliak

THE UKRAINIAN MANDOLIN STRING ORCHESTRA

The orchestra formed in 932 is sponsored by the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Regina. Its directors have been Mr Chepurvn. N. Krechmarowsky Wm. Holowach. P Lapchuk and E Kanaan

The orchestra performed first in Regina. later venturing out to neighboring cities. It presented operettas such as Natalka Poltavka and Oy ne Khody Hrytsu" as early as 93 Later it performed for community organizations in Regina such as the Red Cross and the Jaycees

In 937 the orchestra consisting of 31 members gave 37 concerts in northern Saskatchewan next year they gave 8 concerts in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In 1939 the Regina City Council granted them a ting day whose proceeds underwrote a tour of Eastern Canada. The orchestra appeared at the first National Ukrainian Festival held at the Arena Gardens in Toronto

During the war years the Mandolin Orchestra gave a number of benefit concerts with the dance group for the Red Cross and for medical supplies to the Soviet Union. They also performed for the Archbishop of Canterbury. entertained in hospitals.

Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra of The Ukrainian Labour - Farmer Temple Association in Regina, 1939
Conductor - Peter J. Lapchuk

CHILDREN'S STRING ORCHESTRA of ASSOCIATION of UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE
Regina, Sask. 1974
Conductor S. Chyplovych
Peter Lapchuk - centre front row. Original Member of orchestra to this day
Conductor from 1931 to 1972

Poltava Mandolin Orchestra 1973. Conductor – Ernie Kostiuk

participated in a benefit for the Boy Scout Troops and the R.C.A.F. in Regina and Moose Jaw.

In 1946 the orchestra was seen in a National [illegible] program. Guest artists were Zoya Haidai and Ivan Patochynsky from the Ukraine. John Mostat was [illegible].

In 1951 the Mandolin Orchestra participated in a National Ukrainian Festival held in Toronto on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. The celebrations included the unveiling of the first statue to T.H. Shevchenko on [illegible] occasion of Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee.

The orchestra through the years continued to take part in National and Provincial programs of dedication to Ukrainian heroes, civic occasions and art festivals. They took part in the centennial programs [illegible].

In 1971 the Mandolin Orchestra participated in a [illegible] Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton, Alberta, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. Five hundred performers from across Canada appear in Festival 80. As part of the celebrations a monument to Vasyl Stefanyk was unveiled in Edmonton as a gift from the people of the Ukraine to their kinsmen in Canada. Wm. Chomyn was the artistic director of the Festival.

The same year they participated in the Canadian premiere of the multimedia drama "Adam's Sons" in the Playhouse Theatre in Winnipeg, Manitoba [illegible].

On several occasions they joined with the Poltava Dancers to present concerts.

In 1972 the Mandolin Orchestra "Poltava" [illegible] of the women's branches of the Association of [illegible].

[illegible] participation of the Intercollegiate Orchestra at Model '73 at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts in [illegible].

In 1974 the Mandolin Orchestra appeared as guest artists at the presentation of "Soul of Ukraine" with the Pavlychenko Folkloric Ensemble in the [illegible] Saskatchewan. The program was staged by Lucia Pavlychenko-Sonnikoff.

[illegible]

POLTAVA FOLK ENSEMBLE

Sponsored by the United Ukrainian Canadians in Regina the Poltava Dancers enter their twenty se cond year

Regina marking Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee With the combined cultural forces of Kamsack Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina, the Festival in troducted the young Poltava with "Meolitsya" in its

In 1959 Poltava received a Citation of Merit presented by CKCK TV "for outstanding achieve

During the Shevchenko centenary year, Poltava also performed "Excerpts From the Ballet Lileya" on a half-hour television program featuring the cultural forces of the Regina AUUC That same year the ensemble appeared at the Regina and Saskatoon Shevchenko Festivals and in climax, at the National Shevchenko Festival of Music, Song and Dance, at Toronto's Varsity Arena.

In 1963, Poltava first entered the Annual Moose Jaw Music and Ballet Festival. This Festival was to prove a focal point in the future developmen of the group. It elevated the ensemble from the role of performers to that of competitors. At the same time the Festivals provided professional criticism from such adjudicators as Arnold Spohr of the

Poltava took first Festival honors at the Moose Jaw Festival with a mark of 91 for the dance "Ukrainian

ensemble was to retain those honors with such dances as "Tropotyanka," "Shalantukh," "On Cornfields," "Macina," "Devyatka" "Hopak Zbyto Maty", "Three Grandfathers" "We're From Bukovina" "Hutsulka" and "Russian Reflections Adjudicator Arnold Spohr. In writing about the ensemble in 1964, said: "You kept the happy throughout you know what dancing is about."

Two performances of the 16 during the 1966-67 season remain as highlights for Poltava. The first was their appearance, in May of 1966, at Win

cultural forces of Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and

rehearsals and concerts were climaxed by Poltava's seven performances at Expo '67

and Dance, marking the 30th Anniversary of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians was a

During the 16th year of its existence the ensemble

Manitoba Centennial Festival of Ukrainian Song, Center the Regina Folk Art Council's Mosaic '70 the Annual Sports Day at Buchanan, a performance

from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government at official reception for the USSR ambassador Mr Saskatoon at the official opening of Noranda Mines of Canada

Festival 80. Here the ensemble joined 500 per formers from across Canada to celebrate the 80th

Vasil Stefanik, a gift from the Ukrainian people to their kinsmen in Canada

It was again in 1971 that the ensemble captured the Tait trophy for the highest mark in the Moose

800 entries, Poltava captured first place with a mark of 96 for its performance of "Russian Reflections"

It was in the summer of 1971 that four members of the Poltava ensemble on the invitation of the

study session at the Kiev Choreographical College

The repertoire of the ensemble includes dances by such leading Ukrainian choreographers as Pavlo Virsky, Kim Vasilenko and Volodimir Nerodenko

form the basis for the creation of the AUUC Poltava

bal Saskatchewan's only mandolin orchestra

In the spring of 1972 the Poltava Ensemble of

western provinces. The performances ranged from

of existence the Poltava Dancers performed before

n the first seven months of 1972.

The year 1973 saw the filming of a 16mm color

Produced and directed by Norman Sawchyn Funded by grants from the Department of the

Beijing Dance Ensemble of the Association of [illegible] performing at the Women's Dance Festival

BEIJING DANCE ENSEMBLE
[illegible]

Culture of the Province of Saskatchewan. Its first premiere was held in March 1974 in the Ukrainian Cultural Centre. Also in 1974 Poltava Ensemble participated in Festival Winnipeg 100 at the Centen[illegible] anniversary of the City of Winnipeg. They presented [illegible] the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts in Regina [illegible]

In July 1974 three members of Poltava dancers left Canada for a month long dance seminar at the [illegible]

In 1975 they presented three Ukrainian Festivals in Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon in honour of the Bard of the Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko.

The Poltava dancers are one of twenty groups across Canada chosen to appear at Festival Canada 76 in Ottawa. Five performances were given in Ottawa.

The Poltava ensemble organizer and sponsors [illegible] three weeks at the Saskatchewan Summer School of the Arts. 40 dancers from twenty Ukrainian dance groups in Canada participated. Instructors were Kim Vasylenko, merited artist of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Lubov Kachina-Solchenko, dance instructor at [illegible] Nechuporenko, Department Head of folk instruments [illegible] dance instructors from the Soviet Ukrain conducted [illegible]

The director of the ensemble is Art. P [illegible] and the Assistant Director is Zoya Shmyr

UKRAINIAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION BRANCH NO. 7, REGINA

The efforts of founding father Paul Shulha [illegible] the organization of the association of Regina. Mr. Shulha taught Ukrainian in the Ukra[illegible] Mar[illegible] the first attempts at petitioning the executive of the need of a veterans' branch. A com[illegible] and on May [illegible] the branch was organized. Its first executive consisted of Paul Shulha, W. Kozak, M. Babey and T. Pavlechenko of Saskatoon.

The general meeting on June 16, 1924 signed up the [illegible] members: Paul Shulha, Michael Babey, Jacob Maruschak, Wm. Wasylowski, Wm. Sopel, Michael Kuziak, Wm. Kozak, Jacob [illegible], William Mary and [illegible].

These members were further joined by: John [illegible], Mike Kowalchuk, Dmytro Lapchuk, Dmytro Pavlyuk, Rev. Myron Podiluk, John Klinka, William Hevak, George [illegible], Paul Luzny, William Pulcih, Philip Ivanichi, Peter Kas[illegible], Joseph Pashowski, Michael [illegible], William [illegible] and [illegible].

The first executive consisted of: President, Paul Shulha, Vice-President, Michael Babey, Secretary Jacob Maruschak, Treasurer, Wm. Wasylowski Manager Wm. Sopel.

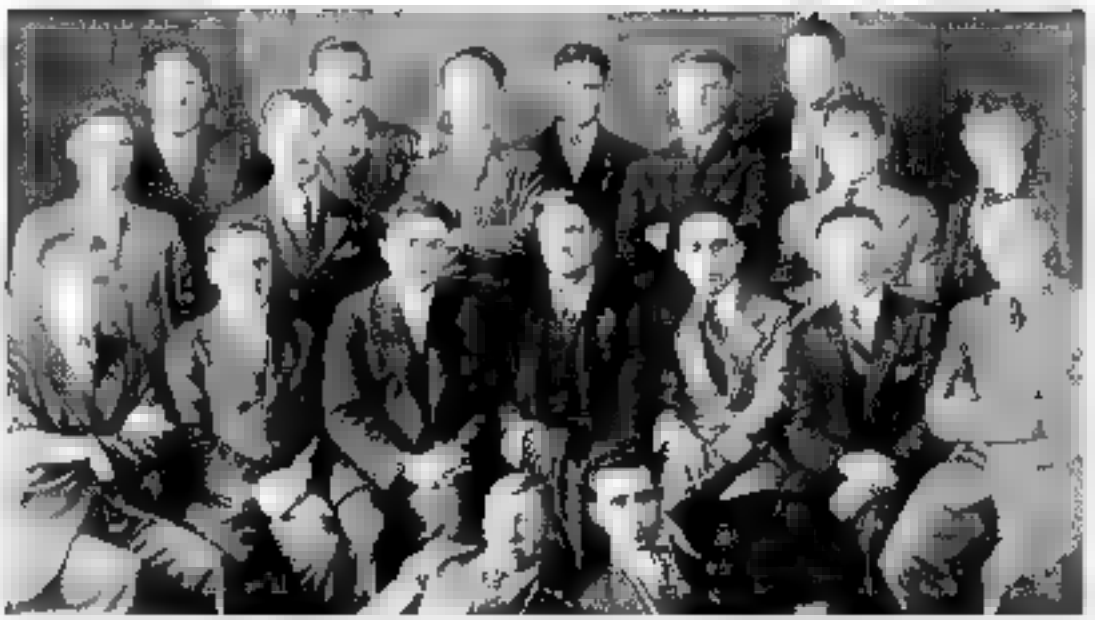
The annual general meeting was held [illegible] Shulha and other members and executives [illegible] a branch of Women [illegible] organized at the meeting there were [illegible] of other branch organizations.

[illegible] was also the group responsible [illegible] ing was on behalf of the veterans [illegible] Regina participated. The procession [illegible] their participants were [illegible] of Winnipeg. The marchers were issued [illegible] parade and the procession.

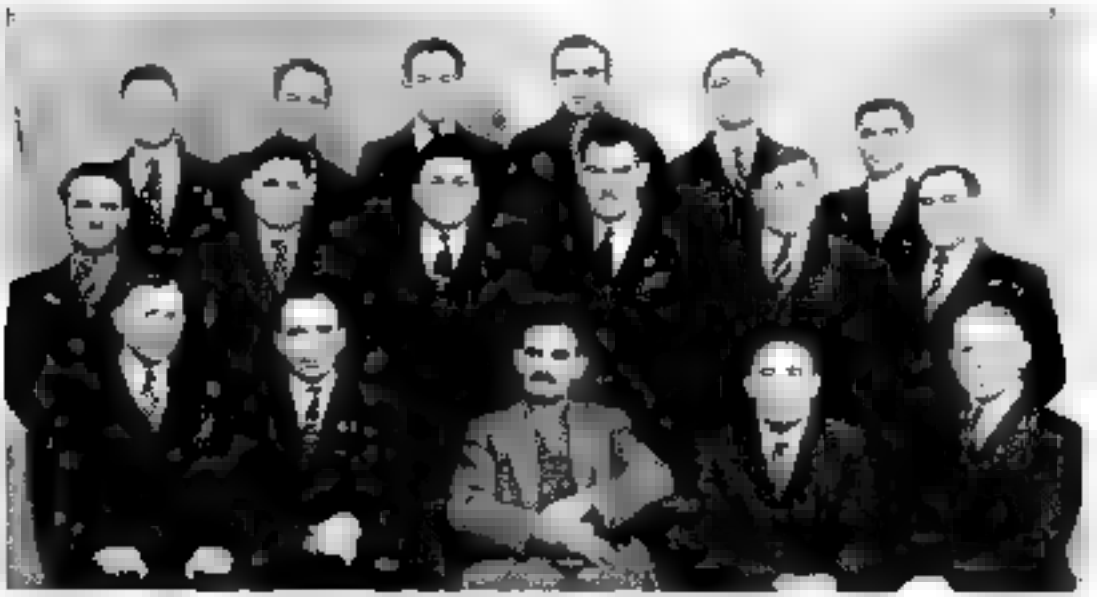
The members conducted meetings and [illegible] annual meeting minutes were prepared by M. Babey, M. Kuziak and P. Shulha. They are [illegible] by M. Babey [illegible] organizations contributed [illegible] organization of a veterans' parade [illegible] also organized the Ukrainian Branch of the [illegible] memoration" in March, 1932.

The branch often held meetings at the homes of M. Babey, T. Kuziak and P. Shulha.

The branch received several important personages as honorary guests. M. Mamychuk of the Ukrainian Liberation Organization and William Hukay. The branch also exchange delegates to the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association. These were M. Babey, M. Senuk, M.D. Podiluk and P. Shulha.



Charter Member of the Ukrainian War Veterans Ass'n Regina Branch No 7 1929
In the foreground (lying) - to r A Topolnyski, T Kozak
1st Row (Seated) - to - H. Cenaiko, W Weselowski, W Kozak M. Kuzek M Babey W Mudry J. Spiniarsky
2nd Row - Babuik J Parobok Unknown - Abramovich
3rd Row S. Kucan M. Seniuk Unknown, D Semotiuk N Dunitz, W Sagai



Members of the Ukrainian War Veterans Ass'n Regina Branch No. 7 1950.
1st Row (Seated) - to - P Procewiat D Soroka, D Podilski, C Kucan (president) M. Kwasniowski
2nd Row - to r D Yanitsky D. Samotiuk, - Kinka, Rev M. Podilsky A Topolnyski, W Hewak
3rd Row - to r W Sagai M. Ceyko, W Pukish P Ilgney, P Yanitsky D Chrin.

In 1948 the branch co-operated with the Canadian Legion in Canadian celebrations. The same year they worked with the Ukrainian National Federation and the Organization of Bukovinian Ukrainians in the organization of a food co-operative.

Later activity waned. In 1957 the Ukrainian National Federation obtained a building from Michael Arganuschuk. The veterans devote their talents to the strengthening of the activities of the U.N.F.

This history was compiled by A. Topolnytsky and translated by M. Bulych.

UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD., REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

The Ukrainian Consumers Co-operative in Regina began its operation in 1938 and was the direct result of efforts of Michael Bubey. He gave various lectures describing the merits of co-operative economics.

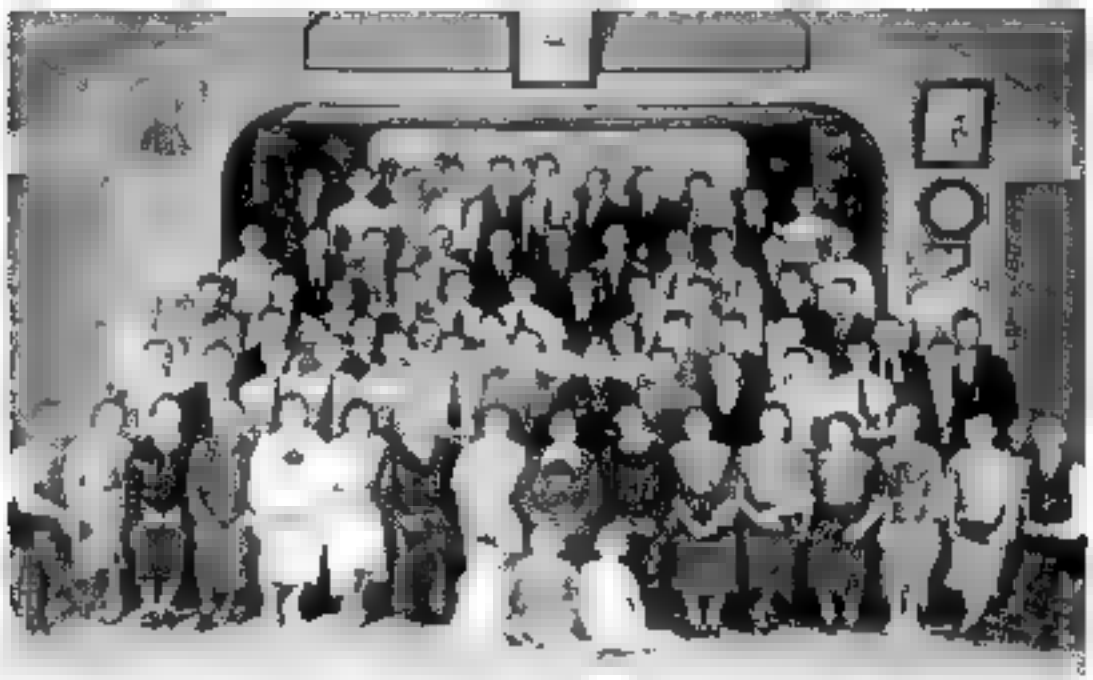
An organizational committee was formed to assist him and was comprised of A. Topolnytsky, Rev. M.D. Pedenko, P. Ivanichy, S. Zaharuk, N. Kostyniuk and E. Kocsak.

The founding meeting was held July 9, 1938 at 2041 McDonald Street. The first persons to obtain membership were N. Kostyniuk, S. Zaharuk, K. Hnedar, J. Feduschak, P. Ivanichy and M. Arganschuk. These six persons were instrumental in making application to government for the obtaining of a Charter.

Incorporation occurred February 28, 1939 at which time membership totalled 81 and the assets $1,190 collected through shares. The first female members were Maria Cyz and Helen Petryshyn.

Mr. P. Ivanichy was named manager of the store in 1938, simultaneously A. Topolnytsky became treasurer. Mr. Ivanichy remained in the position until 1940. From July to November, 1940, J.

SENIOR MEMBERS - 1940. From left to right: M. Piwarchuk, F. Aleksandruk, N. Bratash, H. Dadyk, W. Hevak, W. Puchala, M. Halapatz, R. Cz..., P. Koro..., A. Topolnytsky, S. Zaharuchuk.



UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASK. The first organizational meeting July 11, 1937

Fedunchak filled the position temporarily until the appointment of Alexander Topolnycki. Mr [illegible]

There was a variety of employees required to run the growing enterprise — butchers, clerks, [illegible]

Some of the butchers were M. Korpan, J. Fedunchak, W. Segal, V. Boyschok, D. Marko, A. Nugent, M. Kolendzek and M. Pachkowski.

[illegible] making was a voluntary contribution made by daughters of members. They worked tirelessly to achieve expertise and competence. The first of such girls was Miss Anna Kostyniuk. There has been a turnover of 23 clerking staff. Some of the [illegible] staff were Anna [illegible], Mary Marchuk, Victoria Vascha, Stella Chomik, Mike Yanchuck, Erna Kuderewko, Ingrid Ractzio, Sofia Pankewych, Evgen Kozakewych and Helen [illegible].

Delivery service was first performed by Kasian Hneda without pay. Later a plan whereby delivery was made by members for ($5) five dollars per week said money was applied either to shares or grocery bill. The method was eventually replaced by a delivery truck system.

The [illegible] of the present [illegible] business methods are employed and for the protection of the interests of the membership. Mr. Andrey Pawlik, a Chartered Accountant from Winnipeg [illegible] with the [illegible]. [illegible] well. The audit was carried out by the Audit Department of the Federated Co-operatives Limited [illegible].

Location of the Co-operative Store

[illegible] building was situated at [illegible] and rental cost was $25 per month. In [illegible] moved to 801 Winnipeg Street. In 1940 the corner store at 727 Jessie Street was rented from John [illegible] where business was conducted until [illegible].

The Association was anxious to own a building and paid in cash the amount of $8,200 for a building at 801 Winnipeg Street. This amount was loaned to the Association by its members who contributed from $500 to $100 to raise the amount necessary.

In 1957 under the supervision of S. Zaharuk, a new building was constructed by B. Ariychuk, contractor. It was next to the existing store which was rented by the Quick Cleaners Company when the [illegible].

The store was extended in 1963 at a cost of $25,000 and allows for a larger variety and volume of [illegible].

Growth of Members' Shares and Sales

Year	Members	Shares	Sales
1937	102	$ 378.	$ 20,829
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

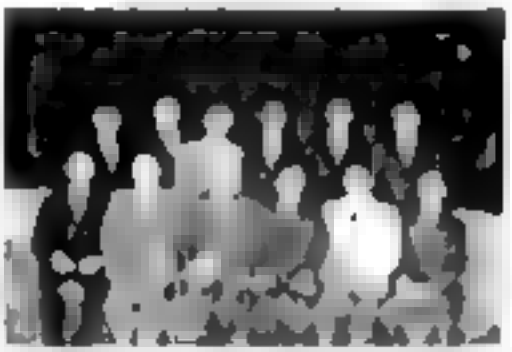
All association development was made possible through the firm belief and dedication of the members who produced loan capital whenever required. They have shown what great achievements [illegible].

The Board of Directors of the Association together with the members of the Progress Society evolved the idea which resulted in the founding of the Ukrainian Credit Union of Regina in 194[illegible].

Summary Information

During 37 years the Association had a turnover of 73 members. The first president, Stefan Zaharuk served for 10 years; other long time officers were.

The Board of Directors — 1957. From left: A. Topolnycki, P. Andrechuk, K. Hneda, S. Zaharuk, K. Drutzul, W. Puchala, W. Sernyk, N. Tkach.



The Board of Directors — 1965. From left (l-r): M. Waschyshyn, S. Senchyshyn, J. Salamanchuk, A. Topolnycki, E. Kuderewko, W. Puchala, (2-r) M. Pachkowski, N. Lapchuk, E. Zaluski, [illegible] Lyzaniwski, C. Brendak, W. Hneda.

John Salamanchuk, ..8 years secretary; Eli Zaluski [illegible] W. Puchala, ... years as director, and John Lyzaniwski, 8 years as treasurer. The devoted service of [illegible] growth and success of the association. Much information and assistance was available from the [illegible] Saskatchewan Treasury Department.

Grateful Acknowledgement

The Association extends deep gratitude to the clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Churches who were always willing [illegible] Ukrainian newspaper "New Pathway" published at [illegible]

The contribution made by Engineer Wm. [illegible] Canada gives a fair chance to each Canadian of race or creed. People should retain their individuality [illegible]

Officers and [illegible] for the fiscal year 1974

President - Eugene Kuskowsko, Vice-President [illegible] Edward Puchala, Alex Maloweny, Steve Hutyra, Michael Hunczuk. Supervisory Committee - Steve [illegible] Manager - Harry Kostaszyn, [illegible] John Lyzaniwski, Secretary - John Salamanchuk, Auditor [illegible]

Contributed by Alexander Topolnyski

UKRAINIAN CREDIT UNION OF REGINA

The idea for the evolvement of a Ukrainian Credit Union originated with the directors of the Ukrainian [illegible] a great need in [illegible] and a definite need [illegible] credit union.

The Regina Ukrainian Savings and Credit Union was formed in 1941 and celebrated its 2[illegible] anniversary in 1976; it is one of only a few ethnic credit unions [illegible]

[illegible] by the major Ukrainian organizations in the city, the Ukrainian National Federation and the Ukrainian Society of Provita. The UNF had [illegible] to increase its responsibility, so the co-op turned to the Ukrainian Society of Provita to help organize the credit union.

A preliminary meeting of the credit union was held in December, 1940, with about 40 people attending. A committee of six was delegated to organize, including William Wasylowsky, who was president of the credit union from 19[illegible] and Alex Topolnyski, former manager of the Ukrainian Co-op and the unofficial historian of Ukrainian co-operatives in Regina.

The first formal meeting of the credit union, in May, 1941 saw over 30 members join, with a total working capital of $59.25, including shares and membership fees.

By the time the Ukrainian Credit Union had its [illegible] and increased to 75 and assets totalled $668.35. Loans totalling $500 had been approved.

From [illegible] grown in 1966 to a membership of 169 persons. Assets have increased to $47,000 by careful management [illegible] history, the credit union has approved loans totalling $5[illegible]

There are no full-time employees of the credit union. The manager, John Lyzaniwski, spends one evening a week at the office in the hall of the Ukrainian National Federation. As in most small credit unions, the work of the executive is entirely volunteer, [illegible] directors [illegible]

M. Ceyko and Manager, John Lyzaniwsk

credit committee meetings and 29 audit committee meetings in addition to annual and monthly meetings.

The success of the credit union depends without doubt on the strong ethnic ties of Regina's Ukrainian community, which is rather large.

The manager, Mr. Cyzanowski, says there is a real need for such credit unions.

"We provide service for people in the community who like to feel free to help themselves. That's the way credit unions operate, and there is no difference between small, ethnic ones like ours and big community ones.

"You must remember that when many of these people were looking for credit, back in the 940s, there was no place they could get it, except from themselves."

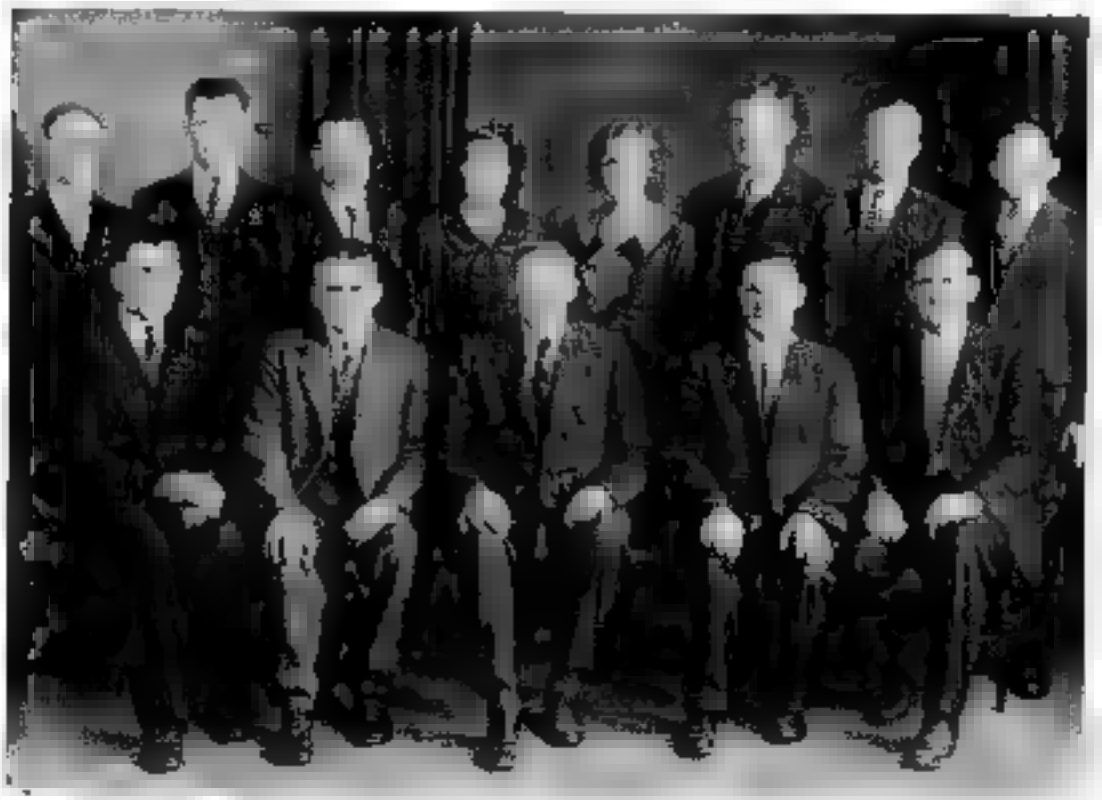
THE UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY BRANCH #34

The Regina branch of the society was established in 1932 when Ukrainians in Regina became aware of benefits to be derived through membership.

The first founding executive was comprised of: N. Masnick, president, W. Weselowski, vice-president, F. Tytenych, recording secretary; S. Kopchuk, financial secretary and G. Marchuk, treasurer. The auditors were George Supynuk, Wm. Modry and H. Korpan. Membership was taken through purchase of life insurance policies.

In the succeeding years membership gradually increased. Mr. N. Masnick remained president until June 1965 when he retired. Orest Pasieka was elected director of the Fraternal Society in Saskatchewan at a convention held in Winnipeg in June 1965. He also assumed the position of financial secretary for the Regina branch which he continues to maintain.

President of the Society Head Office in Winnipeg was John Syrnyk, the late editor of the Ukrainian Voice. The position is currently held by S. Radchuk.



Early picture of the members of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society Branch No. 34. Front row, l. to r., S. Lyselko, F. Tytenich, N. Masnick, N. Marchuk, G. Marchuk. Back Row, l. to r., N. Demko, G. Zenchyshyn, K. Palyga, N. Palyga, M. Korpan, H. Korpan, D. Churpek, S. Onyshko.

[illegible] ing a fraternal society is allowed its members to realize dividends which according to actuarial [illegible]

UKRAINIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF ST NICHOLAS OF CANADA

The Regina branch of the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St Nicholas was organized in 1951 and became the 37th branch of the Association: there were 14 members. George Huk was in charge of financial matters.

In 1961 the head office sent out John [illegible] these to ten thousand dollars. Wolodymyr Schabel assisted in the recruitment until a total of 71 members was signed up. In 1975 there were 47 members: some had died, others found residences [illegible]

The Regina Branch participated on a national level by sending delegates to conventions. At the 5th National Convention Wolodymyr Saganz was elected as a member of the Supreme Advisory Council and at the 17th National Convention, he was elected as the Supreme Vice-president of the Association, the position he continues to hold. Since [illegible] elected to the Supreme Advisory Council and was appointed Chief Organizer for the Province of Saskatchewan. Both Wolodymyr Saganz and Wolodymyr Schabel, in co-operation with head [illegible] Ukrainian guests and members from Supreme Presidents. John Nowosad and Supreme Secretary, John [illegible]

Although the 37th Branch has only been in existence for 23 years, there has been much hard work and effort on the part of the members in order to [illegible]

The 1975 executive members of the 37th Branch in Regina are as follows:

PRESIDENT George Huk
FINANCIAL SECRETARY Wolodymyr Saganz
RECORDING SECRETARY John Gawalyda
AUDITORS Wolodymyr Schabel
Harvey Pinlach

THE EFFORTS AND PROGRESS OF THE UKRAINIAN LABOURERS

By John Zmolyniuk

With the attempt to portray the life of the Ukrainian labourer in Canada during the pioneer [illegible] will one day be produced by a descendant who is not only proud of his heritage, but gifted in his ability to [illegible] role played by the Ukrainian labourer during the early years of development both in Regina and the surrounding rural area. His contribution in diligent [illegible] emigrated to Canada primarily to acquire land [illegible] people.

Certain people did not obtain homesteads [illegible]

blasting, as well as tree-felling. Even today evidence of these accidental deaths remains in the small wooden crosses along a railway. They are weather worn grim reminders of the heavy risk and toil endured by hardworking men. It is most fitting that we pay a silent tribute to the memory of Ukrainian railway labourers as we notice their forgotten markers.

Northern Saskatchewan bushland offered employment to labourers: it too was wearisome toil with its accompanying hazard to life from falling timber.

The mines were another labor resource to immigrant men. Though most of them were engaged in coal mining others found work in mines with metallic ores. There was much loss of life owing to methods used and explosion of gases underground.

Nor were the labourers only of Ukrainian origin. There were Anglo-Saxon, German, Polish, Italian, Roumanian, Czecho-Slovak and Russian. All the diverse people learned to communicate with one another in a Slav language until a working knowledge of English was acquired.

From the early Ukrainian labour force grew the leaders of the Ukrainian cultural movement with its aim of enlightenment. An example is the three Stechishin brothers. Miroslaw who became the editor of the Ukrainian Voice, Michael, a lawyer in Yorkton and later a District Court Judge in Wynyard, and, Julian a lawyer in Saskatoon. This family came in 1902 from Terebowlia district in Ukraine. Miroslaw worked on the "extra gang" of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a labourer and water boy in 1902 at Pilot Butte east of Regina. His recorded memoirs were published in the Ukrainian Voice of February 3, 1961.

Following each of the two world wars many Ukrainian immigrants settled in Regina. These people brought with them various skills, some had a high level of education. Yet a great number of them began life in Canada engaged in heavy physical labor.

We honor and pay tribute to the Ukrainian pioneer for his contribution to the development of Regina and district. Their descendents today are members of various professions and business, others have extraordinary skills. They have become legislators and sit in the judiciary. Many maintain ties with the land and carry on in the tradition of the original tillers of soil.

Our gratitude is to the Divine Hand that led the Ukrainian emigrees to choose Canada, to the Canadian governments who granted refuge, hope and freedom, to the various employers who provided a means of livelihood and future growth to the Ukrainian labourer and his children. Nor do we forget our debt to the two principal employers in the early years, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. To the city of Regina we extend our gratitude for granting employment to Ukrainian labourers that they may become the self-supporting citizens of today.

John Zenchyshyn
Former employee of the C.P.R.
April 26, 1927 to July 5, 1967

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROADERS

THE EARLY RAIL ROADERS, C.P.R. REGINA AREA

The earliest Ukrainian men to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway between Regina and Balgonie are recorded for the year 1902. They are as follows: Miroslav Stechishin, Sam Dutchak and a Yaschuchak and Holubetz first names unknown. Many immigrants came from Ukraine for the purpose of extending the vast railway system.

It was the life-line of communication and transport prior to the advent of the automobile and air transport. The same railway brought letters from "home" to the lonely men.

Section Foremen in Regina

N. Muzuk. S. Zack. N. Shewchuk. F. Dagnone, T. Nuzon, F. Sorowain, R. Milam. N. Supruniuk, G. Syuppyniuk. Q. Petryna, V. Szuta, J. Luchenko, W. Babchuk. A. Achtymuchuk, D. Safnyk. A. Tupich, M. Luchenko. D. Rosiek. G. Drebot

Bridgemen. Carpenters, Painters and Lampmen in Regina were

F. Fer. P. Ciz, P. Patryluk. M. Halapatz. W. Malyk. J. Ciz. P. Ciz, Z. Berezowski, Paul Czyz, B. Korol. W. Semeniuk. A. Barabash, H. Barabash, S.

Section men in Regina Yard, from left to right J. Malawski, G. Vachniuk, G. Stasko, S. Hrynoha, M. Zaharuk, G. Kernechuk (Foreman) P. Dagnone, P. Nowosad, R. Milani, I. Kienas, P. Yacew, E. Brenzani, Jacko

The names of other railroad workers are

P. Yaculis, J. Kuchvlyma, B. Tarongul, S. Wotoma, B. Solodiuk, P. Smoly, J. Zenchyshyn, J. Maksymowich, T. Stronski, D. Churpak, J. Ferlayko, M. Sadowsky, J. Kanuka, R.B. Fisher, S. Murzyn, A. Parobek, D. Buhay, M. Hrutchuk, B. Holub, D. Boyachek, G. Mykolyk, E. Zalusky, N. Kulvaych, J. Kaczusak, S. Senchyshyn, P. Zenchyshyn, P. Chudchak, J. Panchyshyn, A. Topolnyski, Dumych, D. Lucyw, C. Yuskiw, J. Fedushchak, D. Bodnarchuk.

C.P.R. Roadmasters.

Steve Zack, A. Yaremko, A. Kaczusak, J. Peryk, W. Babchuk, D. Shaw, Wm. Bodnarchuk, Owsianik, Semenk

General Roadmaster

Western Line from Regina, John Kaczusak

And so the days and years sped by as the men worked hard and long for small wages. They en-

anointed their blistered hands at night, bit their lip to stop complaint and sought healing sleep. Their communal bedrooms were boxcars where 24 men slept, usually on the floor.

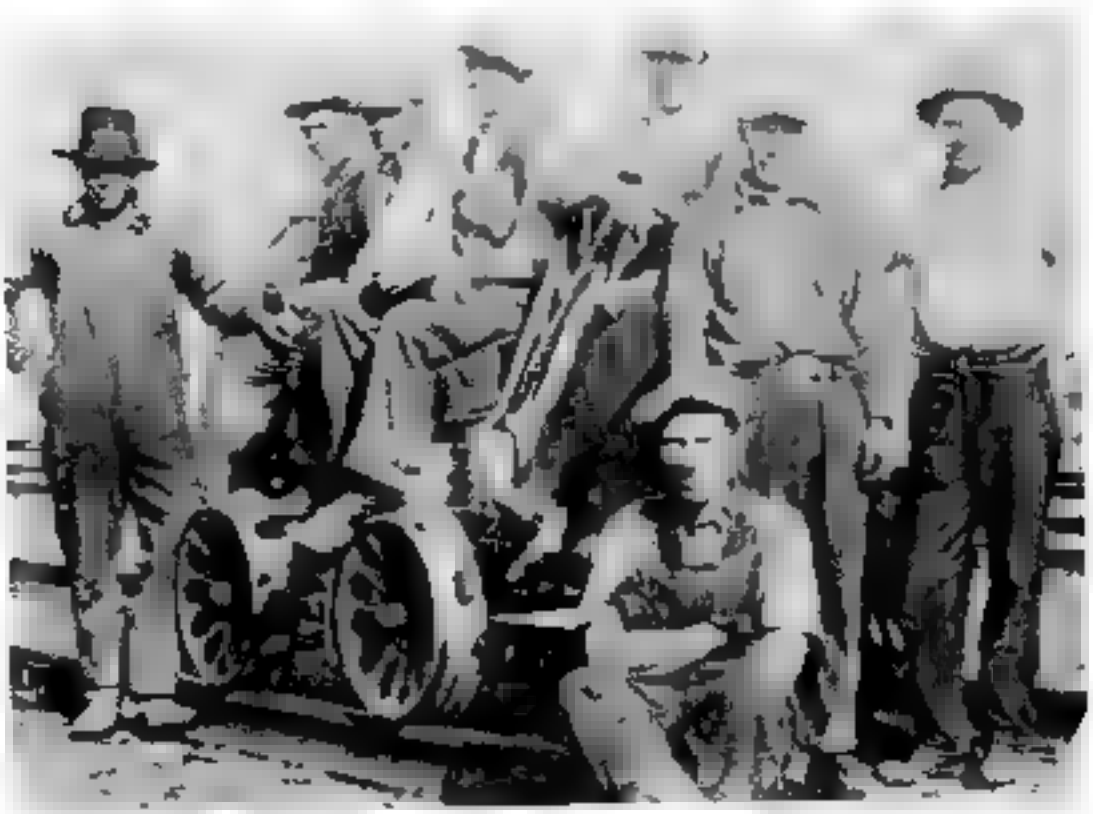
The following tribute was written by Mrs. John D. Cogswell of Oromocto, New Brunswick, and appeared in the railroader's magazine. She wrote it for her husband but it equally applies to the Evans and Peters who at one time were also section men.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SECTION MAN

Dear Johnny
For many years you walked the ties,
Tamping shims and fighting flies
In winter's storms, on the trolley car
You road for miles on the C.N.R.
You've worked with many a different crew
Talked and planned of things you'd do,
When the time arrived, when you'd be duce.
And you started out on your final run
You worked on the track most of your life.
Away from your children, away from your wife.
Had lots of worries, had lots of fun.
But bet you were happy when day was done.
At last came the day! You could hardly believe it.
When you said to the boys, "I'm going to leave it."
So you bade farewell to the boys in the shack.
"It's time to retire, I'll not be back."
So then you talked of the good old days,
When you first started out on the old railways.
You worked so hard for a quarter an hour
But paid one-fifty for a bag of flour.
Many the time you said, "No doubt
The old CN is on its way out.
There'll come a day when we are through,
The box cars will be flying up in the blue.
You worked for nigh 40 years together,
Through ice and snow and all kinds of weather
With many a good Foreman on that line
Finer bosses were hard to find.
Some have retired, some have gone.
But the old CN still travels on.
But think of this winter when the north wind blows,
They'll be facing the blizzard while you're toasting your toes.
Then on the days with the scorching sun,
They'll be sweating gum-drops while you're having fun,
Stretched out on the grass 'neath the old apple tree
Singing "Little Brown Jug Don't I Love Thee."
Yes, you laughed and talked: had many a joke;
But there's a lump in your throat (you thought you'd choke)
On that last day when you said "so-long,"
There was parting of friendship very strong.
But after 39 years of the railroad life.
Don't you think it's swell to be home with your wife?

Contributed by a railroader's wife.

C P R Handcar in the R C M P Museum in Regina



Section Men on Grand Coulee 1937 Sitting on rail John Zenchyshyn

THE ARMED SERVICES PERSONNEL

UKRAINIAN WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Regina and District

The following persons serving in the Armed Forces during World War II were from Regina.

Anuka, Fred	Hunchar, Nick	Nowosad, Jean	Swyryda, Hnat
Ankiewich, L.	Karpiuk, Peter	Pankiw, N	Symyk, Peter
Arabski, A.	Karpiuk, Nick	Paseika, O	Todoruk, George
Arabski, W	Kostuck, Nick	Paskaluway, Peter	Tolnar, Mike
Babiuk, Peter	Kuculyma, Mike	Patrybuk, Peter	Trofan, J
Babiuk, Wm.	Korchinski, Julian	Patrylak, Wm.	Turchak, Peter
Bodnarchuk, P.	Korol, Mike	Patrylak, A.	Turchak, John
Bochuck, Steve	Korpan, Boris	Peluk, Mike	Turchuk, Mike
Boychok, Harry	Kosh, Paul	Puchala, E	Usick, Wm
Boyko, Mike	Kosh, Wm	Pukesh, J.	Wachniuk, Anna
Boyko, P	Kosh, Joseph	Romaniuk, Bill	Wasylenko, Dr. A.J.
Buhnia, Mike	Kosko, Peter	Ratsko, Victoria	Wenger, John
Bushniak, S.	Kostenluk, Mike	Sawa, Roman	Wenger, Steve
Chaluk, O.	Kostiuk	Sawa, Murray	Wenger, Peter
Chobanuik, Mike	Kowalchuk, Wm.	Sawchuk, Mike	Wereshiuk, Wm.
Chobanuik, Nick	Kozak, P.F.	Sawchuk, John	Woronowski, Wm
Ciz, Wm.	Krock, Mike	Sawchuk, Wm	Wysmunity, John
Culic, Mike	Krassue, Wm.	Sawchuk, Josephine L.	Yaculs, Mike
Demchuk, Wm.	Krotter, Peter	Sawchuk, Martin	Yakymyk, John
Demchuk, Mary	Kruk, Joseph	Sharaman, George	Yurkoski, Gordon
Dobrowsky, Frank	Kryzanowski, Alex	Shashwai, Nick	Yuzyk, John
Evaschyshyn, Wasyl	Kryzanowski, Dmytro	Shatropa, John	Zaharuk, George
Fedoruk, Archie	Krywshuss, Metro	Shushelnecky, Joseph	Zaharuk, Paul
Goran, Elmer	Kutney, Nick	Sondelack, Wm	Zaliaruk, John
Gregory, Mike	Kut, Dr. Sam	Sondelack, Fred J.	Zahusky, Wm
Gregory, Marie	Magerka, Metro	Sondelack, Alex P	Zanewich, Walter
Holeska, A.C	Marusiak, Michael	Stach, Walter	Zanewich, Jack
Hrab, Steve	Mlaskay, George	Starzynski, Mike	Zazulak, John
Hretsay, Nick	Mosiuik, Nick	Starzynski, Paul	Zazulak, Nick
Hrynewich, Steve	Morhun, Wm.	Stefaluk, Wm.	Zafusebak, Joseph
Husulak, M.R	Nakody, Ivan	Sturby, Wm	

Service personnel from Regina area districts were

Mantmartre District

Chomack, John	Gornak, Paul	Stopanko, Bill	Sharbel, Mike
Chouchick, Fred	Gornak, Peter	**Candiac District**	Shiplack, Paul
Chouchick, Harry	Gornak, Mike	Romanow, Andrew	Shiplack, Steve
Chouchick, Steve	Hrycak, Frank	Romanow, Mike	Shiplack, Mike
Chouchick, Paul	Hrycak, Mike	Romanow, Peter	Shiplack, John
Dunyk, Mike	Stopanko, Mike	Sharber, Ted	Soroka, W

Other areas known and unknown addresses.

Kawuza, Wm., Riceton			
Kawuza, Paul, Riceton	Fil, Walter	Leskiw, Harry	Wagner, John
Mandryk, Wilcox	Jaculs, Mike	Leskiw, John	Topaschak, Joseph
Bodner, Chris	Kocylym, Mike	Leskiw, Joseph	Demchuk, Alex
Swashchyshyn, Wasyl	Korchynski, Julian	Stack, Walter	Tataryn, Harry
Fil, John	Kostick, William	Sobchuk, Harry	Wegelopki, William

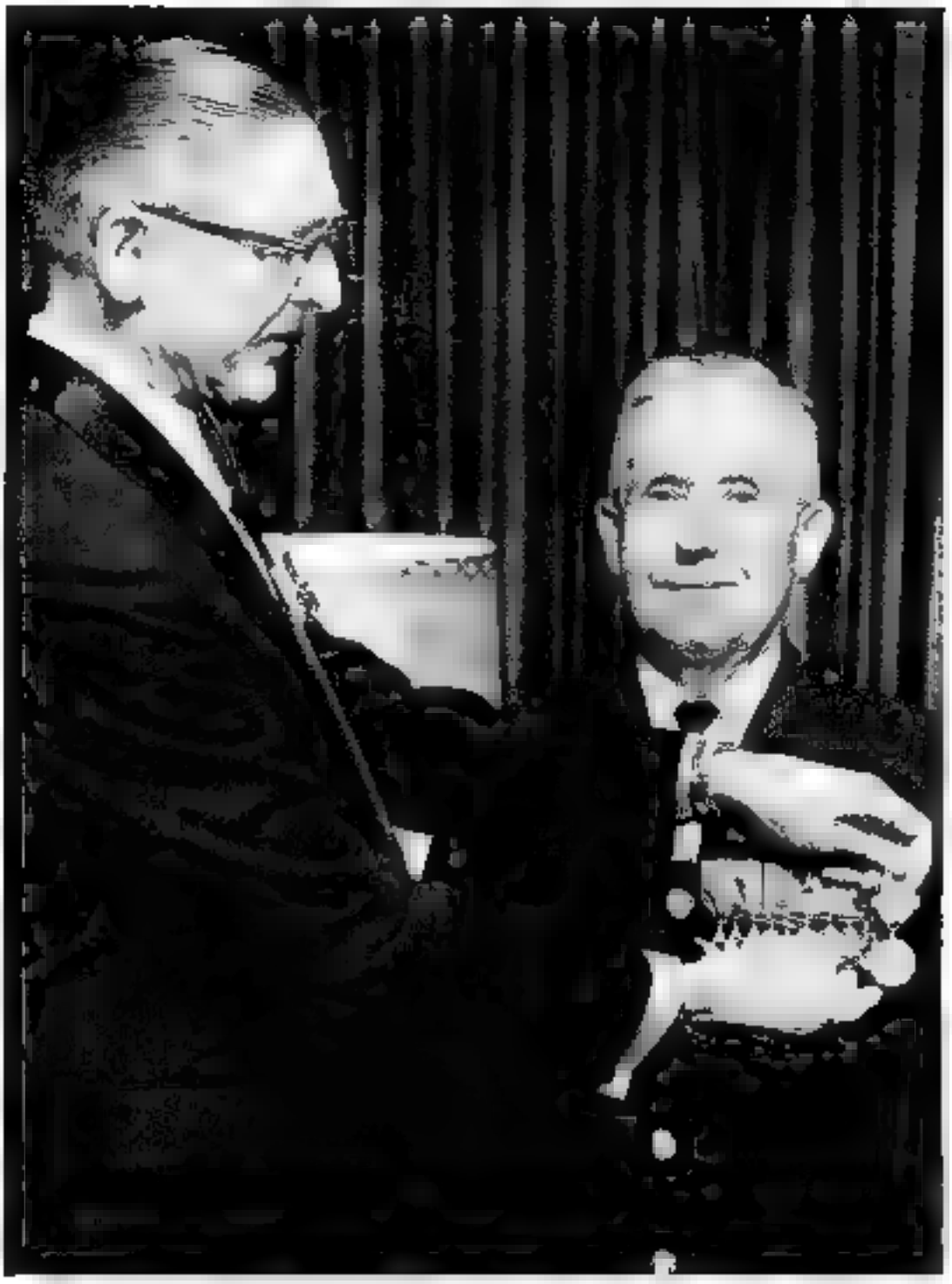
Every racial origin was represented in the Canadian Army during the Second World War. In this photo there are a number of officers in Military District No. 12 of Ukrainian origin posing with Brigadier G.A.H. Trudeau following a recent conference in Regina

FRONT ROW LEFT TO RIGHT Lt. L. Nokony A-27 C.R.T.C. attached C.S.O. III M.D. #12 of Hubbard, Sask. Nursing Sister A. Walke Regina Military Hospital of Ituna, Sask. Brigadier G.A.H. Trudeau, District Officer Commanding Military District #12 for Saskatchewan, Regina Sask., 2/Lt. M. Demchuk, C.W.A.C. of Regina Sask. Lt. P.J. Worobetz, #120 C.A.B.T.C. Regina [illegible] Sask.

SECOND ROW Honorary Captain S.W. Sawchuk Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Army Chaplain of Winnipeg, Man. Captain E.V. Dubiskey, Canadian Dental Corps. of Minnedosa, Man. Lt. W.L. Stechishin #122 C.A.B.T.C. of Yorkton, Sask. Captain J. Eremko #43 Canadian Provost Company of Melfort Sask. Honorary Captain M. Pelech, Ukrainian Greek Catholic Army Chaplain of Saskatoon Sask.

BACK ROW Lt. S.A. Rokosh #121 C.A.B.T.C. of Ituna, Sask. Chaplain S. Worobetz, R.C.A.M.C. attached to #12 District Depot Medical Inspection Room of Kindor Sask. Lieutenant J. Esaruk, #121 C.A.B.T.C. of Winnipeg, Man. Captain E.J. Kusey R.C.A.M.C. attached to #12 District Depot Medical Inspection Room of Canora, Sask.

Absent at the time of photographing was Lt. W.M. Blahey #122 C.A.B.T.C., Willowbrook Sask.



Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan Dr Stephen Worobetz presents a first class medal to R A Fedorowich who served as a commissionaire on the Corps of Commissionaires in 1973.

UKRAINIAN SETTLERS AND THEIR SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM THE UKRAINIAN SETTLERS IN CANADA AND THEIR SCHOOLS 1891-1921

Written by J. Skwaruk, 1958

ADDED by T

This thesis is a brief historical survey of the [illegible] The thirty-year period under investigation begins with the arrival of the "first" Ukrainians in Canada [illegible] the educational influences of government, and [illegible] school problems of the Ukrainian settlers. The study [illegible] the Ukrainian immigration and a short history of the [illegible] were the first Ukrainian religious groups to play an [illegible] Ukrainian Canadian settlers. The immediate work [illegible] dians in Western Canada was the establishing of the [illegible] nipeg, Brandon, Regina, and Vegreville. These [illegible] Brandon school, offered a three-year teacher [illegible] of two Ukrainian private schools, Sacred Heart Academy and St. Joseph's College, which were founded in the times of the Ukrainian settlers in [illegible] relatively unknown original and primary sources.

The Ukrainian-English Seminary in Regina

A similar school for the training of Ukrainian [illegible] Government at Regina in 1909, and was officially called The English School for Foreigners.[22] The Ukrainian people and Ukrainian press referred to it as the Ukrainian-English Seminary in Regina.

Along with director Greer the first Ukrainian [illegible] other Ukrainian teacher on the staff of this school was N. Romaniuk, who received his appointment in the fall of 1916. There were nearly fifty students [illegible]

The Regina school operated in much the same manner and with much the same purpose as the Brandon School, although its influence and popularity with the Ukrainian people was much less. Joseph Megas, a Saskatchewan school organizer, offers the following information in the pages of Novy Kray:

> The Saskatchewan Provincial Government [illegible] teachers for Ukrainian school districts of the province. This year the building will be enlarged to accommodate a greater number of students. There will be two teachers, and the students will be divided into lower and higher divisions. The course begins at the beginning of October and will last for eight months. (Translated from the [illegible]

[illegible] staff as there was in the Brandon school. The Ukrainians felt that it was extremely important for the [illegible] to be well grounded in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian literature, and history [illegible] 1912. Novy Kray wrote:

> [illegible] Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko. This is a very important moment, because since the founding of the seminary, the Ukrainian language had no [illegible]

The Regina school was open to other nationalities as well, although most of its student body was Ukrainian. In 1912, of forty-seven students there were two Poles and three Germans, the rest were Ukrainians.

As early as 1910, J. Bodersky, school organizer for Manitoba, reported that of eighty-two schools in Manitoba, thirty-three had Ukrainian names.[40] The following samples are some of the Ukrainian school names of Manitoba.[41] Many additional ones can be found in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, and some are common to each of the three provinces.

Schools named after Ukrainian place names: Bachmach,* Bandery, Borschiw, Brody, Buchach, Bukowina, Chernowci, Halich, Jaroslaw, Kalush, Kiev, Kolomea,* Komarno, Kortilivka, Kossiw, Krasna, Krasnohora, Laynuk, Lemberg, Leszniw, Lukowci, Lwiw,* Oleskow, Melnycia, Peremysl, Radymno, Shypyntsh, Shale, Smiatyn, Stanislaw,* Stry, Stulno, Tarnopil, Terebovlia, Zaporoze, Zawale.

Schools named after Ukrainian historical names: Franko, Mazeppa, Shevchenko, Sich,* Shyptytsky, Taras, Vladimir.*

Schools named after Ukrainian territories: Bukowina,* Galicia, Podlia,* Ruthenia, Ukraina,* Volynia.

Schools named after Ukrainian rivers: Dniester,* Pruth, Toporetz, Zbruch.

Others: Ardan, Boriwa, Chernova, Chornik, Dilo, Horoch, Hranko, Miroslowna, Moledia, Myroslaw, Nizur, Paraskevia, Pobida, Prosvita, Rannok, Rosa, Ruryk, Slawa, Swit, Swoboda, Volia, Zamok, Zboda, Zophia, Zora.

With the coming of the larger consolidated school, the larger school divisions, and the rural bus circuits, the small one-room and two-room schools have virtually disappeared. With them have disappeared many of the schools bearing Ukrainian names. Today, only the fact that such schools did exist is of historical significance. Although the Ukrainian school names are disappearing, the fact remains that in the school divisions of today, where the population is predominantly Ukrainian most of the teachers are of Ukrainian descent. In the Lamont School Division of Alberta, eighty per cent and often more of the teachers are Ukrainian. In the Smoky Lake Division, the number of Ukrainian teachers often exceeds ninety per cent of the total number.[42]

39 Bachchka, op. cit., pp. 30, 31, 241.
40 W. Kay, op. cit., p. 28.
41 D. Gamble, op. cit., p. 160.
* News from the New Era (The New Canada), Ruthenian, Saskatchewan, (September 30, 1910).
* News from the New Era (The New Canada), Ruthenian, Saskatchewan, 5 (March 1912), 1.
** Dr. B. Kazymyra, Monsignor Adamt Langevin and Ukrainian Canadians, p. 30, Library of Catholic Action, No. Edmonton, Alberta, 1953.
42 Ibid.
The population base given to schools two or more are divided.
** Interview between the writer and H. Kostash, Superintendent of Schools, Smoky Lake Division, Alberta, at Smoky Lake, December 14, 1965.

Pictures are of students attending Regina Normal School

First left to right [illegible] with the members of the Students' Club "Kamenyar" are [illegible]

[illegible]

UKRAINIAN PIONEERS

I am honoured and pleased to write a dedication to the memory of Ukrainian pioneers who helped build our beautiful city of Regina and assisted in opening up the Great West. Their biographies are to be found elsewhere in this book.

In these few words let me eulogize the living pioneers and offer an humble elegy to those who have passed on to their richly deserved rest. And rest? The words of that immortal bard, Thomas [illegible] part, a story of the poor and penniless who came to this land three-quarters of a century ago, to them I [illegible] with Gray when I stand in a prairie churchyard:

Beneath those rugged elm trees, that maple's
[illegible]
The breezy call of incense breathing morn
The swallow twitt'ring from the straw built shed
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed

[illegible]
Their homely joys and destiny obscure
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The SHORT AND SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE [illegible]

Yes, the story of Ukrainian pioneers is "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor."

What manner of people were these Ukrainian pioneers who came to Canada in an influx which [illegible] veritable flood during the years 1900 to 1914?

[illegible] with no knowledge of the language or the customs of their country. They brought a burning faith in the Divine Providence, deep love of liberty, and great zest for life. When in retrospect we survey their [illegible] led them to do what they did, imagine yourself in their place! What would you think if someone, today, offered you a chance to start life anew, which you have learned to love as your home, and told you [illegible] one-way ticket to go there, and you need no money because when you get there you will "live off the land." Would you go?

"Surely" you would answer, "this person is not [illegible] upon such foolhardy and desperate venture!"

And yet, these Ukrainian pioneers, as they left their home in the "old country" and started for the unknown land, indeed, embarked upon a foolhardy [illegible]

THEIR HOMELAND — THE UKRAINE

[illegible] the path of the invading Asiatic hordes of Attila, Genghis Khan, the Golden Horde, Turks and Tar[illegible] who have recently, with the approval and political and religious persecution of the same [illegible] Whites and recently Red Tzars. The rich land of [illegible] with milk and honey" became an eagerly sought-for [illegible] Driven hither and yon by the merciless enemy hordes, devastated and persecuted for her national aspirations and religious beliefs, plunged for centuries into the cauldron of human suf[illegible] dependence, he was endowed with a fierce love of [illegible]

[illegible] Ukraine were the Muscovites to the north-east and the Poles to the West. Many wars were fought [illegible] were periods in history when one of them would gain [illegible] periods of Ukrainian independence. And there were [illegible] 'Galicia', and Bukovyna. Finally Poland, weakened under its feudal lords and was partitioned in 1772 [illegible] Halychyna, Bukovyna and the Carpatho-Ukraine

Most of the Ukrainian pioneers came to Canada from the Western Ukraine, and a small trickle escaped from that "prison of the nations" Russia.

Austrian authorities were a little more enlightened than their Muscovite counterparts and their captive nations. Since Polish feudal lords dominated Ukraine before the partition of Poland Polish aristocracy took advantage of this situation by simply continuing the exploitation of the Ukrainian peasantry for their own benefit. They at once occupied any positions of authority allowed by the state, and severely repressed the aspirations of Ukrainian people. Ukrainians, by nature peaceful and freedom loving, found themselves cruelly stifled and oppressed in their own land by the hated "pan" (feudal lord). Austrian overlords smugly watched from Vienna, and secretly connived with Slav peoples, promoting hatred because a state policy of "divide and rule"

less and less able to support the growing population

settlers from United States taking up homesteads on Government circles, that the newly opened West Coast. (State of Oregon and Washington were need of Canada. Agents were sent out to various Ukrainian peasant heard about this new country with its promise of freedom he was eager to venture tunity to throw off the yoke of oppression of the hated "pan"

THE EARLY PIONEERS

Canadian Ukrainian Pioneers were Dr. V.J. Kaye's words from his fully documented book, "Early

Unlike the Irish immigration of the middle of the last century it was not the evicted, starving paupers who emigrated from Galicia and Bukowina in the came to the limit of making a living on their few tively the whole province and if it would have and-holders, should also be dispelled. A consants of means, and in the number was an admixture centuries impoverished Ukrainian gentry, a fact that is not generally known. Although differing little from guarded their privileges of nobility and the con to the Kingdom of Halych (Galicia), when their arduous task of guarding the boundries of the cupied the Kingdom of Halych, it confirmed the no resisted absorption by the Polish culture, they were denied public office and higher social standing, thus Sklepovitch, Urbanski, Malkovitch, Bachynsky Korchynsky, and scores of others, came to Canada prise I noticed on the lists of settlers home steaders on their arrival in Canada were welcomed with open was very much opposition to having these "men in sheepskin coats" settle permanently in our country

spapers. Letters were written to editors expressing fears that these strange newcomers "would take ly rape and murder. They will poison the air, pollute upside down." The opposition became so violent municipality partly settled by Anglo/Saxon element. total uninhabitable wilderness. It was in the late fall. Left without any help from the authorities or the sympathetic populace, the people were forced to camp in the open in hastily built shelters. Before spr perished from ensuing exposure and disease

widespread that the Canadian Government was forced to send its chief immigration officer to Preston one of the most authoritative immigration officials travelled to Halychyna and Bukowyna, and visited many places to observe the people in their villages and homes. Here are some excerpts from his lengthy report (To be found in Federal Government

On the occasion of my late trip to the South villages in the provinces of Galicia for the purpose of inquiring into the manner of life of these people in view of the fact that from this province ing from such centres as Lemberg (Lviv) and Tarnopol I was given opportunity to visit several vil munity as practically to understand the mode of living in all In the fertile valleys the land is like a vast farm under one management. The must be thrifty and careful if they want to cages, and not in a single instance did I find cattle or fowl sheds connected to the living apartments always the most extensive and best looking building the children from six to fourteen years of age must the Galician (Ukrainian) whom I have seen here and differentiated to a marked degree, does not bear a industry, a citizen of whom the most sensible Cana

W.T.R. Preston' by 900).

pedience and boundless perseverance dedicate the fruits of my efforts."

IN CANADA

The Ukrainian pioneers coming to that land brought little in the way of material goods, but much wealth of the intangible spiritual form. In their lovely happy song you can feel the bright sunshine of broad rich steppes of the Ukraine: in their beautifu see the fields and the beautiful wild flowers; in

those splendid, brave warriors of the limitless step
and sabre in hand shielded Europe and Christianity

Independence and love of freedom was deeply ingrained in the Ukrainian pioneer. This was one of the precepts constantly drilled into children by their parents. They must be able to help themselves, stand

They taught us to love the soil, to love this land of freedom, and to be prepared, if need arises, to defend

Well was this love of liberty taught and deeply ap

When the dark clouds of the totalitarian aggression
of their fathers to defend liberty with their lives, and hearing the call of their beloved home land, Canada

gerising the citizenry of Canada. They gave their lives on the beaches of Dieppe, Normandy, Sicily, Italy and in Hong Kong. Their graves and their dust
Palaise and Caen and the far away fastnesses of the Alps. To them we bow our heads in gratitude, and to them the spirits of the pioneers call from the prairie

stamina. And everybody worked. The father, the mother and the children from the early daybreak to the last dusk. They laboured to tame the wild land and to wrest from it a livelihood. The good land
here limitless prairie stretched, broad fields of
ng cities, with domed churches and splendid

story of my own family, because it illustrates the story of most of the families of the Ukrainian and

neighbours were few and far apart. My parents brought with them four of my older brothers and sisters. I came along as a first born in the new land

The closest village was Lemberg, Sask., some forty

is where my father, Leo, used to go in the first years, to work for farmers, who had an earlier start and who needed help. He would walk there in the early spring and stay away till late fall, leaving mother Pauline, and four small children and an infant, to fend for themselves. He worked hard, and was only too glad to have the opportunity to earn 25
a day and his board. He considered himself a

some essential groceries and a few dollars in his

mother huddled in the corner of our rough home with her brood and asked us to pray aloud with her for Divine protection: the earth trembled with peals

through the sod roof of the shack. We had to rush

ourselves and our few belongings weren't too succes

pery goo. The bed covers and clothing would be streaked and spotted with the muddy rain water which dribbled through the roof. What a clean-up job after the rain! That's when I remember my mother crying hopelessly when she looked at the

ful smile on her face, mother used to tell us how, for

often, and pleaded with father to take the family back to the "old land". My father tried to console her by saying that God was good, and that life will

ving in a "free land". Anyway there was no money for the return passage. My poor suffering mother. When I look back at those early years and think what she had endured, tears well up in my

Our food, our diet was very simple. Our faithful Bossy" the first cow, with a crumpled horn provided us with milk, cheese, cream and butter. During the spring and summer all manner of garden greenery, wild berries, wild mushrooms, tender hearts of bull-rushes and cat tails, and occasional

kinds of noodles and whole wheat products

Our garments were as simple as our diet. At first there was much evidence of strong, old country worked over linen "hand-me-downs" As the family [illegible] A our districts, we were proudly dressed in the on

summer we went barefoot, and in winter felt boots and moccasins protected our feet from severe cold

because of thinly settled colonies, my father who

Church cantor school) organized classes for us at home, during the winter months. Later

When the first Canadian public schools were later organized, I found the English language and its spel ling very bewildering. Some letters in the English different sound, or no sound at all. Both our parents possessed beautiful voices, and sang very often a work, and on Sundays in place of church service We all learned to sing and later as the family became part singing for our own enjoyment and for the

Many a trip did my father make on foot to Lemberg, during winter often in howling blizzard gloom of the long winter nights. I greatly admired the stamina of my father To walk forty-five miles in

such strip Mr O'Connor, a burly, tall Irishman, our neighbour accompanied my father on a shopping trip to Lemberg. The pair got lost in a blizzard and Later, Mr O'Connor used to tell us that he was so exhausted and cold, and sleepy, that all he wanted

"Your dad would shake me, kick me, and tell me to keep on going and he surely saved my life!" Oh he was tough, my father

HOPE AND FAITH

The Ukrainian pioneer brought with him from his native land, hope, faith, deep religious belief and piety. The living faith of our fathers was deep and strong. Picture to yourself the father, after disem

an open field he and his family fall on their knees

for their deliverance from the oppression of one were curious enough, one could have witnessed

of the early pioneers

my father, having broken the first plot of land

opened, sweet smelling spring field. There in the

glory! Deep religious belief in the goodness of

boughts gathered throughout centuries of eventful

pereha!" (Without God you can't even reach

by prairie fire, hail, flood or sickness

Mamo, Boh dav, Boh vziav, Bohu diakuvaty

gathered on a Sunday in a neighbour's home, before the icon of the Divine Master or the Blessed Virgin

prayer. Later when settlements grew and priests

to the Lord for the many blessings in

perseverance were crowned with wonderful fruits of

success. His sons and daughters have gone to higher education and now occupy important positions in the life of Canada. Many are famous leaders in medicine, politics, professions and trades, and industry. The children and the grandchildren of the Ukrainian pioneers have become Lieutenant Governors, Senators, Ministers, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, mayors of large cities, judges, lawyers, police and army officers, Ph.D's, great builders, architects and all manner of engineers, managers of business and industry, artists and musicians, poets and writers, inventors and researchers: in a word there is no field or facet of human endeavor where you do not find the descendants of the pioneers. From these mighty pioneers we can draw great inspiration in their sterling virtues of hope, faith, courage, piety and hard work. Let the memory of the Ukrainian pioneers light our way to ever greater endeavours for the glory of God and the good of our dear land, our wonderful Canada.

MONTMARTRE CANDIAC UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENT

In 1953 Montmartre and district celebrated a 60th anniversary of the settlement of their area. To commemorate the event a book "History of Mont [illegible] the authors and officials responsible for the history [illegible]

The following material was arranged and was [illegible] by Mr. Andrew Stefanik
The Editor Janet Swearchuk

The first Ukrainian settlers arrived and settled in Montmartre district, in Wolseley and Moosomin in the year of 1897. They were the following families:

Peter Shiplack (died in 1907) with wife Maria (died in 1920) with three children. Settled on homestead S.W. ¼ of Section 32, Township 14 Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Stefan Gilewicz (died in 1913) with wife Anna [illegible] 951, with six children. Settled on [illegible] Section 28, Township 14 Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Andrew Romanow (died in 1920) with wife [illegible] on homestead N.E. ¼ Section [illegible] Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Wasyl Shiplack, son of Peter (died in 1969) obtained his homestead in 1901. S.W. ¼, Section [illegible] Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian

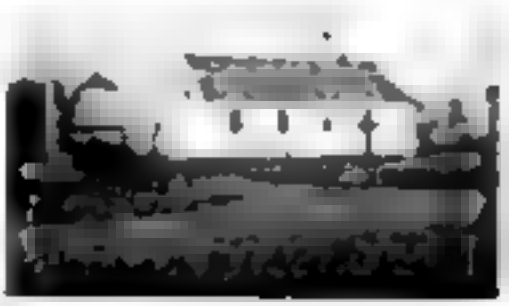
Theodore Gilewicz, son of Stefan, also acquired [illegible] Range 10, W2nd Meridian in 1901

Daniel Romanow, son of Andrew, acquired his homestead N.E. ¼ of Section 28, Township 14 Range 10, W2nd Meridian in 1905, died in 1957

Theodore Pryce who emigrated to the United States in 1893, from the Carpathian Highlands of Lemkoschyna, [illegible] (died in 1942) with wife Pearl (died in 1949) and four children and obtained a homestead on N.W. ¼ Section 26, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian

[illegible] Danyk came the same year 1902 and his [illegible] and obtained the homestead S.W. ¼, Section 8, Range 10, W2nd Meridian in [illegible]

John and Fred Shiplack joined the settlement and got their homesteads in 1904



Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Candiac [illegible]

Wasyl Stopanski arrived in 1903. Married Mary daughter of Andrew Romanow and settled on a homestead in [illegible]

Hryhko Shiplack arrived in 1906 (died in 1935) with wife Xenia (died in 1926) and six children and obtained a homestead S.E. ¼ Section 32, Township 3 Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Following them came John Danyk and Metro [illegible] Hrycak in 1911, Joseph Ulchy in 1914, Paul [illegible] in 1912.

Most of the settlers came from the village of Muzylowice, district of Yaworiw, province of Galicia, in Ukraine, at that time a part of Austro Hungarian Empire. They were the [illegible]

Ukrainian Catholic Church St. Peter and Paul Montmartre Sask. Built in 1950

St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Netherby District, Candiac, Sask. Built in 191[illegible]

Pioneers of St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Candiac, Sask. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. John Shishkewich, Mr. and Mrs. W. Buk, Mrs. Mary Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Shiplack, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warnyca, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiplack.

Gilewicus, John Dusyk, Shiplacks, Chays and Lesko families and the Molesky, Nakonechni, Bula and Kolenyck families who settled in the Dysart district.

They were all small landowners in their native land. Their property amounted to from 2 to 12 acres of land. In order to emigrate they had to sell all their

away; they had an ocean to cross, for a promise of 160 acres of free land and a much freer way of life. They were all of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Religion. There being no Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church nor priests to fulfill their spiritual needs, the Ukrainian settlement was served by French Roman Catholic priests from Montmartre until 1908.

Father Frank Pandor, who spoke Polish and an

priest at Glenavon and served the spiritual needs of Polish and Ukrainian Catholics of the Candiac

When the first trustees were elected for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Candiac there was amongst them one Ukrainian, Andrzey Romanow, and 3 members, Wasyl Shiplack, Ferdy and Shiplack and Wanko Romanow.

In 1907 Metro Stecher put up the first building, a blacksmith shop with living quarters on the present site of Candiac and was the only blacksmith there

shoeing horses, sharpening ploughshares and

services in a language they could understand the Ukrainian settlers decided to build a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in 1912. In that year a group got together and elected a committee of three: Andrew Romanow, Theodore Gilewicz and Wasyl

building.

John Kotylak donated two acres of land for the site and cemetery. By June 9, 913 the building was completed and named Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost and at that date the first Mass was celebrated by Father Bok of Yorkton.

Andrew Romanow, Wasyl Stopansky, Dan Romanow, Hryzko Shiplack, John Shiplack, Fred Shiplack, Titus Dusyk, John Dusyk, John Gilewicz, Fred Gilewicz, Joseph Chay, Theodore Pryce, Metro Sharber, John Kotylak, John Gormak, Peter

The first priest to serve the congregation on a per

In 1930 a group of Ukrainians decided to

Mike Shiplack, Andrew Shiplack and Michael Kushnir who was a teacher in the district took active part in the movement. In 1931 a committee was elected as follows: Fred Shiplack, Chairman; Paul

Fred Shiplack, John Shiplack, Michael Shiplack

Melnyk, John Shishkowski and Michael Kushnir.

The group bought a church building from the Baptist congregation in the Fairview district and moved it 12 miles to a site on S.E. ¼ of Section 5 Township 14, Range 30, W2nd Meridian, where 2 acres of land for the site and cemetery were donated by Hrynko and Andrew Shiplack in the Netherby

The first teachers of Ukrainian origin to be hired were Michael Kushnir in Netherby School and Stephen Pilipow in Fellowmead School district in 930. Both were just out of Teachers College in

cipating in community affairs.

elected to the Rural Municipality of Montmartre was Andrew Shiplack in the year of 938. He served

In 1938 a group organized an Ukrainian

about 3 miles north east of Montmartre on John Hrynko's farm. The first members of that committee

Philip Kotylak, secretary. John Procyk, treasurer. Members enrolled were: Peter Bodnar, John Procyk, John Werbicki, John Hrynko, John Kolynych, Stefan Chorney, John Nakonechny, Stefan Procyk, Peter Sluz, Wasyl Chumik, Philip Kotylack.

In 1943 Montmartre celebrated its 25th anniversary and Ukrainians took active part in the celebration. Andrew Shiplack and Paul Lesko organized a group of singers and dancers. The following took part in that group: Catherine and Daisy Shiplack, Leona and Evelyn Procyk, Annie Dusyk, Mrs. W. Annie) Gilewicz, Anne and Stella Semik, the latter

Ukrainian costumes, some from Ukraine and others they constructed themselves.

The authors of "History of Montmartre 1893-1953" page 75, said about the groups performance "The elaborate costumes, all hand worked, were new to the greater number of the spectators, even a large number of Ukrainians had not seen them before. Without doubt it was this group which received most praise."

In 1949 a group of Ukrainian Catholics, who lived in Montmartre and near the village organized a new Ukrainian Catholic congregation and erected a church in the Village of Montmartre named Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The building was completed in 1951.

The architects and building supervisors were John Dusyk and Wasyl Stopanski. The founding committee was: John T. Dusyk, chairman, Wasyl Stopanski, secretary-treasurer and John Kaczmar and Philip Procyk committee at large.

Founding members were: John T. Dusyk, Philip Procyk, John Kaczmar, John Dusyk, Mike Hrycak, John Bobocos, Peter Moleski, Hryniko Wasczyshyn, Wasyl Stopanski and Joseph Czemeres.

The so called dirty thirties depression years and the drought which continued from 1930 to 1942 left its devastating imprint on the settlement. But the undaunted spirit of the pioneers prevailed and the Ukrainian community has greatly contributed to the development of the Candiac Montmartre district.

Today they are well established, prosperous farmers and businessmen and are active in political and community affairs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

FRANZ JOSEPH

FRANCISZKA JÓZEFA

Passport issued to John Gregory January 1914 in Austria.

RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA

REPUBLIKA POLSKA

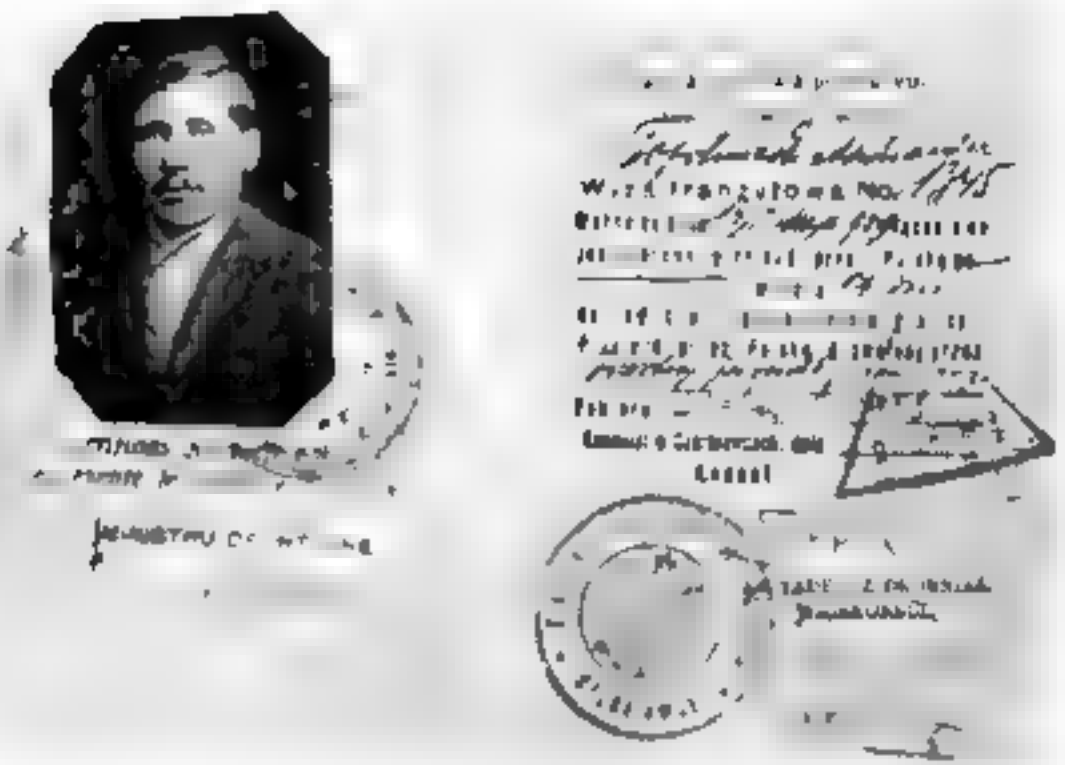
PASZPORT — PASSEPORT

HATARZYNA

BERLAD

TUTAWY

Passport issued to Katherine Berlad in 1923 in Poland



A Roumanian Passport issued to Alexander Topolnytski, January 21, 1929

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT QUEEN CONTEST 1963

The Saskatchewan Wheat Queen contest was sponsored by the Associated Canadian Travellers. The Queen with her princesses became guests of the Travellers Association for the week of the Regina Exhibition where they attended all the gala functions.

Sonia, daughter of John and Nina Zenchyshyn of Regina was chosen by the Regina branch of the Ukrainian Self Reliance Association to represent them in the queen contest. Various other organizations sponsored candidates and competition was keen.

Though Sonia was not chosen as queen she placed second and was honored with the queen during the week long festivities.

The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League chose Sonia for her many talents and her participation in many activities. She was a member of the Ukrainian Youth Association, a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir as well as a Sunday school teacher.

Miss Zenchyshyn married Norman Korpan and the couple has four children Norman Andrew, Zenna and Zoran.

A SIBERIAN EXPERIENCE

by Peter Andrechuk

After the fall of Poland in September 1939 the [illegible] rule and made no protest.

[illegible] Soviet authorities began to arrest people and send them by freight trains into exile to distant areas of the U.S.S.R. These were Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Siberia. Many of the exiles were to settle permanently in the restricted areas without the right to move. They were the fortunate ones. Others suspected of anti-socialist thinking were arrested and [illegible]

[illegible] whatsoever all labour was manual and became back and soul breaking. Each prisoner was assigned a definite task and daily quotas were carefully [illegible] whose quotas resulted in short rations.

The daily food allotment consisted of three bowls of soup and 600 grams of heavy rye bread. The soup, called "Balanda" was nothing more than rye flour diluted in water with a dash of salt and a bit of [illegible]

Weak and exhausted the men rarely completed the daily work quota. To stay alive everyone stole from each other. Bread was most important however they stole anything that could be bartered for bread, such as clothes and [illegible]

[illegible] To help an exhausted or sick man the foreman sometimes made false reports and so saved a man's life. But should he be discovered, he would be [illegible]

The work day began at 5:00 a.m. and the men [illegible] public waters of frozen earth, move it by wheelbarrow to an embankment where he unloaded it. Only after every day the [illegible]

They were back in camp at 7:00 p.m. and after supper were forced to listen to political indoctrination until 11:00 p.m. when they returned to the barracks.

[illegible] slept on bunk beds constructed of poles. The long [illegible] together. The men slept in their clothes which even [illegible] Laundry facilities were non-existent. When the [illegible] "bast" shoes were made of birch bark.

People who [illegible] had not worked manually were not as adaptable as rural people. All suffered immeasurably. Severe frost [illegible]

[illegible] There was protection by trees from the winds and campfires were allowed. In the tundra there were no [illegible] stantly. In summer it was hardly any different for the [illegible] flies and gadflies. Without the protection of winter [illegible] bites.

[illegible] teeth, night blindness and swollen legs, faces and [illegible]

Peter Andrechuk became one of those who could [illegible]

Peter A[illegible]

barracks to die. He credits his life to his deep faith in God.

On the third day, amnesty was declared to persons who were Polish citizens before 1939. They were drafted into the new Polish Army which had been organized in the Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.

Friends who were automatically freed, took Peter from the death barracks and nursed him back to health. Two weeks later the men walked 20 kilometers to the centre where they were issued release papers and clothing. They road on freight trains across the Ural Mountains to Kazakhstan.

Peter immediately joined the army and was assigned to the Reconnaissance Corps of the 7th Division where he was trained for active duty. Uniforms and equipment received from the Near East were English: food supplies were English, too

In February 1943 the first Polish army units left for Iran crossing the Caspian Sea to the Port of Pahlevi. Many recruits contacted typhoid and perished. Peter recovered and was transferred to Iraq where the English reorganized the Polish Army He served until the end of the Second World War in the 7th Regiment of Field Artillery which became the 7th Polish Horse Artillery Regiment

Citations and honors were received by this heroic soldier, some are recorded in the book.

MOMENTS IN CANADIAN UKRAINIAN HISTORY

Among the Reginians who journeyed to Winnipeg to the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument July 19 1961 were Rev and Mrs S Kuciuk Harry Hleck Mrs P Kornus and Rev Mrs S Onyshko Mrs B Mudry Mr and Mrs. J. Sopiwnyk Mrs Samkoe Mr and Mrs. B. Usick Mr and Mrs N Masnick Mrs F Busko P Turkalnik and Orest W Weselowski. Mr and Mrs. J. Zenchyshyn. Mr and Mrs N Saprchuk Mr and Mrs O Chelak. Miss Olivia Chelak Mr and Mrs O Pasieka Misses Gloria and Patricia Pasieka Mrs N Shewchuk Mr and Mrs B Zhitnyk Mrs K Paluga. T Beahun, J. Beahun, Mr and Mrs P Andrechuk. Taras Patryluk. J Clz Y Skrypnyk S Zaharuk Rev M Kolodey Mr and Mrs Gawdyda, Mr and Mrs. W Nepup, Mr and Mrs Schabel. Mr and Mrs W Sagasz Mr and Mrs S Chomyszyn Mr and Mrs P Wnrobey Mrs C C T Genik H Salamanchuk, .. Salamanchuk S Bysha. Mr and Mrs E Kuderewko. Mike Orebot, Miss Alexandra Washchyshyn. Peter Washchyshyn Miss Mae Krisilchuk Dr and Mrs L Kawula. Dr B Kazymyra. Mrs A. Dadyk Mrs I Luciw and Mr and Mrs P Yaciw

Parade of Ukrainians in Regina to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada. September 1951

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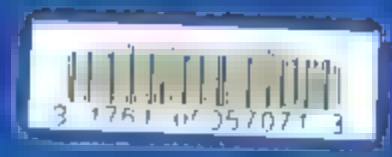

From Dreams
To Reality

A History
of
The Ukrainian Senior
Citizens
of
Regina and District
1896 - 1976

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DEDICATION

This Book is Dedicated
to
The Members of the Ukrainian
Senior Citizens Association
and
to the Pioneer Members of
Their Families

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

New Horizons Program
Government of Canada

The Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina Association expresses its sincere gratitude to the New Horizons Program of the Government of Canada for the initial funding of this history project by way of a grant. It was the major portion of the expense incurred and gave stimulus to members involved in history material collection and preparation.

The recognition gained through receiving the grant added stature on both the Association and its project. Mr. Joe Zakreski, Saskatchewan Director of the New Horizons Program has greatly assisted in the Association's plans for both the history and major capital costs of club room construction.

Please refer to the section on the Association for complete description of New Horizons participation in Association activities

CONTENTS

Dedication	3
Greetings	4
Foreword	7
Volunteer Assistance	8
History of Regina	10
Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina	11
Family Histories	13
History of Ukraine	99
Ukrainian Participation in the North American North West	101
Church Groups	102
Organizations	20
Canadian Pacific Railroaders	64
The Armed Services Personnel	165
Ukrainian Settlers and Their Schools	68
Ukrainian Pioneers	70
Montmartre Landing Ukrainian Settlement	77
Items of Interest	181
Donation Acknowledgements	183

A MESSAGE FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

gives me much pleasure [illegible] to have this opportunity [illegible] to congratulate the graduates of the class of 1976 of Northeastern University. As we [illegible] as my personal hope.

[illegible] have a high regard for those persons who did so much for our country. I have a particular warm admiration for the pioneers. Philanthropic deeds [illegible] are symbolic. This is so because they were [illegible] people [illegible] and knew the incredible hardships they had to undergo in order to give us the advantages that [illegible] we have today. It is our chance to [illegible] the members [illegible] of the graduating class [illegible] to publish a statement [illegible] to be read to [illegible] in order to [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] apply them [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

A MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER

On behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan I am pleased to extend congratulations to the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association of Regina on the publication of a history of Ukrainian pioneers who settled in and around Regina.

The men and women pictured and described in this book merit full recognition for their contributions to the growth of Regina and district and for their enrichment of the cultural, social and spiritual life of our city.

It has been well said that people who are uncertain about their past are uncertain about their future. This publication shows that the history of Regina's Ukrainian pioneers is not a quaint exhibit from some remote yesterday but a living experience which is germane to our lives today. Such a project helps to ensure the cultural future of our Ukrainian community. By contributing to the understanding of this aspect of our past, it may also help to create a future in which all groups can prosper in harmonious diversity.

Again, may I offer my congratulations for undertaking this important historical work.

Allan Blakeney
Premier

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

The Members of City Council and the Citizens of Regina join me in extending our most sincere congratulations to the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association of Regina on the publication of the history of Ukrainian pioneers who settled in Regina and surrounding districts.

The people depicted in this book will bring back many memories and we will be able to look back and recognize the many achievements that have been accomplished.

The completion of this very worthwhile project will ensure that the cultural future of the Ukrainian community will always be remembered.

I congratulate you once again on all your accomplishments and express appreciation to all those people concerned who undertook to do this vitally important work.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Baker
Mayor

FOREWORD

The biographical material in this book is of a genealogical nature by specific request of the members of the Association and for a specific purpose. Many second and third generation Ukrainians in Canada have lost touch with their past some persons are totally unaware of the European background of their ancestors. Since all people in Canada, who are not of native ancestry have roots elsewhere, the Ukrainians, wish to leave a record for their grandchildren.

This record is not merely a recounting of birthplaces and of family constellations, it is a portrayal of the essential qualities of the Ukrainian people — the innate need for freedom of expression and movement and the desire to fashion a life style of one's own determination. Only the British traditions of democracy provided such an opportunity in Canada which still is considered the haven of freedom.

Canada, born as a nation in 1867 was very young indeed when the first Ukrainian immigrants arrived in 1891. Encouraged by immigration policies that proclaimed agricultural opportunity, many young Ukrainians planned emigration as soon as funds could be scraped together. They were told of the deafening solitude, the crushing labor, incomprehensible language with a Roman alphabet and of severe privations. There were no roads, no towns and no schools. Worse still, there were no churches nor clergy for the spiritual guidance to which they were accustomed. Obstacles? Not Still they came.

Soon they built what was needed. They refused the missionaries who feared "conversion" of a people historically Christian.

Growth of the Ukrainian culture in the context of the Canadian framework was very difficult. It became evident early that the key to success was education. Learning in any form became an obsession, sons become doctors, lawyers and engineers, while daughters became nurses and teachers. This was a far cry from the agricultural "sheepskin" or "muzhik" who first arrived from the steppes of Ukraine.

A heavy price was paid by parents with work gnarled hands and stooped shoulders. It was a loving sacrifice and they rejoiced in the accomplishments of their children.

Alas, not all Ukrainian children remembered their obligations to their heritage. They often willingly allowed themselves to become assimilated into the unidentifiable masses. However they do like pyrohy but call them perogies — a perversion!

Emigrations following World War II sought freedom in Canada and marvelled that such a precious commodity could be taken for granted.

Oscar Wilde, the Irish essayist wrote "Self knowledge, self-respect and self-honour" are the attributes of an honourable man. He, too was of a race which values freedom above all else. If Ukrainians do not respect their ancestry then no person shall respect them.

The Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina exemplify the three Oscar Wilde attributes. They sincerely pray this book will show many Ukrainian descendants the way to self-knowledge "self-respect" and ultimately self-honour. They implore their families not to break faith and hope they will carry forward the Ukrainian spirit for centuries to come.

They ask that they also cherish Canada and their Canadian citizenship which provides such endless freedom and protection and they instruct them to be exemplary Canadians.

Janet Swenarchuk
Editor

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE

The editor acknowledges with gratitude the contributions voluntarily made by certain individuals in the collecting of histories, translation, typing, correspondence and varied duties required by such an undertaking. Andrew Shipchuck and John Zenchyshyn for the collecting of histories, for translations Nell Zenchshyn and Andrew Shuplack for typing Ann Hneda, Lesia Cherepuschak and Sonia Korpus.

The cataloguing of prepared material was carried out by John Zenchyshyn who was also instrumental in acquiring many rare phonographs. We have given by-line recognition to certain persons preparing copy for this history. we express our sincere thanks to them for their efforts. Mr. and Mrs. John Zenchyshyn have devoted countless hours to make this book a credit to the Association and a memorial to its members. Michael Swenarchuk assisted in the final assembly of materials and with the enormous task of preparations for the publisher.

The dedication of these volunteers enabled this gift to you dear reader to become a reality.

The Editor.

MRS. ANNE HNEDA

Mrs. Anne Hneda graciously offered stenographic services without compensation. To a venture such as this book it is especially necessary to have expert typing. Anne has certainly supplied it.

Anne's family history is recorded elsewhere in this book as is her husband's. John W. Hneda. Her sister, Mary, is well known as an Easter egg writing artist and recently published postcards of an original display.

The editor expresses her sincere gratitude to Anne for the help given her. Thank you, Hanya.

Anne Hneda

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. Janet (Genia) Swenarchuk

On behalf of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association of Regina, I hereby express sincere gratitude to our Genia for the editing of our history. She has refused any remuneration for her work which she gives as a gift to the pioneers in memory of her parents, George and Mokrina Wawchan Osadchuk.

Without her devotion, constant interest and dedicated ability, this book would never have been the success that it is.

Janet is married to Michael Swenarchuk and has often called on his assistance. Her research, helpful supervision and editing as well as her efforts towards funding have been the guiding force in this enterprise.

Mrs. Swenarchuk continues to serve the organization as its overall counsellor.

She should be commended and thanked with sincerity. One such as she is hard to find.

Thank you very much, Genia.

"I. Zenchyshyn"
President, Ukrainian Senior
Citizens Association of Regina.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

Submitted by Terry J. Robertson, City of Regina.

In August of 1882, as the Canadian Pacific Railroad reached Regina, the townsite was formally christened "The Queen of the Plains". The name 'Leopold' had been proposed for the town, but when Princess Louise, wife of the Governor General, suggested "Regina" in honour of her mother Queen Victoria, her suggestion was accepted and the city lost its foundling title of "Pile of Bones".

With the coming of the railroad, Regina was made the capital of the Northwest Territories. When part of the Territories was reorganized in 1905 to form the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Regina with a population of 1,500 became the new capital.

Growth in Regina's early years was rapid. The Mounted Police moved their headquarters from Fort Walsh to Regina. The first newspaper appeared in 1884 and the first Exhibition was held the following year. The Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1886. The Legislative Building was officially opened in 1912 and it is still considered today to be one of the more stately of provincial capitals. A power plant and telephone system were established to serve the growing community. The hot summer of 1912 brought death and destruction to Regina with appalling swiftness when a cyclone struck. However, the community was quick to rebound and hide the scars of the tragedy. Settlers poured into the fertile treeless plains and Regina grew as the service and distribution centre to the west agricultural industry.

Today, Regina presently serves a retail trade population of approximately 90,000 and within a 50-mile radius a wholesale trade population in excess of 900,000. While retaining prominence in agriculture, Regina has diversified its economy through significant commercial and industrial expansion in the fields of oil, steel, cement, clay and related secondary industries. In 1908, taxable assessment of Regina was $7 million. Today the figure is over $250 million. The original townsite set aside was 2,560 acres. That figure has now expanded to 34 square miles and, new areas are being annexed. By 1910, bank clearings reached $50 million. Today that figure is over $3 billion. One of the strongest indications of the growth of Regina is in the increasing value of building permits issued in the City. In 1975 over $ 2 million worth of permits were granted, $59 million more than in 1974 and much more than the 1929 total of only $6 million.

UKRAINIAN SENIOR CITIZENS OF REGINA

Citizens Association. The gathering was held at the Prosvita Hall at 4 7 Quebec Street, a place the

The executive for 1978 is as follows

President: John Zenchyshyn
Vice President: George Supenuk
Treasurer: Alexander Topolovski
Ukrainian Secretary: Peter Andrechek
English Secretary: Andrew Stupiansky

Women are represented on the Board of Directors. They have been delegates to conventions and share equally in planning of programs. The small kitchen has provided many cups of coffee or tea and has been used for pot luck dinners and other occasions. New ideas and programs are on the plate for the future.

MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN SENIOR CITIZENS OF REGINA BRANCH NO. 233

Seated left to right: E. Shushkowsk... A. Supernuk, M. Shewchuk, O. Korpus, D. Topolnycki, ... Zenchyshyn, P. Andrerhuk, C. Supynuk, I. Sereduk, M. Sereduk. Second row left: N. Shepiak, Fatmer Nadia, A. Warnyca, N. Shiplack, Tutkaluk, M. Zatkusky, M. Korpan, A. Mudry, K. Zenchyshyn, E. Busko, K. Zack, A. Masnick, D. Gregory, A. Bodnarchuk, E. Arychuk. Third row left: W. Short, A. Eliuff, ... Lubensky, B. Bodnarchyk, ... Cvasnitsa, M. Luzecky, N. Marusiak, D. Chrin, P. Korpus, W. Mudry. Fourth row left: A. Shiplack, M. Chemerys, P. Tutkaluk, E. Samkoe, A. Marusiak, M. Shiplack, W. Fylypchuk, F. Busko, M. Fylypchuk, S. Zack.

FAMILY HISTORIES

THE JOSEPH ANDERSON STORY

[illegible] stage of the war, the Savannah [illegible] started [illegible] Anderson with his friends and neighbors. He had a great [illegible] for and music and he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One day her isolation drove her near despair. She wrote a letter to Ukraine and decided to walk the seven miles to the post office: perhaps there would be word from home. Instructing Hanya to mind Natalka and cautioning her not to light the lamp for fear of fire, Paraska set out barefoot cross country. Frightened by a berry-picking bear, she sped headlong into the brush and became hopelessly lost. Only a cock's crow led her to an English settler where by pantomime she received instructions how to reach the post office. She mailed the letter and received the precious mail from home. Singing hymns and praying most of the way home, she arrived at dusk to find her two little girls still on the doorstep. The dark house interior was too frightening, the children awaited their mother in the twilight.

Fire destroyed their home before the year was out. Their neighbors, Ivan and Maria Paceika, with Havrylo and Nastia Zagwniska, helped them to erect yet another house.

The farm prospered: their family grew. A son, Kazemar, was born in May, 1913, soon after the house fire. Lawrenti arrived in 1915 and Kaszka in 1917.

The early frosts made crops uncertain but it was the onset of asthma which forced Joseph to sell his holdings after seventeen years of effort and move his family to Regina. He died in 1951 at age 76; his wife lived with her daughter Hanya and son-in-law, William Mudry, until her death in 1958 at age 82.

Mrs. Antkiewich

4

ALEX ACHTYMICHUK

Alex Achtymichuk was the son of Athanasius and Maria Achtymichuk of Stravcharu, Bukovina, where Alex was born May 25, 1907.

He emigrated to Canada arriving in June, 1926 at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. He obtained employment on a farm north of the city.

Alex began his railroading career as a section man with the C.P.R. at Stoughton, Saskatchewan, May 3, 1927.

In 1933 he married Vera, daughter of Juliana and Nicholas Karpenko. The couple had two children. George, born 1935 teaches school in Regina and is a nationally known curler. He married Margaret Seeley and they have two sons: Olga, born in 1938 married William D. Martin and lives in Regina. She and her husband have a son and a daughter.

Mr. Achtymichuk was promoted to section foreman in 1942. His career as foreman spanned much of southern Saskatchewan in places such as Dahinda, Horizon, Balcarres, Ogema, Grand Coulee and Regina. The greater portion of his career as section foreman was spent at Grand Coulee and lastly at Regina yard from which he retired after 45 years of railroading. He retired in May, 1972.

Alex's career included several summers as extra gang foreman in various parts of this province. He served a brief period as relieving assistant road master on the Indian Head subdivision. His work record was marked by "giving his all" to the perfor

[illegible] of the superintendent of the ark. He took [illegible] pride in his work and his responsibilities. His [illegible] was considered to be among the [illegible] but [illegible]

Despite his relatively limited formal schooling, he was able to discharge his duties well. He and [illegible] his men kept the [illegible] and were considered by all who dealt with him as a great leader. [illegible] He inspired his men and supervised [illegible] operations and [illegible] each and therefore received respect and admiration [illegible]

Alex's [illegible] was [illegible] short. He passed away on [illegible]

MR AND MRS MICHAEL ANAKA

Harry and Maria Anaka. Anaka is [illegible] village of [illegible] on the Dnieper River in the area of [illegible] province of Bukovina. At that time, [illegible] was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire and is now part of Ukraine.

Harry dreamed of a better place in the new land, Canada. There was also [illegible] and [illegible] to the area north of [illegible] in the North West Territories, now part of Saskatchewan. He settled on a homestead at [illegible]

There had been [illegible] years. Through the government bargain [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] had many [illegible] and [illegible]

Their first home was a dugout which had its upper half [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Here it was that Michael Harry Anaka was born [illegible]

Michael was three years old when his father built a big house with [illegible] He became a [illegible] and [illegible] which was [illegible] Harry [illegible] period in his mother and a [illegible] Michael's [illegible] [illegible] Then three years Michael's parents moved extremely hard

At first there were [illegible] Michael's other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In 927 he managed to cross into Detroit and to immediately obtain work at the Ford Motor Company. He worked there for I years until car sales slowed down and he was working only days a week. He became homesick and decided to take four weeks leave. At the end of the period a friend told him matters at Ford had not improved. Michael decided not to return.

In Winnipeg he took a course in tractor repair and worked on farms as a tractor operator.

In 1929 he came to Regina to work on a farm. He was in charge of all machine repair and operated threshing machines and steam engines. He would be up at 5 a.m. to get the outfit by 6.30 a.m. when the men with horse outfits came out. His meals were brought to the field and he ate them after the machine was in operation.

Michael married Helen Skiaruk of Dilwell Saskatchewan in 935. She was born at Dilwell in December 9 . Her parents John and Varvara Hryc Skiaruk came to Canada from Poland before the year 900. John Skiaruk was born in Hrycs and his wife in Verbovtsi province of Bukovina.

In the spring of 936 Michael and Helen both worked for the same farmer first for wages and later on crop shares. After 20 years with the farmer they saved enough money for a down payment on some land.

He purchased 480 acres and rented 640 acres, with headings. Four men employed. One third of his crops was given in exchange for the use of farm equipment. However two years later he owned his own equipment.

The rented land went for sale in 95. Michael and Helen decided to take a loan to purchase the land. With diligent hard work and saving they were able to obtain title to their land. Yes grow Registered Seed wheat, barley and flax and get new seed as it is developed.

They have three children. Robert, married with three children, on the family farm. Beverly in Regina, she formerly a ski instructor now a draftsman in Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Anuka are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox church. Diocese of the Holy Ghost in Regina, since 94 and Michael serves as a steward. She has served on the church executive for 7 terms. He worked on the committee for the new church, for installing the Altar Screen, the Iconostasis, and has been a consistent financial supporter of his church.

Michael is a board member of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and has done much work on the newly established Senior Citizens centre in the church auditorium.

The couple keeps informed on Ukrainian and other matters through reading the Ukrainian Voice, Western Producer, Country Guide and Free Press Weekly.

PETER ANDRECHUK

Ivan and Teodosia Shepiuk Andrechuk were the parents of Peter who was born on their September 20 90 the family lived in Shepel, Lutsk region in the province of Volyn in Ukraine.

Peter's mother died when he was five years old and he was raised by his father and stepmother Antonia. He received his elementary schooling in the village and furthered his education through reading.

After the First World War and the Ukrainian Revolution, Volyn became part of Poland. Peter was drafted into the Polish Army in 2 for two years, became a corporal and was stationed in Warsaw.

At his discharge he returned to his village where he did carpentry work in construction. He became an avid worker in Ukrainian nationalist organization. This activity resulted in his exile to Siberian labour camps after Poland fell during the Second World War. Please read A Siberian Experience in this volume.

Peter Andrechuk served in the Allied war cause until 946. He received the following decorations for his exemplary service: Cross of Monte Cassino, Service Cross with Swords, Decoration for Home Artillery for 2nd Polish Corps for nd Artillery Division. Three Polish Army Medals, award for the British War Star, Italian Star and Defence Medal.

He was sent to England from Italy in 946. He decided he would like to live in Canada and in 947 signed an immigration contract for agricultural work on a farm at Arcadia, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Andrechuk

Peter Andrechuk [illegible] on Reservation

Two years later he moved to Regina and obtained employment with the Poole Construction company and later with the Bercuson Construction Company. He was married in 1929.

Mr. Andrechuk soon became involved in the Ukrainian community and became an active member of the following organizations: Ukrainian National Organization, Ukrainian Cooperative Association, Ukrainian Credit Union, Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Home Citizens of Regina.

As a church member Peter was a choir director, a cantor and has served executive positions.

He married Mrs. Mary Onyshuk in 1931 and through her gained a daughter, Mrs. Alex (Olyne) Pawlyuk, and grandchildren Terry, Bob and Marianne.

Mrs. Mary Andrechuk passed away in 1974.

MRS. MARY ONUFRIUK ANDREICHUK

Mary Pawlyuk, daughter of Vasyl and Hlafira Pawlyuk was born May 4, 1901 in Dmytrivtsi in Bukovina. She emigrated to Canada in 1910 to join her brother John at Theodore, Saskatchewan. Her uncles John and George Pawlyuk also lived in Theodore.

She was married in 1919 at Yorkton to Onufriy Onyshuk. A daughter, Olyne was born to them in Saskatoon. They moved to Regina in 1930, and later to Montreal. The family returned to Regina in 1938 and established a permanent residence.

After a lengthy illness Onufriy died in 1951. Mrs. Onyshuk married Peter Andrechuk in 1955 and lived with him until her death February 1, 1974.

Mrs. Andrechuk was an active member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Society of Priority, the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Credit Union, Ukrainian Immigrant Society, Ukrainian Women's Association and the Ukrainian Home Citizens of Regina.

Mary was a gentle, patient, loving wife, mother, grandmother and a good friend and neighbour. She was a faithful church member and an active member of the Sisterhood. For her many years of service she received a citation from the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada.

She was survived by her husband Peter, her daughter Olyne (Mrs. Alex Pawlyuk), and her grandchildren Terry, Bob and Marianne.

BOHDAN OWADUK

Bohdan Owaduk was the son of Nestor and Anna Owaduk and was born in Blain, Western Ukraine, December 25, 1898.

He emigrated to Canada in 1927 and was employed as a carpenter in the construction industry in Saskatoon, Montreal and Regina.

In Regina he was an active participant in many Ukrainian organizations. He held membership in the Ukrainian Pioneers, Branch 180 Ukrainian Co-operative Association, Ukrainian Credit Union, Ukrainian Immigrant Society. He was a choir leader and staunch supporter of the provincial Ukrainian Youth.

He [illegible] conscription and [illegible] to join the Ukrainian National Army in 1918-1921, when Ukraine declared her independence. He served with the 1st Ukrainian Cavalry Regiment of Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

Mr. Owaduk died January 16, 1973. He was survived by his wife Mary, daughter Olyne, and son-in-law, Alex Pawlyuk.

MR. AND MRS. NICK ALACH

As a young boy of 7 years Nick came to Canada from the village of Yaskiwtsi in the province of Bukovyna, Western Ukraine. He was born there in 1895 to Peter and Olena (Wanchuk) Alach.

In 1912, Nick became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a section hand at Rat Lake, Alberta. His wages were 20 cents an hour for 10 hours a day. Knowing no English and the heavy work being hard was very difficult for the young boy.

He was married on November 3, 1914 to Mary Nikota, daughter of Prokop and Katherine (Shkwirabuk) Nikota. She was born in 1897 at Canora.

COLZA

Mr & Mrs W B Boyuk

His sister Maria Humichuk of Moose Jaw sent him a steamship ticket for passage to Canada he arrived in 19 3 Immediately he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a sectionman. He left the railway after one year to work on a farm at Gray Sask. The farmer Ben Deik and his family befriended the young boy and taught him to read English. He remained at Gray for several years.

He invested in a cafe in Moose Jaw in 9 but the venture was unsuccessful. He returned to the land and rented a section of land at Gray in 92

Bill Boyuk married Lena Kowalus in 928 she was working as a farm house in Milestone.

Lena was born in Swan Plain Sask to Jakiw and Mary Yaworsky April 20, 910 and received her education there.

Mr and Mrs Boyuk purchased land at Esterhazy Saskatchewan in 46 and operated their farm until 1970, when they retired to live in Regina. They sold their farm in 97

The couple had a son of their own Carl died at the age of one Kathleen Katerina Shier lives in Regina.

Mr and Mrs Boyuk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina.

MRS. ANNA BOKOTA

Anna Maksymiuk Bokota was born in 90 at Innerkip Saskatchewan about one year after her parents emigrated to Canada from the village of Pistynchuk in the province of Bukovina Western Ukraine. The Maksymiuk family consisted of 4 girls and two sons. Her father worked for other farmers to earn the monies required for clearing land.

Several times went to Yorkton by wagon to buy groceries to take wheat to the mill or the flour needed. Then he wagon and axel became mired in the swamps and then it became necessary to carry

Mrs Anna Bokota

the flour on one's back until the wagon could be retrieved and he ought to dry land. The excursion 65 miles to Yorkton usually took a week.

There were no schools in the population increased When Anna was and a school was built there were 6 children of school age Sheet were eligible three went to school and three remained to help on the farm

Anna learned Ukrainian reading from her mother and English after she moved to Regina where she attended lectures at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre conducted by Anna Kaszuk.

Immigrants lacked basic educational amenities It did have a small Primitive Methodist Church in Sheho 4 miles east there were more Ukrainians The local school board allowed a classroom teacher after school A Mrs Shier Sheho People Home was built there but was too far for the Maksymiuk family

Anna married Wasyl Bokota and moved to Bienfait Sask during the depression Then was unemployment he couple became active in the unemployment movement where met her husband Labour former Association in 9 and Anna in 9 She became an active member of the dramatic group which produced many dramatical productions

Anna was president of the Women's Branch during World War II in 1945 the Association

changed its name to the Association of ...rned Ukrainian Canadians.

Anna enjoyed working in the catering department of the Association as well as the wardrobe department. She was in charge of wardrobes when the Mandolin Orchestra and dancers travelled to Manitoba in 938 and Eastern Canada in 9 9.

The couple subscribed to and read publications such as "Ukrainsk Robitnytche Vizvy" "Ukrainske S... Narodnaya Gazeta" and the "Ukrainian Canadian".

They had three children John and Steve of Toronto and Marie in Regina. There are 8 grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BOYACHEK

Hrsbor and Anna Kevalor Boyachek emigrated to Canada in 907 from Sukhowolia, District of Ubacheev in Western Ukraine. They brought their two year old son Harry with them to the new land and settled in Winnipeg. Harry's father obtained employment in a meat packing enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyachek

The family moved in 9 9 to Dauphin Man. in 9 9. Harry's father obtained a homestead in Schlater, Manitoba where Harry grew up.

In 9 9 Harry was married to Maria Korewetsky, she came from Dykeen Novye district of Ubacheev in Western Ukraine in the same year.

They homesteaded at Schlater until 1933 when they sold their holdings and moved to Regina. Harry conducted a coal delivery business until 940.

He enlisted with the Royal Canadian Engineers in 940 and saw action in France where he was wounded. After hospitalization in Britain he was discharged and returned to Canada.

Harry was employed by a brewery where he continued to work until his retirement in 97 .

Mr. and Mrs. Boyachek are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina. They have four children: Victor, Bill and Theresa Anne in Regina and Frances in Edmonton.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH BUCHKOWSKY

At the age of 4 years Joseph emigrated to Canada in 898 with his parents Wasyl and Katherine and 4 sisters from Terebowlia in Western Ukraine where he was born. The family settled in Winnipeg where Joseph attended school. Later he became employed as a chef in a hotel.

In 9 Joseph married Mary Onyshko who was born in 894 to Jacob and Katherine Onyshko in the Village of Makowiseo.

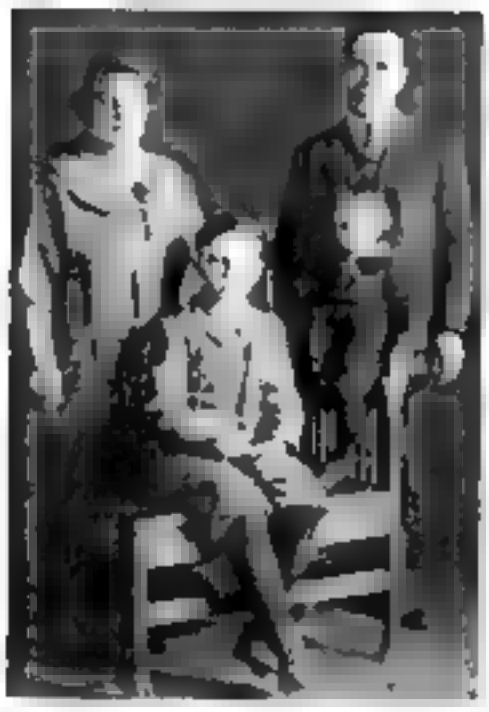
The couple moved to Regina in 9 9 to set up a restaurant business of their own. During their years in Regina Mr. and Mrs. Buchkowsky were very active in the Ukrainian Community and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Joseph was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Society of Prince Albert and was the first president of the Ukrainian Peoples Home. Mr. and Mrs. Buchkowsky were active in organizing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Parish and in the building of the First Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina.

Simultaneously the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association was being organized. Mary Buchkowsky was a founding member in 9 and became president in 9 9.

Mr. Buchkowsky owned 2 lots in Moose Jaw and donated the property to the newly organized Society of Prince Albert. The Society built their Narodnay Dom on this property.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchkowsky gave of themselves completely not merely financially. Their talents were used in cultural events. They promoted Ukrainian School, and Joseph's extensive musical knowledge was a great asset to the formation of choirs. He also gave leadership and direction to numerous drama



Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Buchkowsky and family

productions. At last some drama was both exciting and a source of revenue.

The family moved to Winnipeg in 1912 where Joseph was employed by the Department of Health and Welfare. The couple continued their cultural endeavours in Winnipeg.

Mr. Buchkowsky was hired as an interpreter in the Provincial Court and remained in that position until his retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchkowsky had four children Mary, Walter, Olga and Peter. Their surviving son, Peter married Doris Buchkowsky and he and his wife have three children Barbara, Linda and Andrew.

Joseph and Mary spent their retirement in Winnipeg where they devoted their efforts to the Ukrainian Youth Society, Ukrainian Hall, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Andrew and Progress Club.

Mary Buchkowsky died in 1964 at the age of 74. Joseph died in 1968 at the age of 82.

MR. AND MRS. FEDORYSKO

The village of Obertyn in the Zaleszczyki district of Western Galicia, formerly Polish territory, was the birthplace of Andrew Peter Bucko in the year 1894. His parents were Peter and Mary Bucko. Peter had served in the army in Poland and was

Land was measured in morgs, one morg was the equivalent to 2 acres. Peter worked and managed to morgs when in 1911 he decided to emigrate to Canada. His neighbour agreed to purchase the land on instalment payments and Peter was free to leave for Canada.

He had married Eva Marmush on 1910, she was the daughter of Nicholas Marmush and Katherine Hnatyshyn. Marmush also of Obertyn.

In Canada Peter and Eva settled in Hagyard, Saskatchewan. He obtained employment on farms in the Dauphin, Portage and Neepawa districts.

During this period the Soviet government expropriated all agricultural land in Ukraine and developed the collectivized farm system. Peter received no compensation for the holdings taken from his neighbor.

The Bucko family moved to Tadmore in 1914 where Peter began his employment with the Canadian National Railway as a section man. They were transferred to Regina in 1925 where he remained until his retirement in 1959.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucko are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina. Mrs. Bucko is a member of the Daughters of Ukraine, Regina division of the Ukrainian Women's Association.

They both like to read the Ukrainian Voice, Canada Post, and the Railway Journal and the Ukrainian Year Almanac.

Peter and Mary Bucko have three children. Walter in Prince Albert is married and has five children. Peter has died in Regina with two children. Mary Lisa Sowers married in Saskatoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucko continue to live in Regina at 1[illegible] Quebec Street.

MIRON CYKO

Miron Cyko grew up in Nemirow in the Solsk district of Western Galicia, where he was also born in 1898. His parents were Nicholas and Anastasia Zalewska Cyko. He attended school in the village and also received 4 years of agricultural training.

In 1914 he was inducted into the Austrian Army and saw service for 3 months on the Italian front. Miron was wounded twice during the First World War.

With the defeat and fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918 Miron made his way back to his home. The difficulties were great and his means of travel were old fashioned walking.

His return coincided with the peak of the struggle between the Poles and Ukrainians. He was recruited by the Ukrainian Army where he served until he

Miron Cevko awarded the Silver Medal of Service

Ukrainian insurrection failed Poland occupied he territory known as Galicia and after 9 8 as the Western Ukrainian Republic Miron returned to Stanislyn but was required to report weekly to the Polish Police Post

In 9 he married Maria Yaichuk daughter of Philip and Anna Yaichuk

He decided to emigrate to Canada in 1929 but was unable to bring his wife and our sons with him

He was employed as a farm labourer in Rosthern and Merrydale in Manitoba Joining the Canadian Pacific Railway he was stationed at Pense Renown and Regina

Miron joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Regina in 1943 as a Special Constable He remained with the service for 25 years until his retirement in 1968 He was awarded a silver medal for his good service

Mr Cevko's son Kost was killed in the Partisan War during the Second World War A son Michael remains in Ukraine

He is a member of the Ukrainian Co-operative Canadian Organizations of Canada and the Ukrainian Veterans and the Ukrainian Catholic Church

His education consisted of elementary schooling, two years agricultural courses in Ukraine and English night school in Canada

MR. AND MRS. JOHN CHARYK

John Charyk is the son of Iliko and Anna Kuczmar Charyk of Kobylnica Wolowska of the Yaroslaw district of Poland where John was born in 90?

Realizing that he could better his lot elsewhere John decided to emigrate to Canada He arrived in Yorkton, Saskatchewan November 2? 92? with only a few dollars.

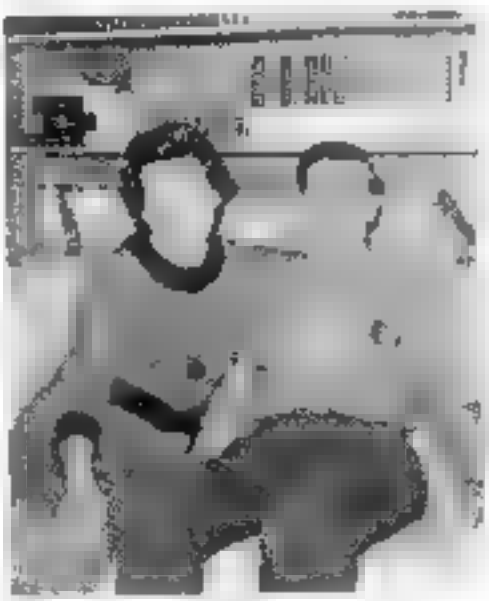
For two years he worked on a farm and then obtained employment with the C P R

John married Pauline Macow of Sturgis on February I 934 Pauline's parents came to Canada from Chernowtsi, Bukowina in 899 and settled on a homestead in the Sturgis district Her father died in 9? 8 her mother later married Peter Stadchuk and they reside in Regina

Mr and Mrs Charyk moved to Regina in 944 when John obtained employment as a carpenter with the Department of City Engineers He retired in 9

The couple joined St Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church where Mrs Charyk is a 50th member She also belongs to the Women's Association.

The Charyks had two daughters Anna Mrs Gerald Bouvier of North Battleford She has two sons Brian and David Norma Mrs Robert Dimpill of Delta, B.C has two sons also, Robert and Michael.



Mr and Mrs John Charyk

MR. AND MRS. ONUFREY CHELAK

Onufrey Chelak lived in Harasymiw, Borodenka district in Western Ukraine where he was born in 1890. He youngest of eight children. Of the family a brother Ivan, lives in Regina, all other members are deceased.

The First World War interrupted Onufrey's education after he had completed the fifth grade. He was forced to work at any labour available. During this time the Austrian and Russian armies advanced, fought and withdrew through the area many times. The occupation was extremely severe.

Onufrey was conscripted into the Polish army in 1922 he was discharged on October 1925.

Soon after his discharge he married Paraska Shevaga on November 9, 1925. Paraska was born in the same village as Onufrey in 1904.

Canada, the land of opportunity beckoned Onufrey. He intended to save his earnings, return to his home and purchase more land.

He arrived in Regina November 7, 1926 to join his brother Dimetro who had emigrated earlier. He was plagued with an elbow ailment, underwent surgery and was unable to work all winter. In the spring he took work as a cowhand herding cattle near Winnipeg.

He returned to Regina and purchased a horse and wagon in order to become a bread salesman and later an ice cream vendor. Eventually he was able to acquire a truck and deal in produce, both selling and buying poultry and vegetables.

Onufrey changed his mind about returning to Ukraine. Paraska joined her husband in Canada in 1930.

In 1940 Onufrey enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and was stationed at Camp Shilo. He spent his leave at home in Regina.

He was discharged from the Forces in 1946 and in the following year obtained employment as a special constable at the R.C.M.P. barracks in Regina. He remained in that position until his retirement in 1960.

Mr. and Mrs. Chelak participated in the organizational work within the Regina community. They are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and Mrs. Chelak is a member of the women's section, Daughters of Ukraine. Onufrey is a member of the Ukrainian Credit Union and member and treasurer of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The couple belongs to the Senior Citizens Association and enjoys the fellowship it provides.

In 1975 Mr. and Mrs. Chelak were honored at the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

The couple have three children. Stephanie whose husband is Judge Fielding, Swift Current, Alpha, Mrs. Stan Hunchak of Illinois, U.S.A. Olena, Mrs. W. Bowie of Montreal.

The Chelaks set great store in education and their three daughters achieved university degrees in nursing and education.

MR. AND MRS. FRED CIZ

Fred Ciz was born July 9, 1890 in Krahowec, Yaroslaw District of Western Ukraine, formerly Galicia. He emigrated to Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1912. He became employed by the Canadian National Railway and worked on all major C.N.R. bridge construction in Western Canada. He left the C.N.R. and joined the C.P.R. in Regina in 1915 and

Mr. and Mrs. O. Chelak

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ciz

remained with the company until the retirement in August [illegible]

[illegible] married Mary [illegible] of Sifton, Manitoba in April [illegible]. They had three children Anne (Mrs. Brown), Nettie (Mrs. Chow) and a son William.

The couple were very active in affairs of the Ukrainian community in Regina. Peter was a founding member of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Parish in [illegible] as well as of the Ukrainian National Association. He held membership in the Ukrainian National Federation. He [illegible] Ridge Park and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. He and Nadiya held membership in the Brotherhood of Maintenance and Way Employees of the C.P.R.

Mrs. [illegible] was an active member of the Catholic Women's League of her parish.

Mr. [illegible] died in October [illegible] in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. DMYTRO EMERY (EMELIN)

Mr. [illegible] first came to Canada in April [illegible] from Kolomyia in Bukovina and Western Ukraine where he was born. Arriving in [illegible] his parents were ill and Smiley [illegible] him.

After [illegible] at the town of St. John, Dmytro and his brother Osmond [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Immigration officials helped Dmytro to reach Mr. Wasyl Babchuk's home at Long Creek, Saskatchewan. Mr. Babchuk was not a farmer but a foreman for the Canadian Pacific Railway and instrumental in obtaining employment for Dmytro and his friends.

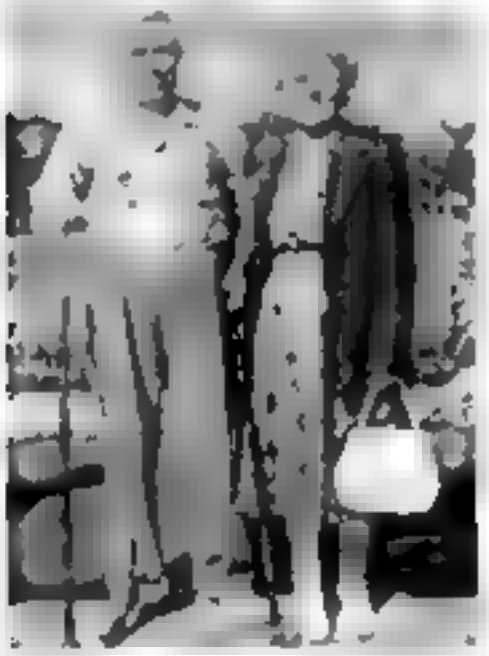
Mr. [illegible] continued as a labourer until [illegible] when he became a fireman on the [illegible]. He was promoted to the position of engineer [illegible] and to the same year to foreman. He worked as a section and bridge foreman in this capacity until [illegible] when he established a homestead and a [illegible] in Redvers. He retired in [illegible] having completed [illegible] years with the C.P. Railway.

In [illegible] he met and married Mary Kostyniuk who died in [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] received his elementary education in Ukraine but learned the English language in Canada. He subscribed to the Regina weekly Progress, the Ukrainian Voice, then Pathway and the Canadian Farmer.

He was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian National Association.

He was successful in obtaining a visa to visit Ukraine in [illegible] after being refused in [illegible]. He spent two months in the village where he was born and visited relatives in the Kolomyia district.



Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. PETER CIZ

Peter Ciz grew up in Bukowina District of Trans-dniester Western Ukraine where he was born on [illegible] to John and Maria [illegible]. He helped his father grow up as a small farmer's age and was called to Austrian Army service for [illegible] years [illegible].

In the years from the [illegible] Peter married Sharlie H[illegible]. He served in the emigration of Ukrainians to Canada and [illegible] opposed to the adventurous young man.

Leaving his wife and two sons he emigrated to Canada in [illegible] believe the outbreak of World War I. Peter arrived in Winnipeg in the fall and later became employed by the C.P.R. in Regina.

His wife and son Peter joined him in Canada in [illegible] but Michael remained in Ukraine [illegible] years by whom he began correspondence in order to learn the English language.

In July [illegible] he [illegible] began his employment with the C.P.R. and remained with the railway till his retirement in [illegible].

[illegible] served in the Canadian Armed Forces for three years [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] remains belonged to the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, a [illegible] because of the Holy Ghost and were exemplary generous contributors to its [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] died in [illegible] and Peter [illegible].

Peter and Angela [illegible] and son John

Mr. John [illegible] continues his participation in the Orthodox community. He is a member of [illegible] Ukrainian Self Reliance Association. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice, New Pathway, Leader Post and other periodicals.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY A. CZEMERES

Henry Anton Czemeres was born October 27, 1899 in Dysart, Saskatchewan. His parents were Joseph and Pauline Komaja Czemeres. Joseph, a cobbler, came to Canada in 1903 with his parents from the city of Drogobych and settled on a homestead near Dysart. Pauline and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kocmar, arrived in 1908 from the village of Bronichy where he farmed. His homestead formed the Qu'Appelle Valley and the Joseph's land was very stoney and unproductive.

Henry's parents were married in 1[illegible] but disaster struck the family in July, 1914 when a freak lightning storm struck and killed Henry's father while he was haying. The horses were killed also, and Henry's grandfather Kocmar was affected by the accident. The young widow left with two small boys, Henry and Joseph, [illegible] was married several years later to Mr. John Procyk.

The school was five miles distant and the children often walked, or rode to Yorkton. Henry missed much schooling because of his step-father's indifference to education.

The lands farmed in Dysart area till 1930 when Henry's stepfather sold his land and moved to a farm near Fillmore. Henry's mother provided him with the means to purchase a section and he began farming on his own. The grim thirties with the depression prices for farm products, the terrible dust storms and stifling drought were a poor beginning for a young farmer. However, by [illegible] showed more promise, wheat was fifty cents a bushel and Henry thought of marriage. He recalls some of the prices of [illegible] wheat 30 cents a bushel and went down to 9 cents, barley seven cents, oat five cents, eggs [illegible] cents a dozen and a cow sold for $[illegible].00.

Henry married Katie Lesko in [illegible]. She was born and raised in Montmartre and her parents were Paul and Helen Lesko. Paul came to Canada from Mszalawech, a village near the city of Yavorov shortly before World War I.

The young couple struggled through the depression years and recall the need for welfare assistance in 1[illegible]. The [illegible] crop was ruined, 1936 brought more drought which became more severe in [illegible] when the Province's wheat yield average was one bushel to the acre. The years 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] brought clouds of grasshoppers which demolished entire fields in a matter of days. It was not until the forties that the conditions changed and farmers began to prosper.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Czemeres

They had three children. Edward born in 935 and Henrietta born in 939 plus Ronald in 9

Henry purchased 321 acres in 1946 for $4000 and in 950 a further 52 acres for $7000. A new home was built in 195 and new outbuildings followed.

Henry and Katie sold their farm holdings in 967 moved to Regina in 1968 and live at 2824 Rothwell St.

They are both members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and of the organizations within the congregation including the Senior Citizens Association. The older son is married as is the daughter while Ronald is completing his university degree in chemical engineering.

MRS. DOMNIKA DABEKA

Domnika was the youngest of 5 children and was born on 9 to Stefan and Katrina Marchuk in the village of Malyeniec, Odessa Sochava, Bukovina, Rumania.

The difficult economic situation led many peasants to emigrate to Canada. Domnika's father came to Canada in 9 and his family followed in 9 7. They made their home in Regina.

A new land, with new language and customs, became a great challenge to the illiterate immigrant. Domnika's father harvested the railroad work and whatever employment he could obtain but there were times when he became unemployed. The sisters Anna and Mary contributed to the family from their dishwashing jobs.

Mrs. Nellie Dabeka

Domnika completed grade 8 and a business course at Wells Business College but office jobs were very scarce. She was hired by the Empress Dress Mfg. Co. and later at Yaegers Furs as a fur finisher.

In 937 Domnika married William Dabeka and moved to a farm near Qu'Appelle. She said her life on the farm was a nightmare. They lived in a one room shack and required assistance with groceries needs. After three years they returned to Regina in 9 8.

Mr. Dabeka obtained employment with the Metropolitan Supply Co. wages were 20 cents an hour for shovelling coal but it was a job.

In 93 Domnika's brother Walter died in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Dabeka's son, Robert was born in 945 and at the age of 6 years became enrolled in the cultural and music course conducted by the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

The couple became members of the Association of Ukrainians where they held executive offices. Mrs. Dabeka participated in the folk choir and the Canadian peace movement.

In 9 3 young Robert received a scholarship for study at the Kent State University in Ohio and he was married there in 9 0. Domnika attended her son's wedding and visited with relatives in Pennsylvania. The young couple has graduate degrees in Organic Chemistry and is employed with the National Research Council in Ottawa.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY DADYK

Harry Dadyk emigrated to Canada arriving in the new land February 9 from Pochayiv, Zolochiv region of Western Ukraine which had been occupied by Poland. He was born October 6 904 in Pochayiv to Michael and Marianna Olenchuk Dadyk.

Harry became a clerk at the Royal Saskatchewan in Regina. He married Ann Pajot who was the daughter of Joseph and Ann Kuschmierek Pajot of St. Ann was born June 9 0 in Quinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dadyk are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Regina. He has been especially active in the Ukrainian National Federation where he is recognized as a founding father. Mrs. Dadyk is a working member of the Ukrainian Women's Organization affiliated with the Federation.

The couple enjoys such periodicals as New Pathway, Ukrainian News, Readers Digest, Chatelaine and Womens World.

Their family consists of two daughters. Doris married Frank Penaluna and Jean who is Mrs.

Mr. H. Dadyk

Mrs. A. Dadyk

MR. AND MRS. PETER WILLIAM DEMCHUK

Many Ukrainian immigrants flocked to Canada in the early part of this century. Among them was the Demchuk family from Profanawka, Bukovina in Western Ukraine. Peter Demchuk came to Canada with his parents in May 1903 and settled in the Pleasant Home district of Manitoba. The family cleared the land and settled into farming.

Peter married Annie Wintonyk at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, in 1908. Annie Wintonyk had come to Canada from Horodinka in Bukovina.

The couple settled in Stony Mountain where Peter served as a guard at the penitentiary. He joined the Regina Police Force in 1917 and the family moved to Regina. There he served as a detective as well as an interpreter whenever necessary.

Persons of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox faith decided to form a church organization in Regina. In February, 1924, Peter Demchuk was one of the 32 persons gathered to finalize the plans for the founding of a congregation which later established the church known as Descent of the Holy Ghost.

Through the years Mr. Demchuk was actively involved in the church organization as well as in the cultural work of the Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment). He devoted much time and energy to Ukrainian Orthodox religious life and the cultural activities attached with congregational development.

Though they loved their new adopted country and were proud to be Ukrainians they held a deep love

Mr. Peter Wm. Demchuk

Mrs. P. W. Demchuk

for their homeland. They endeavored to pass this great Ukrainian legacy to their children. They had two sons and five daughters: William, Harry, Jean, Olive, Ann, Mary and Agnes who lives in Regina.

Mrs. Demchuk died on August 5, 1963, her husband passed away August 19, 1969.

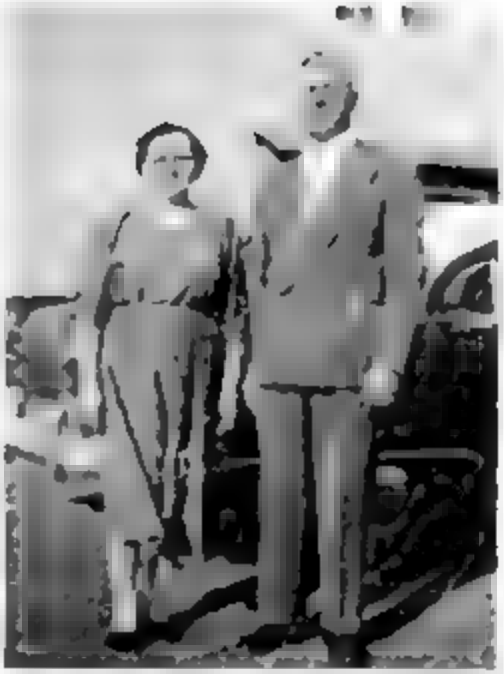
MR. AND MRS. IGNACE (HNAT) DMUCHOWSKI

Mr. Dmuchowski was born in 1902 in Chelezi, Sockal district of Western Ukraine to Maksim and Anne Dmuchowski.

He emigrated to Canada in 1927 coming to Bienfait, Saskatchewan to work in the coal mines. He worked as a section man on the railway in 1928 and the same year married Olga Chaharsky at Lang, Saskatchewan. The couple moved for a year to Kapuskasing, Ontario, where Ignace worked in the lumber industry. They returned to Lang in 1930 and farmed until 1965 when they moved to Regina.

They were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

Ignace died in 1973 and Olga in 1974. The couple had two sons, Harry, at Lang, and Wasyl, in Regina.



Mr. and Mrs. Hnat Dmuchowski

MR. AND MRS. JOHN DUSYK

John Dusyk came to Canada in 1907 from Muzylowychne in the Yavoreev district of Western Ukraine where he had been born in 1885 to Antony and Eva (Buka) Dusyk.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dusyk

He worked in lumbercamps around Fort William (the Thunder Bay area of Ontario) as well as for the railway company

Later he worked in Winnipeg in the building construction trade and then moved to Montmartre Saskatchewan. Here he married Eva Bula in 1912

He was instrumental in the building of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in 1913, it was located on a farm south west of Candiac

He decided to farm and purchased land in 1919 in the Montmartre district where he lived until 1946 when he retired to Montmartre

Mr and Mrs. Dusyk had nine children. John who died in 1969; Peter died in 1972; Micheal killed in action in Italy in 1944, Marcia, Mrs. Paul Shplack Kay, Mrs. Joe Czemers, Anne, Mrs Alex Obarianyk, Tony, Bill and Daniel.

MR. AND MRS. JOE DUTKA

Mr Dutka came to Canada in 1927 from Western Ukraine where he was born January 29, 1911 in the Village of Wasylchowchi in the Husiatyn district His parents were Evan and Paraska (Gutiw) Dutka

In Canada he travelled to Winnipeg where he obtained employment on a Canadian Pacific Railway extra gang. He was stationed at Winnipeg, The Pas, Lanigan, Rosthern, North Battleford and Frobisher In 1941 he went to work in the coal mines at Bienfait Saskatchewan where he continued to be employed

He married Caroline Borotuke in 1937 Mr and Mrs. Dutka had five children Edward, died in a coal mine disaster Pauline Gregory, Birch Island, B.C Lucy May Salyn, Edmonton, Alberta; Rose Marie Cuddington, Bienfait, and Ron Joseph of Bienfait

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW ELIEFF

Andrew Elieff was born October 8, 1895 in Divedove, Choumen, Bulgaria to Eli and Wasna Elieff He came to Canada in 1913 as soon as emigration was permissible after the Bulgarian Turkish War He travelled by Canadian Pacific Steamship Montrose and after 16 days landed in Montreal

He worked at various employment in his first years in Canada — from railway and bridge construction to free labor in his brother's restaurant Labor was cheap, Andrew earned 10 and 15 cents an hour and winter employment often paid room

Mr and Mrs Mr and Mrs. Joe Dutka

Mr and Mrs. Andrew Elieff

and board only In 1916 he worked at the Crayton Nickel mine as a bucket loader on night shift

He moved to Sudbury in 1917 where he worked at various jobs, in a flour mill, nursery gardens, delivery man, taxi driver and construction. Here he met his first wife Polly who cooked in a boarding house for Bulgarian immigrants. Polly had one son whom Andrew legally adopted

He went west on a harvest excursion in 1917 and found employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway in Regina which was summer work. He worked in restaurants during the winter

His first permanent position began in April 1920 as a sectionman in Lumsden, Saskatchewan where the family lived for 10 years. He became senior sectionman at Findlater in 1929 and remained there til 1936 when he became a relief foreman. He became a permanent foreman in 1940 and as such worked in the following Saskatchewan communities: Blewitt 1940-1942, Bateman 1942-1952 and at Gravelburg 1952-1955

Owing to ill health, he retired at the age of 60 and moved to Regina in 1955. His wife died in February 1956 and Andrew went to live with his son Peter who was stationed with the Royal Canadian Air Force in Montreal and later to Edmonton where his son was transferred.

Andrew decided to return to Regina and live with his brother-in-law Nick Kowaluk

He met Mrs Mary Marko, the widow of his old friend John Marko. They were married in January 1961 in the new Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Descent Mrs. Marko had two grown children, Anne and Michael who were away from home and self-supporting. They lived together for nine years till Mrs. Elieff's death in September 1970

Andrew underwent numerous surgeries, recovered and lives with his son who moved to Regina after retirement from the R.C.A.F

He continues his membership in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and his reading in Bulgarian Ukrainian and English periodicals gives him much pleasure

MR. AND MRS. HARRY EVANUKE

Harry Evanuke was born in the village of Rypiyn in the district of Tomashiv in Ukraine on November 27, 1893. He attended the village school, living with his parents until his marriage November 7, 1920 to Anna Hneedyk. Anna came from the village of Shewytsa, Rawa Ruska area in Ukraine where she was born August 5, 1897.

The young couple decided to seek a better future in Canada. Harry emigrated in 1928 to Stornoway Saskatchewan where he obtained employment on a farm. He worked long hours to earn the money for his wife's passage by in one year he had saved the required amount. Anna joined him at Stornoway in 1929 and they lived there for three years

They moved to Yorkton where Harry worked for the Department of Highways while Anna found work as a cleaning lady. Here their son John began attending school

Harry and Anna soon joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Yorkton. Both were active members, Anna was a member of the Ukrainian Womens' Association.

They retired to Regina in 1964 and transferred memberships to the Regina Ukrainian Orthodox organizations. They were financially generous to worthy causes

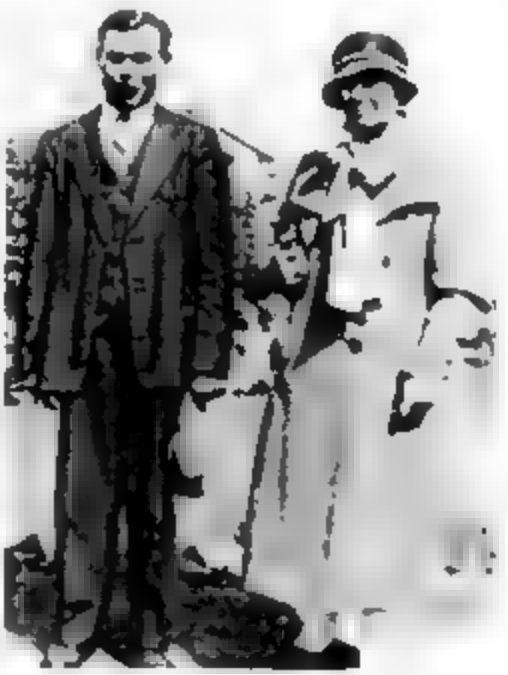
Harry subscribed to the Ukrainian Voice and other Ukrainian journals

Mr and Mrs. Evanuke had one son, John, who married Tillie Zatwarnisky

Mr Evanuke died October 7, 1972 and was followed by his wife February, 1973

MR. AND MRS JOHN FEDOROVICH

John Fedorovich was born on September 22, 1880 in the village of Hostiw, county Towmaciw where he attended elementary school and had his



Mr. and Mrs. John Fedorovich

secondary education in the city of Stanislaviw. B profession a teacher, he taught for a brief time in the city of Lwiw, later in the Hutzul province His parents came from Eastern Ukraine and were of a famous historic family; one of their predecessors Mykola Feduik Fedorovich served in the famous Kossack regiment of Bohdan Chmelnitzky, also others served under Hetman Mazepa in 1709 in the battle of Poltava

Being raised in this patriotic atmosphere, his heartfelt sympathies were deeply rooted in national aspirations, and love for his native people. As a student he was active in the movements of patriotism of the time in his native Galicia.

John Fedorovich was married in 1898 to Tekhna Stesiw whom he left behind with his parents along with her young son when he immigrated to the U.S.A. in the belief that soon he would be able to bring them over as well

Upon arrival in Regina in 1911, he lost no time in joining the community organizations which took much individual time and effort

In January, 1921, his wife arrived here from Europe and his son. Rudolph, in February 1922

In his early years in Regina, John Fedorovich worked as a labourer with the C P Railway later for the City of Regina, which in those years was the lot of the early pioneers. Later he established a grocery store and operated that from 1915 to 1924 sold scrap metal, did carpentry work and woodworking

Having rhetoric talent he found himself giving lectures on different topics in the organization of young people. He was instrumental in organizing the Society of 'Ukraina' and was one of its executive

In 1917-18 he organized and taught in the first Ukrainian school, under his sponsorship of the Ukrainian school with the St. Basil's parish, the students held concerts in Regina and several other locales where Ukrainians settled

He also organized the Society Prosvita in Moose Jaw John Fedorovich was remembered as an eternal collector; he tried to help all those in need, whether locally or in his homeland

In 1921 when the parish proposed to built a Ukrainian National Home he volunteered to go out for collections

He was always generous with his time and talents in any given task as well as monetary assistance

He helped organize the Ukrainian Greek Cathoic Church Parish and with the blessing of Bishop Nikita Budka was the chief fund raiser for the building of the church, making collections throughout the three prairie provinces

His interest also included the political life of Canada and he organized a Hetman organization in Regina and for the rest of his life had contacts with leading members of the Hetman movement

Along with his Ukrainian National interests and work he found time to partake in local Canadian politics and helped organize the 'Liberal Club' in the Ukrainian sector of Regina, and took an active part in all elections provincially

Finally his health failed and he suffered from consumption and spent some time in the sanitorium where he died on August 4 1948

MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH FEDOROWICH

Lviv, in Western Ukraine, became the birth place of Rudolph Jacob Fedorowich. November 26, 1900 Prior to the partition of Poland in the latter part of the 18th century, Lviv was called Lemberg. Rudolph was baptized in the St. Paraskevia Greek Catholic Church by Father O.A. Vasilevska

He spent his chidhood with grandparents in a village and later in Lviv with his mother who sent him to a private Ukrainian school

Rudolph's father was Ivan Feduik Fedorowich and his mother's maiden name was Thekla Vis Steas. Both parents were born in Western Ukraine

In 1911 Mr Fedorowich's father emigrated to Canada, worked at various jobs and then opened a general store. He was a founding father of the Ukrainian Society and of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish. He did not limit himself to Ukrainian matters only but was very active in the organizational aspect of the Liberal party and organized a Liberal Club for Ukrainians. During provincial and federal elections his participation made him well known

Rudolph's mother came to Canada in 1921 to join her husband. In 1922 the Ukrainian Army was defeated and the soldier Rudolph became a refugee in Poland. He came to Regina in 1922 and was met by his parents. Though immigration was closed, the Red Cross helped to reunite him with his parents

His father departed for Canada as a political refugee known at that time in Galicia as a "Mazepist Separatist" an enemy of Austria-Hungary for advocating in Galicia for independence for Ukraine in Galician territory

He attended night school at Central Collegiate and Technical School during the day He took a mechanics training from 1922-25

During the Depression he went to Vancouver and from 1932-35 worked as a deckhand on a C P R boat which took him around the world. Later on worked in mines and labor camps

He enlisted in the Canadian Army during the first year of World War II. He is a member of the Cana

Mr & Mrs. Rudolph Fedorowich

dian Legion, the Ukrainian Free Kozak Organization and the Ukrainian Hetman Organization. The latter two believe in the restoration of democracy in Ukraine. He is also a member of the Corps of Commissionaires.

Mr Fedorowich gives the following historical account. "On September 20, 1914, when the Russian Army under command of General Russky and General Brusiloff defeated the Austrian Army and occupied western Ukraine, capital city of frontier Austrian Province of Galicia, known as Lemberg which had fallen to the Russian hands. The government of Russia gave orders and full powers to General Rusky and Brusiloff of the Russian Secret Police to search homes of every "Ukrainian Patriot Separatist" and gave them orders to arrest those who were advocating the liberation of Ukraine from Russia. All homes of the Ukrainians were periodically invaded in the night by the secret police from 1914 to 1915, and many prominent Ukrainians were arrested. That year I was with my mother when we were arrested and automatically sentenced to exile in Siberia without mercy or any defence. Somehow they found out that my father was one of the descendents of the famous Kozak leader Colonel Mykola Fedorowich and that his descendents fought under command of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Hetman Ivan Mazepa in 1709 in Poltava. My grandfather and father belonged to the secret revolutionary party "Mazeppist Separatists" who were advocating to liberate Ukraine from Russian and planned to re-establish a free, independent and united Ukrainian Republic."

Mr Fedorowich married Olga Lucyk in 1949. They had five children, Daniel, Myroslav, Alex, Eva and Rudy

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE FRYCZ

Theodore Frycz (Frytch) was born in 1862 in the village of Zavatka Romaneewska, district of Syanok in the Lemkoevachena which lies on the slopes of Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine.

In 1893 he emigrated to New Jersey, U.S.A. where he worked in the paper mills, coal mines and took any job available

He married Paranka Chelak in 1894, she came from his native village

The Ukrainian language weekly "Svoboda" published in New Jersey carried a letter written by Andrew Romanow of Wolseley, Assiniboia District, now Saskatchewan. The letter informed readers of free, readily available homesteads in the area. Mr

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frycz

Fryez and his wife decided to move to Canada in 1903 with their three children

Theodore came alone to make arrangements. Arriving in Wolseley he met Peter Shipliak who invited him to his home eighteen miles south of the town. He lived with his new friend for five weeks in their sod shack as he searched and chose a homestead. It was situated one mile south of the present day village of Candiac

When the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Greek Catholic church was being built in 1913 three miles west of his home he became one of its founding members

The organization of Ukrainian Orthodox church in Canada led to the organization of a congregation in many areas of Saskatchewan. Such a congregation in the Netherby district in 1931 built St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church. Mr. Fryez following his family tradition, became a founding member

In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Fryez retired from farming having left their daughter and her husband on the land. They moved to Regina where Theodore died in 1942 and his wife Paranka in 1950.

The couple had six children: Mary Gdanski, farmed at Candiac, died in the influenza of 1918, Anne Hewalo, who had 14 children. Dan, married to Helen Shmelik retired in Saskatoon, Nettie Jaworski lives in Regina, Eva Shishkowski, 5 children, retired in Regina and Theodore who died in infancy

MR. AND MRS. JOHN FULMES

John Fulmes was born January 28, 1892 in Nahaczow, Yavoriv, Galicia in Ukraine. His parents were William and Ksenia (from the family Chudiak) His father died in 1900 and the young widow was left with two small sons and a daughter

There were no social agencies to care for widows and children and Mrs. Fulmes was required to work in order to support her children. In 1914, John's brother and sister went to work in Germany, John received a call to the army at the same time

He served on the Russian Front and in Italy from 1914-1918 after which time he served with the Ukrainian Police. After Poland occupied Ukraine, he remained at his home village

In June 1919 he married Anafia Kobyk. They farmed in the Nahaczov area until John emigrated to Canada in 1926. Next year, he brought his wife and son Sam to Canada and settled at Hubbard, Sask

During his first year, John was a farm labourer He became a sectionman with the Canadian National Railway in 1927 His first 16 years with the railway were difficult owing to the practice of

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fulmes

"bumping" used by the railroads. There were many moves until 1942 when he received a permanent posting in Manitoba

To keep a permanent home for his wife and family he built a house in Hubbard for them. Finally in 1946 he was posted to Hubbard where he worked until his retirement in January 1957. The family continued to live in Hubbard until 1967 when John and his wife moved to Regina

There were four children, three sons and a daughter. The sons are: Sam who is a Chief Warrant Officer with the Air Division of the Canadian Armed Forces at Edmonton, Michael, B.A., B.Ed. is a High School teacher at Gladmar, Saskatchewan and Henry who is an operator with the Canadian National Railway at Watrous. The only daughter Anne, passed away in 1973 at the age of 37. There are eight grandchildren

Mr. and Mrs. Fulmes are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina Association

MR. AND MRS. WASYL FYLYPCHUK

Wasyl's parents, Iwan and Anna (Kozuk) Fylypchuk, lived in the village of Kyzyliv, District of Zastavna in Bukovina, Western Ukraine. There Wasyl was born March 9, 1904. He attended the village school for his elementary schooling and there grew up to manhood.

In the year 192. he was married to Kateryna Solocar and also was inducted into the Roumanian

Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Fylypchuk

Army for one year. At that time Roumania occupied Bukovina.

The couple had three children, Wasylyna, Iwan and Wasyl, all of whom continue to live behind the Iron Curtain.

Wasyl came to Canada in 1929 to escape the persecution he experienced from the Roumanian regime. He planned to earn sufficient money to send for his family and to repay the $500 loan his father obtained for him. The loan had to be repaid first as his father had mortgaged his own house and land to obtain it. It took three years to do so and by then the Depression was on in earnest and jobs were unavailable.

He tried for work on a Canadian Pacific Railway gang only to find 200 others doing the same. Through the entire Depression until 1939 he made only enough money to exist. He decided to go east to Sudbury where he unsuccessfully sought work in the mines.

He next tried Toronto. One night as he walked the streets he met many policemen who neither stopped him nor inquired why he was out so late. It was such a contrast to the police regime in Bukovina he decided never to return but to make Canada his homeland.

He returned to Western Canada and successfully obtained employment with the C.P.R. He worked at many Saskatchewan centres such as Estevan, Grand Coulee, Pasqua as both laborer and foreman.

In 1956 Wasyl married Mary Galatuik, daughter of Arseny, who came to Canora, Saskatchewan, in 1900 from Bukovina. Mary was born in Canora in 1906. The family lived one mile from Canora for 23 years and later moved to Lenard, Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. Fylypchuk are retired and live in Regina. They are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Ukrainian National Federation and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN GILEWICZ

The native village of Mr. and Mrs. Gilewicz was Muzylowycha in the Yaworiw district of the area known as Halychyna during the time of occupation by the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Western Ukraine today.

The first group of emigres to Canada included Mr. and Mrs. Gilewicz, Andrew Romanow family, Peter Shiptack family and the John Kotylak family. They arrived in Canada in 1897 and settled twenty (20) miles south of Wolseley in the Assiniboia District which eventually became Candiac, Saskatchewan.

The couple brought six children with them and five more were born to them in Canada.

Mr. Gilewicz died in 1941 leaving his wife with a large family.

The Gilewicz large house became a focal point for young people to hold dances and house parties during the latter part of the century's second decade and well into the third. The family was known for its hospitality and friendship.

Mrs. Gilewicz died in 1951.

Several of the couple's children are deceased, Theodore (Fred) in 1937, Paul 1970, Katie 1932, Mike 1912 and John in 1954. Only Mrs. Mary Sharber, retired and living in Regina, remains of the children who were born in Ukraine.

The others born in Canada and deceased are Mrs. Eva Adams, Wolseley 1919 and Bill Gilewicz of Toronto who died in 1960. The surviving members are Mrs. Annie Molesky, Thorndale, Washington U.S.A., Mrs. Edna (Anastasia) Adams, Wolseley and Mrs. Daisy (Warwara) Romanow of Montmartre.

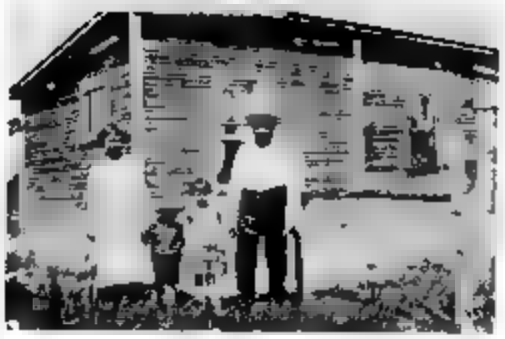
MR. AND MRS. IVAN GREGORY

Ivan Gregory was born in 1880 in Vidanow in the Sniatyn district of Western Ukraine.

He emigrated to Canada in 1912 and stayed with friends at Simpson, Saskatchewan, until he found employment on a C.P.R. extra gang.

He married Katerina Bernad in 1923. She was born in 1889 in Tuiwa in the Sniatyn district.

The couple lived at Simpson until 1938 when they moved to Regina where Ivan was employed with the city. Katerina worked as a cleaner at Balfour Col-



Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Gregory

legiate. Both remained employed until their retirement.

They were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Katerina was an active member of the Women's Association. During her retirement she passed many hours at beautiful cross stitch embroidery.

Katerina died June 1961 and Ivan in July 1962.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL GREGORY

Michael Gregory was born in 1895 in Hlynycia, Vashivci district of Western Ukraine then known as Bukovina. His parents were Pantaimon and Maria Gregory.

When Michael was 17 years old he emigrated to Canada and for several years he worked at Canora, Saskatchewan.

In 1920 (August 8th) he married Evdokia (Dora) Trebick and the couple lived at Preeceville, Saskatchewan for some time.

Evdokia Gregory is the daughter of Eli Trebick and Catherine Godyuk, she was born February 25, 1902 in Tsuren, near Chernivtsi, Western Ukraine (Bukovina). Mr. Trebick came to Canada in 1907 and his family followed in 1908 to Canora, Saskatchewan, where he was employed.

Michael and Dora Gregory moved to Regina March 25, 1927 with their three children, Doreen, Peter and Marie. In November 1928 the family became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory also joined the Prosvita Society.

The couple began a very active participation in the two organizations so dear to them. Michael served as president of the Church Parish for many years, he acted as recording secretary for 13 years.

Mr. Gregory realized that to preserve a culture one must teach the young the language. He taught Ukrainian School for many years and transmitted to his students a love of Ukrainian culture. He was also

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gregory

on the Advisory Board of the youth organization — CYMK.

Michael Gregory directed drama at the Prosvita Hall and produced many Sunday evening performances. In the Prosvita Society, he served as president, recording secretary and treasurer as well as on various committees.

During the Second World War he was a member of the Regina Rifle Regiment: he was also a member of the "Frontiersmen" (Canadian Division) from 1945 till he died November 14, 1963.

Dora Gregory joined the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine, Regina Branch in December 1932. She has held executive positions and served on committees such as Sick Visiting, Advisor to CYMK and the Church Sisterhood of which she is an Honorary Member.

Mrs. Gregory was the Association's "Hospodenia" for many years and also served as a "Cook's Helper". She is a member of the Regina Ukrainian Senior Citizens' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory had three children. Doreen (Mrs. Paul Ortynsky) of Canora, Saskatchewan who has four daughters, Dianna, Mary Ann, Lesia and Audrey, Peter married Betty Whitman and they live in Victoria, B.C. with their children Michael, Donna and Marie; Marie, Mrs. Jack Arnold, lives in Trail, B.C.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HEWALO

John Hewalo was born June 18, 1886 in Pryibitsi, Yavoriv, Western Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada

Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo

in 1913 and first worked in the Winnipeg area on railway construction. Adept at carpentry he followed his trade near Dysart, Saskatchewan.

He purchased land in the area four miles northeast of Montmartre where he farmed until his retirement in 1962.

In 1920 he married Annie Frycz who was the daughter of Theodore and Paranka (Chelak) Frycz and born in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. John Hewalo had fourteen children with eleven surviving at the time of writing.

John Hewalo participated in the organization and efforts of the Greek Catholic Church in Candiac until the Greek Orthodox Church was established. He was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Montmartre.

He had elementary education and enjoyed the periodicals, Ukrainian Voice and Canadian Farmer.

John died November 25, 1971, his widow resides in Montmartre. The children of John and Annie Hewalo are:

Pearl, (1921) Mrs. Wasyl Procyk, Regina previously farming at Montmartre. She has three children.

Fred, (1924) married Lilian Demyen, farming at Montmartre.

Tina, (1926) married Tom Soames, two children living in Trail, B.C.

John, (1928) married Phyllis Oak, three children, living in Thunder Bay, C.P.R. engineer.

Evelyn, (1930) married Keith Spencer, R.C.M.P., one child, live in Vancouver.

Elizabeth, (1932) married Dave Fleming who is a plumber in Calgary. They have two children.

Nancy, (1936) married Floyd Stoudt, have four children and live in Saskatoon.

Olga, (1937) married George Edl who works for the city of Calgary.

Mary, (1938) married Joe Cubreth of the U.S. Navy and they live in California — one child.

Murray, (1939) married Laurenia Lavoy — farms at Montmartre — four children.

Dianne, (1941) married John Blattner who works for city of Regina. They have three children.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HNEDA

In the year 1927 John Hneda decided to try his fortunes in the new far away country of Canada. In March he left his home village of Tarashan in the Bukowina province of Ukraine. He was born November 23, 1902 to William and Catherine (Stanicky) Hneda in Tarashan where he received his elementary education.

After his arrival in Regina he obtained employ-

Mrs. John Hneda

Mr. John Hneda

ment with The Dominion Lime Company where he worked for 25 years.

In 1928 he sent for his fiancee Olena Babiuk to join him in Canada. They were the second couple to be married June 10, 1928 in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina.

Olena Babiuk was born to Gregory and Paraska (Kereliuke) October 7, 1905 in her husband's village She too attended the village school and learned the native handicrafts at home.

John Hnatiw was a private trucker for a period before he joined the caretaking staff at the University of Saskatchewan, he remained in that employment for 18 years.

Dr Riddell, who hired Mr Hnatiw, said at John's retirement party, "service has been his motto, unexpressed verbally but so abundantly evident in his day to day attention to his duties." Mr Hnatiw gave much assistance after hours; he would accept no payment for his "services to his friends." He also received an honourary life-time membership in the employees union, gifts from the University and personal gifts from friends.

A man of many talents, John Hnatiw has devoted much time and effort in the renovating of the Senior Citizens Centre. He is an accomplished horticulturist and has grafted many fruit trees for friends.

Mr and Mrs. Hnatiw are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, of the Senior Citizens' organization, the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, and the Prosvita Society Olena Hnatiw is an active member of the Daughters of Ukraine, Regina branch of the Ukrainian Womens' Association.

The couple keeps in touch with Ukrainian Canadian activities through the Ukrainian Voice.

They have one son John, a private trucker who is married to Anne Swyryda and lives in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HRYCAK (IWAN HRYTSAK)

John Hrycak emigrated to Canada in 1912 from Novosilky, District of Yavoriw, Western Ukraine where he was born in 1894. His parents were Hrynko and Kateryna (Ribey).

He received his education in his native village which being in Austria at that time, included instruction in German. In Canada he first settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba where he worked as a carpenter, mason and installed gas piping.

Mr. Hrycak preferred farm work and in 1913 he moved to Montmartre where he worked as a farm labourer for four years.

In 1917 having purchased horses and some farm

Mr. and Mrs. John Hrycak

machinery to begin farming a three quarter section of land in partnership with Joseph Chay (Khay). Later he married Olha Bula, Mr Chay's step daughter. They lived on the land until they retired to Montmartre in 1957. Mrs. Hrycak died in 1959.

The couple had six living children; Frank, employed with the C.N.R. at Odessa, Betty (Elyanweta) Heinbecker, Calgary, Alberta; George, Winnipeg Manitoba; Yosaf, Regina; Marie Wilson, Regina and Mike who lives on the family farm.

Mr and Mrs. Hrycak were members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Montmartre.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL HRYCAK

Maksym and Paronka (Dudukh) Hrycak in Novosilky, District of Yavoriw in Western Ukraine, were the parents of Michael Hrycak born to them in 1908.

He emigrated to Canada at the age of fifteen years working as a farm labourer in various parts of Saskatchewan. He married Rose Romanov of Montmartre in 1932 and continued to live on the land. She was born at Montmartre in 1911 to Frank and Mary Romanov. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Canadian National Railway as a sectionhand. He worked for the company from 1931 to 1971 when he was retired.

The couple had eleven children. They are as follows:

Margaret Gorniak at Montmartre; Marie Phillips, Calgary; Stevie (Stefania) Bank, Squamish, B.C., Janet Bank, Grenavon, Saskatchewan; Terry

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hrycak
Montmartre

Zrymiak, Ottawa; Micheline Johnston, Cold Lake, Alberta; Josephine Soroka, Saskatoon, Tommy, Regina; Angeline Ripplinger, Regina, Harry and John in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Hrycak are members of the St Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Montmartre. They are members of the Senior Citizen and Ukrainian Catholic Men and Women's Organizations.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HUK

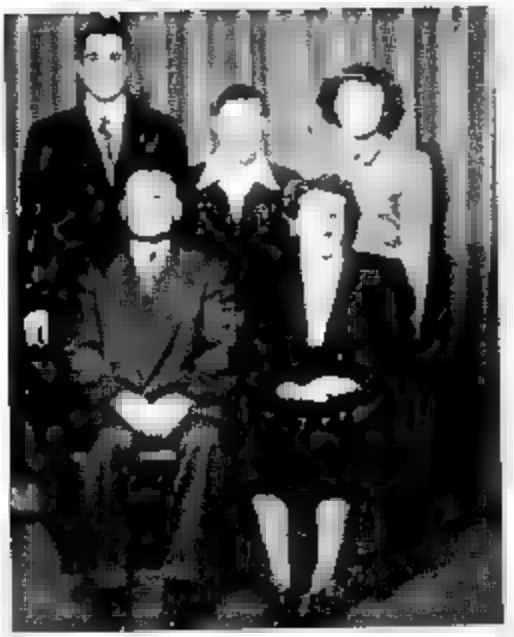
George Huk was the son of Stefan and Ksenia Huk of the village of Bobyatin in Western Ukraine where he was born.

He emigrated to Canada in 1912 and made his home in Regina until 1914. George witnessed the 1912 cyclone which ripped through Regina leaving much devastation in its wake. He was employed by the Street Railway Company for several years.

He had friends in the Krydor and Soka, districts: these early pioneers were established on homesteads and appeared comparatively prosperous. Some owned horses — truly a symbol of prosperity. He decided to join his friends and worked for them. His duties included teaching their children to read and write in Ukrainian.

He returned to Regina in 1920 and became employed by the Canadian National Railway, he remained with his employer until 1956 when he was retired.

He was a member of the Society of Prosvita in the period 1920-1924. His education in the Ukraine included training in Cantor duties in the Greek Catholic Church. He used this training at St Basil's Parish in Regina. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics.



Mr. and Mrs. George Huk and Family

George Huk married Sophie Furmanitz in 1923 at Sokal, Sask. They had three children. Walter, in Regina, served in the Navy until 1953, Olga, Regina; and Andrew at home in Regina.

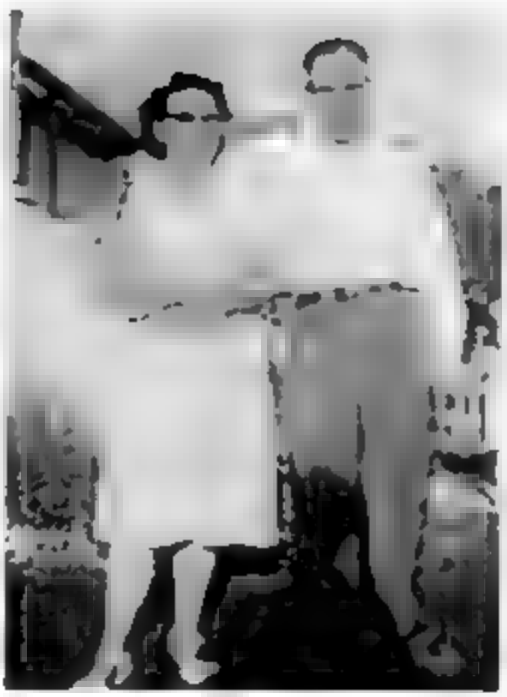
MR. AND MRS. WASYL ILUK

Wasyl Iluk was one year old when in 1897 his parents, Peter and Paraska, decided to emigrate to Canada. They left their home village of Doroshivchi in the Zastavna district of Bukovina with fellow villagers, John Kurbak, Prokop Nikota, Huyhory Fostey, Wasy Nadurak, Theodore Charuk, Wasyl Skihunsky and Yakiw Wehnan.

Wasyl's father took a homestead after he arrived in Yorkton. The land was the S.W 4-36-3, W2nd, which was 27 miles north east of Yorkton and now called the Donwell district. He farmed with his parents until 1919 when he married Anne Skibinski. He purchased his own land which he farmed until 1946.

In 1928 Wasyl was elected councillor of the Rural Municipality of Sliding Hills which office he held for six years. In 1935 he became reeve of the municipality for three years. Other offices held were secretary of Donwell shipping point; Secretary of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union for five years, secretary of Scalat School District No. 1633 for five years; Chairman of Bogusz School for six years; secretary of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church

Mr and Mrs. W. Iluk



Mr and Mrs. J. Kanuka

Pryobrazenska for four years, and secretary and chairman of the Ukrainian Dramatic Society of Dauphin.

In 1946 Wasyl rented 7 quarters of land in Glenavon, Saskatchewan, which he farmed for 17 years. Here he became a councillor of Chester Rural Municipality for five years.

Mrs. Iluk's parents, Hryhory Skibinski and Maria Kohyska Skibinski, arrived in Canada with Wasyl's parents. Maria was born in Canada in 1901. Her father died in 1943 and her mother in 1965.

Mr. and Mrs. Iluk have 6 children. Peter and Mike farming at Glenavon; Ernie (Sawko), Melville; Eugene, Winnipeg; Olga (Mrs. J. Anaka) Glenavon; Mary (Mrs. Laurence Slusar); and Alice (Mrs. Ralph Ennis), Glenavon.

Mr. and Mrs. Iluk are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Candiac. They follow Ukrainian cultural and church matters through reading the Ukrainian Voice and the Vatrnik.

MR. AND MRS. IGNATIUS JOHN KANUKA

Ignatius Kanuka was born to John and Catherine (Tuckot) Kanuka January 1, 1897 in Ostopia, Western Ukraine and formerly Galicia, Poland. His wife, Anne Kivibeda was born in the same village. They were married in 1929 in Ostopia. He served with the Polish Army 1924-1928.

Mr. Kanuka emigrated to Canada in 1927 to Winnipeg, Manitoba. He worked at Melville, Saskatchewan and then homesteaded till 1930.

The year 1930 was an eventful one for the family. Mrs. Kanuka and her son, Fred Ted, arrived from Ukraine to join him. Mr. Kanuka became employed by the C.P.R. and remained with the railway company to his retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Kanuka were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina and to the organizations affiliated with the congregation. Ignatius maintained his membership in the Railway Union.

Interested in current news, Mr. Kanuka reads the Regina Leader-Post and a variety of Ukrainian periodicals. Receiving only elementary education himself, he was anxious to have his children well educated and encouraged their efforts.

The couple had three children: Fred Ted, Calgary, Alberta, is married with 4 sons and 2 daughters. He is a high school teacher and earned a B.A. and B.Ed. For some time he engaged in journalism and newspaper work before returning to teaching in 1968.

Joseph William Kanuka, B. Comm. L.L.B. and his wife, June Ann, have five children, Lynn, Mike, Laureen, Kerri and Christopher.

Jean Eloise married E.H. (Andy) Anderson of Regina. She is a trained nurse. Mrs. Anderson took an interest in civic politics and unsuccessfully ran for Alderwoman in Regina in 1968. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have five children, Debra Anne, Teresa Jeanne, Gregory James, Angela Marie and Paula Jane.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL KAPICZOWSKI

Michael Kapiczowski came to Canada in 1927 from Mayj Hovyliv in the Husyatyn district of Western Ukraine where he was born September 8, 1903. His parents were William and Mary (Senkiw) Kapiczowski.

He came to Canada in 1927 to Kisbey in Saskatchewan and soon obtained employment with the C P R.

In 1937 Michael married Ann Kovach and the couple lived in such points as Pense, Estevan, Forget and North Portal. They retired to Estevan.

Mr. and Mrs. Kapiczowski are members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Bienfait.

They had three children: John in Calgary, Alberta, married Gail Dunbar and they have two sons, Michael and Mark; Mrs. Jean Altringer, Portal, North Dakota has 2 daughters and 3 sons, William in Estevan married Eileen Arnold and they have a son, Troy.

MR. AND MRS. FRED KARAPITA

Fred Karapita, son of Paul and Pearl Karapita, was born at Jedburgh, Saskatchewan in 1905. His parents had emigrated to Canada in the year 1900 from Laske, Yaroslaw district in Western Ukraine. They landed in Halifax and arrived by train at Saltcoats, Saskatchewan and later to their homestead at Jedburgh.

Fred attended elementary school in his home district and helped his father on the family farm. He married Margaret Parozniuk of Wroxton Saskatchewan, August 31, 1930.

Margaret's parents, Gregory and Helen Parozniuk, emigrated to Canada in 1902 from Toporovci, Bukovina and settled on a homestead near Wroxton. There Margaret was born in 1905 and obtained her education at the public school.

Margaret and Fred decided to move south near Regina where as a couple they obtained employment on a farm. Eventually, they purchased their own land which they operated until 1970 when they retired to Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Karapita are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church where they devote much time and energy to congregational programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Karapita

The couple has three children. Edward, Eleanor (Mrs. Bernie Zahorski) who has a son Terry, and Shirley (Mrs. Allen Budd) has a son Jason.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER KATRUSIAK

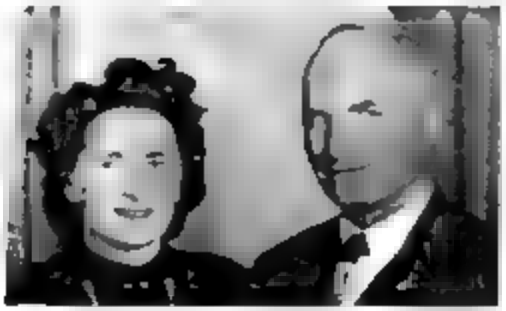
He was born in 1894 in the village of Zelena in the Husiatyn province of Western Ukraine. His parents were John and Martha (Zacharkiw).

Alexander emigrated to Canada in 1913 and became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1918 he was promoted to section foreman. He was married in 1924 to Anna Tokar whose parents, Anton and Maria Tokar, lived at Estevan, Saskatchewan. He was later promoted again to the position of Road Master.

Alexander lived in the following centres, Macoun, Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon and Vancouver. In Regina he belonged to the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Credit Union and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Having been well-educated in Ukraine — public school and two years of college equivalency — Alexander was well read. He subscribed to the Ukrainian Farmer, Ukrainian Journal, Regina Leader Post and the Readers Digest.

Alexander and Anna had two sons. John completed High School and enlisted in the Second World War where he served for three years. After dis-



Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Katrusiak

charge he joined the C.P.R. took special training and was promoted to Road Master. Four years later he became General Road Master with headquarters in Vancouver. He supervises maintenance of road way in British Columbia, Alberta and as far east as Swift Current.

Joseph graduated from McGill University and is a civil engineer. He is superintendent of the Dominion Glass Co. in Vancouver. He is married and has two children.

Mrs. Katrusiak died in 1967, followed by her husband in 1969.

MR. AND MRS. TEODOR KATRUSIAK

Teodor Katrusiak (Fred) was born May 20, 1906, in Zelena, Husiatyn, Western Ukraine. His parents were John and Martha (Zacharkiw). He received his public school education in Zelena and took English night classes in Canada.

In 1928 Teodor emigrated to Canada to Southeast Saskatchewan where his brother Alexander had arrived earlier. He was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and was a sectionman in 1928 and in 1943 transferred to trainman. He also served as a spare conductor for the same railway.

He married Tillie Kinch of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1947 and the couple had three children: John, Janice and Taras James.

John married Patricia Pasieka of Regina and has one child. He earned a Master's Degree in Science at Kingston University and teaches at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Janice, after two years at university married James Fox and lives in the Yukon.

Taras James attends school in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Katrusiak are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina. Teodor is a member of the Ukrainian Co-operative Ass'n, the Ukrainian Credit Union, C.P.R. Credit Union, and the C.P.R. Union. They continue to reside in Regina, Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL KHORT (Known as William Short)

William was born in 1892 in Khotymyr, county Townach in Galicia, Ukraine to Dmytro and Kateryna Khort. He had visions of Canada and at the age of 18 he emigrated to Kenora, Ontario where his brother Michael had been employed. He obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway on a road gang building bridges and worked in Winnipeg in 1911.

In 1912 he came to Regina where he was employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on a Hotel project on the Corner of Albert Street and 16th Avenue (now College Avenue). The project was abandoned in 1914 and if completed would have been on the site now occupied by the Museum of Natural History.

From 1914 to 1918 William worked on farms in the Osage district until he and his brother purchased land there in 1918. He married Anna Shipilyak in 1922 and acquired three quarters of land in the Candiac district for their home farm. He continued farming the land until 1960 when he and his wife retired to Regina.

Members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church they were deeply involved in the organization of St

Mrs. W. Anna Short

Wasyl Short

Michaels Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church congregation in 1931

Mr and Mrs. Short raised six children. Mrs. Short passed away in 1970

MR. AND MRS. JOHN (IWAN) KOLYNYCH

John Kolynych was born to Danylo and Paraskewia (Zbadynska) Kolynych in 1902 in Novosiky, district of Yaworiv in Western Ukraine

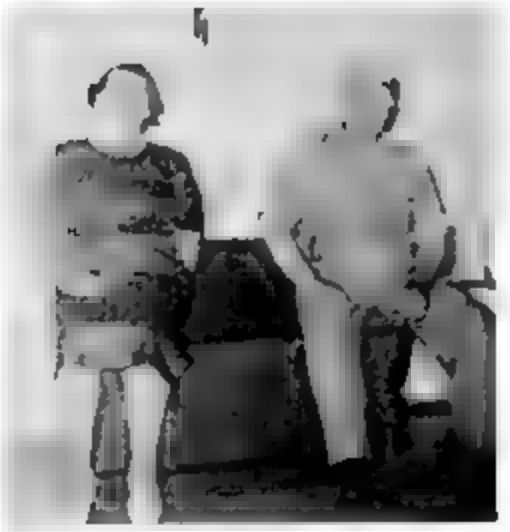
In 1922 he married Maria Muka with whom he had two daughters, Anna and Paraskewia, both living in Ukraine

He came to Canada in 1927 and worked in the Candiac area as a farm labourer. Owing to the prevailing financial situation he was unable to bring his family to Canada. In 1933 Maria Kolynych died in Ukraine

John rented a half section of land in 1936 and began his farming operations. He purchased a half section of land in 1946

He married the widowed Kateryna Kotylak whose two children are Olha Chomyn of Regina and Paul Kotylak. Paul operates his mother's land at Montmartre

Mr and Mrs. Kolynych are members of St Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Montmartre



Mr. and Mrs. J. Kolynych
Montmartre

MR. AND MRS. BERNARD L. KORCHINSKI

Bernard Korchinski was the fifth of thirteen children born to Leo and Pauline (Hrycew) Korchinski in Ituna, Saskatchewan.

Education in the early day was not a simple matter. There were no schools in sparsely populated area where Bernard's parents settled. His first learning was obtained at home from his parents. Later he attended File Hills school where he received his elementary education. This was followed by attendance at the Redemptorist Fathers' Juvenate and St Joseph's College in Yorkton. He attended the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

His teaching career began in 1924 and continued for 35 years. He served as principal of high schools in various districts in Saskatchewan for 26 years and is remembered by former students for his great sense of fairness and good humour.

During the Second World War he enlisted with the R.C.A.F. and spent three years as Field Representative for the National Film Board, first in Northern Saskatchewan and later in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia.

In 1965 he was appointed Provincial Director of Civil Defence and Emergency Measures Organization for Saskatchewan.

He was appointed Citizenship Court Judge for Saskatchewan by the Federal Government in 1967. He continued in this position till 1972 when he retired. Fluency in several languages helped him to serve many people while in his position of Citizenship Court Judge.

Bernard Korchinski

Mrs. Bernard Korchinsk

Following the example of his father who was very active in community affairs Bernard worked diligently in the many facets of community life and endeavour. As a young school teacher he organized Ukrainian Drama Societies which presented many plays including Shakespearian dramas translated into Ukrainian. Many young persons owed much to their teacher who introduced them to the arts they later pursued into gratifying careers.

Nor did his interests stop at drama. He organized Ukrainian choirs, athletic and sport groups and the Boy Scouts where he served as Scoutmaster for 26 years.

Music was always very important to Bernard. He was a bandmaster for several years and conducted school choirs which won high honors at Musical Festivals in the province.

During school vacations he often travelled amongst Ukrainian settlements where he helped to organize cultural, social, religious and economic groups. One of the latter is the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool today recognized as one of the most powerful farm producer co-operatives in the world.

He turned his attention to the political field where he first campaigned to elect Dr. G. Dragan who was to become the first Ukrainian member of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly and later for the election of Orest Zerebko, M.L.A. of Hafford. In 1948 he himself was elected M.L.A. and skillfully represented the Redberry constituency for 8 years. The Press Corps voted him the best debater and all round M.L.A.

Most Ukrainian activities involved Bernard's energies and talents. He was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; this organization was set up to strengthen Ukrainian culture and at that time to assist the war effort. He has continued to occupy positions of prominence at every level of the organization.

He played a major role in the organization of the Regina Multicultural Council which represents 38 ethnic groups.

Mr. Korchinski is married to Slawka Marak of Hafford. They have four children. Bernadine Droesse, a teacher in Saskatoon, Leslie, Engineer and Barry, a geologist both of Calgary, and Linda attending the University of Regina.

He enjoys such hobbies as hunting, fishing, golf, carpentry and painting.

He is a member of St. Athanasius Ukrainian Catholic Parish, of various Catholic brotherhoods, of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, United Nations, Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY KORPAN

In the area known as Halychyna or Galicia and now Western Ukraine there is a village named Halich in the Pidhajtsi district. It was the birth place of Harry Korpan who was born in February of 1889 to Wasyl and Sofia (Zaluska) Korpan. He had three brothers and four sisters.

Harry completed his elementary education and while working at home also worked in a store with his brother.

He was inducted into the Austrian Army where he served for three years with the rank of corporal.

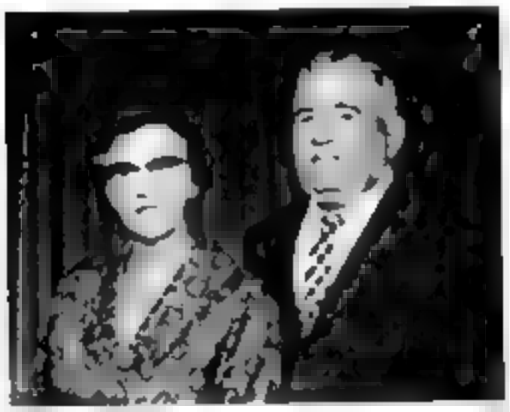
He decided to emigrate to Canada and arrived in the new land in 1914 to join his cousin in Saskatoon. After a short while he obtained employment on a farm near Regina but after one year was hired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Bridge and Building Department.

He purchased a combined grocery-butcher shop in 1920 and operated it until 1940 when he became employed by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board. In that position he worked until his retirement in 1954.

Mr. Korpan was a founder of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina. For his continued efforts he received a citation from the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada. He was a regular church attendant and one of its principal chanters.

Harry Korpan married Mary Buchkowski on August 31, 1924 in Regina. Mary, the daughter of Stefan and Paulina (Prystupa) Buchkowski, was born December 9, 1905. Her birth place was the City of Terebowlia in Galicia, now Western Ukraine.

She came to Canada with her mother and two sisters (Annie and Julia) in 1909 to join her father who had emigrated in 1907.



Mr. and Mrs. Harry Korpan

The young family lived in Winnipeg for a year and then settled on a homestead at Komarno, Manitoba. There two brothers, Matthew and Nicholas, were born as well as sisters Katherine and Sonia. Mary's mother died in 1917. Her father left the homestead and first moved to Winnipeg and in 1923 to Kenora, Ontario, to work in a paper mill. At this writing (summer 1976) he is 99 and lives with his son Matthew on his Komarno farm.

Mary Korpan was a founder of the Ukrainian Women's Association in Regina of which she is a honorary president and life member. She devoted most of her life to service in her church community. However she was also mindful of the needs of the larger community and did much work for the Red Cross, the Army, the Navy, for refugees and Social Welfare generally.

During the war years she represented her Association at the Red Cross work shops where materials were prepared to assist the needy.

Mrs. Korpan participated in many canvasses for the Cancer Fund, United Appeal, Mental Health, tag days and Blood Donor drives. She said it was work that needed to be done and she did it.

She is a member of the Prosvita Society, St. Andrew's College, Mohyla Institute, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Korpan had three children. Boris married Elma Nordel and has four children. He served in the Royal Canadian Navy, 1942-1945, and lives in Regina. Agnes married Harry Trifunov of Southey. They have three children. Olive married William Zbytniuk and they reside in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Korpan died in 1963. His wife continues to reside in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER KORPUS

Prior to the First World War many young families and young men left their native Ukraine to settle in a land of opportunity. Many chose Canada as did Peter Korpus who came in 1913 to join his brother John, who had emigrated the previous year. Peter left the village of Malnav, district of Mostyska where he had been born July 12, 1897. John was employed on a farm near Regina, but Peter soon obtained employment in Regina's very 'elite' restaurant, the Elite, and remained with the Elite until 1926.

In 1924 a young girl, Olga Wawruck, came to work in Regina and subsequently met Peter Korpus. They were married in 1926 and began their own enterprise of a Tea Room and Confectionery. In 1949 the couple sold the Tea Room and Peter

became employed at the Medical and Dental Building until his retirement

Olga Wawruck Korpus is the daughter of Maxim and Mary (Krehvoma) Wawruck who were both born in Ukraine, in Koshlacky which is in the Zbaraz district. Her father, a skilled weaver, moved to Vikno where he did intricate rug and tapestry weaving for a wealthy family

He was very much aware of the immigration agents from Canada and Brazil, with their offers of free land and opportunity. In 1899, without friends or money, the couple emigrated to Canada where they found work for a farmer in Manitoba. Weavers were not needed and jobs scarce. Mr. and Mrs. Wawruck moved to Brandon where she kept boarders while he worked at logging and various city jobs. It was in Brandon that Olga was born June 18, 1903

Her parents decided to move to a farm rather than continue in the city where prospects were very poor. The North West Territories (now Saskatchewan) was offering 160 acre homesteads for $10 in 1905. The young family sold their house and purchased two horses and two cows and settled on land 34 miles from Lemberg, the nearest town. When one horse died, sturdy oxen were purchased for they required less care

Neighbors helped to construct a log home, plastered with clay and then whitewashed; the roof was covered with straw

The spotless home became a halfway stop for priests, agents, travellers, including destitute people. Sharing was a way of life

Pioneer life was continuous hard toil and severe winters with inadequate clothing was a trial for everyone

A new home was built in 1912 which had a shingled roof and painted wooden floors. The increasing family comprised of six girls and two boys.

An elementary school was erected in 1915 only a quarter mile away and the children attended. There were no classes during the winter months. The father taught the children reading and writing in the Ukrainian language. A Ukrainian newspaper, the Winnipeg Free Press and many books kept the family informed and busy

Olga recalls the importance of the $5.00 honorarium her father received monthly as a rural municipal councillor; the $3000 threshing outfit her father bought and ran for his neighbors as well as for his own crop

Children loved threshing time. She remembers the steam engine and its glorious, long whistle, the separator water tank and eight or more teams hauling sheaves. A celebration was held to celebrate the completion of harvest, crew and family joyously participating

The sons took over the farm management though the parents remained until 1940

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Korpus had a family of four children, Roman, Nadia, Danylo and Petrunsa. Roman, a Regina business man, married Sonia Zenchyshyn. They have four children, Roman, Andie, Zenia and Zevin. Danylo, an Oral Surgeon in Regina, married Evelyn German. Their children are Daria, Leandra, Michael and Tania. Petrunsa, a teacher, married Paul Sembaliuk, Edmonton. They have five children, Larissa, Philip, Myron, George and Andrea. Nadia works for the Alberta Government at High Prairie

After her family grew up and the tea room was sold, Olga Korpus worked in a ladies' wear store. She participated in various Ukrainian women's associations, choirs and drama groups

Mr. and Mrs. Korpus were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina.

Peter Korpus died July 7, 1973. Mrs. Korpus continues to participate in church choir and in various organizations.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL KOSHOWSKI

Michael Koshowski came to Canada in 19 3 from Ilovche in the Terebowna region of Western Ukraine then known as Halychyna. He was born there in 1877

In Canada he began his employment on a farm in the Sheho district and remained in that area until 1919. At that time he became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and was posted at Tregarva. He diligently saved enough money to send for his wife Tekla and sons Stefan and Dmytro (Dan) to come to Canada, they arrived in 1921.

Michael and Tekla moved to Regina in 1927 where he continued at the C.P.R. In 1935 Michael passed away

Tekla Koshowski remarried, her second husband was D. Holinka. They first lived on his farm and later in Regina. Mr. Holinka died in 1948. Tekla continued to live in Regina until she died in 1966.

The family were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina

MR. AND MRS. STEVEN KOSHOWSKI

When he was 20 years old in 1921, Steven came to Canada with his mother and brother Dmytro to join his father. He was born in Ilovche in the Terebowna district of Western Ukraine

He became employed by the C.P.R. and worked at Tregarva. He was later promoted to foreman of an "extra gang"

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Koshowski and sons Dmytro and Steven

In 1928, Steven married Nettie Chudchak and lived at Pasqua. He was promoted to foreman and lived at Roche Percee for 12 years. They moved to Regina in 1950; Steven died in 1951 after a lengthy illness.

The couple had two children, Gladys Kalynuke, Canora. She has two daughters Michelle and Pamia. Ihor Michael married Sharon Erick and they have three children, Karen, Kathy and Greg and live in Kingston, Ontario.

They were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost. Gladys and Ihor were active and popular members of the Youth Association CYMK.

Steven Koshowski foreman

MR. AND MRS. WASYL KOTYK

Jakiw and Maria (Kiewchuk) Kotyk lived in Stowchan, district of Keetsman in Bukovina where their son Wasyl was born in 1899. At that time Bukovina was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In 1917 during the First World War, Wasyl was called to the Austrian army and served on the Russian front until 1918. Roumania occupied Bukovina after the Armistice. He was again called to serve in the Roumanian army until his discharge in 1924.

He had an uncle Peter Kozak who had earlier emigrated to Winnipeg. Wasyl decided to emigrate to Canada too and in 1924 spent some time with his uncle before he visited a boyhood friend Nikola Korahuk in Marchwell, Saskatchewan. He was advised to apply for employment with the Canadian

Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Kotyk

Pacific Railway and was hired as a sectionhand. Later he was transferred to Wynyard where he remained until his promotion to foreman and transfer to Balcil, Saskatchewan.

He was married in 1931 to Anna Stefankeew whose parents Wasyl and Paraska (Kushneer) came to Canada in 1924 when Anna was 12 years old. Their native village was Ulychne in the Drohobytch district of Halychyna (Galicia). In the course of years he was transferred to the following communities, Hatfield, Nokomis and Lipton. He retired in 1964 and moved to Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Kotyk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. He has been a member of the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon and with his wife, members of the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's Club.

They keep well informed through reading the Ukrainian Voice, Regina Leader-Post and the Western Producer. Bearing in mind the high regard Ukrainians have for education they tried to provide it for their children who are:

John married with three children, a Saskatchewan Government employee, Peter, married with three children, Canadian National Railway Station Operator; Elizabeth Kuntz, married, two children, secretary; Orist, married, two children, M. Ed., schoolteacher in Calgary.

MR. AND MRS. MIKE KOTYLAK

In 1900 John and Mary Kotylak migrated to Canada from Muzylowichi of the Yavoriw district in Western Ukraine. Their first domicile was in Winnipeg, Manitoba where their son Mike was born in October. Two older children, Steve and Edna comprised the family.

Mike's father obtained a homestead, S.E. 28, 14, 10, near Wolsely and the family moved in 1902. The family lived with friends until their sod house was built. Prior to the time they owned a horse it was necessary to walk the 16 miles to Wolsely for supplies.

Candiac was founded in 1908 and was only 3½ miles distant from Mike's home. He recalls herding horses at age 10 and the terrible catastrophe which befell his family when four horses were killed by lightning.

Mike's family donated land in 1913 for the first Ukrainian Catholic Church in the community.

When Mike was 16 years old he operated a newly acquired threshing outfit — a Case tractor and separator.

In 1919 he drove the new Maxwell Touring car his father purchased for $1450.00.

Mike had three brothers and five sisters; all brothers became farmers.

Mike married Anne Lesko in 1925 and began farming on a half section of land. Their start was poor owing to the depression. Some of the prices of the thirties are: 5 head of cattle for a total of $37.00; 2 hogs at $5.00 each, wheat 18 cents a bushel, barley 5 cents; oats 5 cents; eggs 5 cents a dozen and 5 gallons cream for $1.35.

Mr. & Mrs. Mike Kotylak

Mike converted his Chevrolet Touring car into a Bennett wagon in 1932 – so called after the Right Honorable R B. Bennett who was Prime Minister at that time.

Mr Kotylak says "but, those buggy days were happy days. People got together at house parties and had a good time dancing"

The economy changed and Mike was able to purchase a half section of land in the Fillmore area in 1946. He farmed until his retirement in 1959 to live in Regina. His son Theodore took over the operation of the farm.

Annie Kotylak was born to Paul and Helen Lesko in 1908 in her husband's village. Her father came to Canada in 1913 and his family followed him in 1914. They lived at Montmartre where Annie's father worked as a railway sectionman. In 1920 their house was moved to a farm in the Canduc district.

A family tragedy occurred when Annie's 16 year old brother Bill drowned while boating Easter Sunday on Scott Lake. She recalls the family poverty which forced the children to attend school in their bare feet. They walked three miles to Netherby School. Once it snowed and they had to run home in the snow barefoot; it took them half an hour and still brings on "cold feet" when they think of it.

She worked very hard on the farm and at age 13 assisted with land breaking.

Mr and Mrs. Kotylak raised three children. Theodore on the family farm and Catherine and Elizabeth in Regina.

They are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina, and the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League.

MR. AND MRS. PHILIP (PYLYP) KOTYLAK

Philip grew up in Muzylowychi, District of Yavoriw, Province of Galicia in Ukraine. It was the village where he was born in 1896.

During World War 1 he served for three years in the Austrian Army. The Polish occupation at the end of the war created much political and economic oppression. It led to Philip's decision in 1926 to emigrate to Canada. He sold his property and joined his brother who one year earlier had settled at Montmartre, Saskatchewan.

As a farmhand he earned the unheard of amount of $335.00 in eight months. The dawn to night work was heavy, hard and arduous; in Galicia he had worked similarly for no financial return. Canada was indeed a land of miracles and opportunity to young Philip.

He married Xenia Karkhut in 1928, she was born 1903 in his neighbouring village of Prylbychi to Ivan and Irena Karkhut. She had come to Montmartre a year earlier.

Philip and Mrs. Kotylak

Philip's brother Petro became a widower with a little girl. Xenia undertook to mother her husband's little niece.

The brothers purchased adjoining quarter sections and began their farming operations.

The land was abundantly covered by bush, trees and stones. The two typically Ukrainian men of the soil worked diligently and hard, the land was cleared.

The depression of the 1930's made land payments difficult. Unlike many, they did not lose their land. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, knowing the character of the men, did not press for payments.

The couple had four children, Joseph, now farming his father's land, Kateryna Kachmar at Montmartre, Maria MacGuire in Calgary and Irena Johnson at Kendal, Saskatchewan.

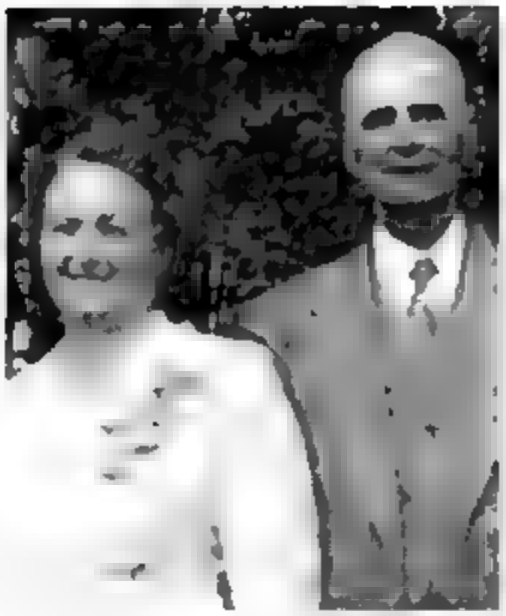
Mr and Mrs. Kotylak were both educated in Europe in Ukrainian, Polish and German. They are members of St. Michaels Orthodox Church in Montmartre.

MR. AND MRS. HNAT KOZAKEWICH

Mr Hnat Kozakewich was born to Hrynko and Tekla (Kushnir) Kozakewich in the year 1883. He left his native area, the village of Ulychny, district of Drohobych in the province of Galicia, Ukraine and in 1903 came to Canada.

He filed for a homestead at Goodeve, the area was then known as Assiniboia before the creation of the province of Saskatchewan.

He married Anna Burkay in 1905 and four children were born to them before her death in 1915. These are: Mary Hrebeniuk, Ituna; Pearl



Mr & Mrs. Hnat Kozakewich

Skorobohatch, Goodeve; Mike at Melville, and Matt in Goodeve.

In 1916 he remarried. His wife, Kateryna Sawchyn was born in 1901 to Wasyl and Maria (Kornyrychka) in Hnat's native village. She came to Canada, to Fenwood, with her parents in 1905. Marriage at 15 to a widower with four children was fraught with many problems. Her strong personality helped her to cope with four stepchildren and the thirteen children she bore. That couple is an outstanding example of strength, fortitude, endurance and self-sacrifice of early Ukrainian settlers who used the ideal of education for their children as a driving force. One must recall that most of the children were ready for higher education as the depression engulfed the world. Yet the strength of family dedication persevered and enabling most of the family members to obtain a good education.

Members of the second marriage are: Joseph, Municipal Secretary at Crooked River; Annie Dumka, Goodeve; Jack (Ivan) Ganges, B.C., a resort owner, Bill (Wasyl) Oil Co. Administrator. Toronto, Ont; Rose Petlock, Fenwood; Alex (Ilko) Sask Gov't employees, Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Andrew, school principal, Toronto, Alice (Lena) Zwarich, Goodeve; Boris, real estate, Edmonton, Alberta, Margaret (Marta) Halyk, Melville; George (Yuri) Goodeve, Elizabeth Sawchyn, Saskatoon, Peter, draughtsman, Saskatoon.

MR. AND MRS. PETER KOZIAR

Peter William Kozar came from the village of Kolodnywka, county of Skalat in the province of Galicia in the Ukraine where he was born. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1899 and settled in the district of Ladywood, Manitoba. Peter had three brothers, Anton, Paul and John and two sisters, Mary and Tekla.

He attended Canadian schools and graduated in

Mr. Peter Koziar

Mrs. Peter Koziar

philosophy from the University of Manitoba with a B.A. degree with high honors which earned him the gold medal

Peter married Eugenie Demchuk and spent the first years as a schoolteacher in rural Manitoba during university summer recess. He chose law and articled in Regina where he brought his wife and daughter Wanda. During his articleship he assisted many Ukrainian immigrants to obtain their Canadian citizenship. While living in Regina a second daughter Vera was born.

He was a founder of the Ukrainian Cultural Association of Prosvita where his various talents were of great assistance. When Prosvita bought some old Ukrainian type Peter was instrumental in editing and printing a small newspaper called "Smoloskyp".

When admitted to the Bar by the Law Society Peter opened a law office in Canora, Saskatchewan and his family moved with him. Here he was also a conscientious worker both for his Orthodox church and Ukrainian culture generally. He taught choirs, gave violin lessons, taught Ukrainian school and occupied various elective offices including that of Mayor of Canora. During the opening ceremony of the newly built church he carried the huge bell on his shoulders into the belfry.

A victim of cancer he passed away in March 1964.

MRS. EUGENIE DEMCHUK KOZIAR

Eugenie Koziar is the daughter of Michael and Josefa Demchuk and came to Canada with her parents from Trofanowka, county Kolomyja in the province of Galicia, Ukraine. She had three sisters Theresa, Mary and Anne.

Eugenie lived in Winnipeg where she attended school and may have been the first Ukrainian girl to become a stenographer in that city. The Ukrainian Voice weekly hired Eugenie as their first stenographer.

She was active in choirs, drama, concerts and played the mandolin. During the historical organization of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church she assisted Mr. Michael Stechishin who was assigned the duty of preparing a charter for the organization. He used the Winnipeg Law Society Library to copy articles and took Eugenie along to take notes which she later transcribed and which were used in the history making church discussions.

Eugenie met Peter Koziar at a New Year party and married him a year later. They had much involvement with the Ukrainian community in Winnipeg.

Peter, Eugenie and baby Wanda moved to Regina in the early twenties. The young couple was instrumental in the founding of the Prosvita cultural society. The staging of plays, choir singing, concerts, banquets and lectures, Mandolin orchestras and other activities became a way of life and socializing amongst Ukrainians. Eugenie provided leadership and for many years was a choir conductor. A daughter Vera joined the family.

With the organization of the National Women's Association the Regina women's club became an affiliate with Eugenie as its first president.

She moved to Canora with her husband and family where she continued her participation in cultural activities.

During the depression she returned to Regina where she obtained employment in the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

In Regina she taught Ukrainian school, organized a children's mandolin orchestra and worked with the newly organized young people's association, CYMK. She edited the "CYMK Voice" for one year until it moved to the Ukrainian Voice. She donated a yearbook of the CYMK Voice to the Ukrainian Women's Association Museum in Saskatoon.

Mrs. Koziar moved to Vancouver but came back to Saskatchewan and Canora after the Second World War. She resumed her work with choirs and Sunday School.

In 1966 Eugenie Koziar was part of the Canadian Women's delegation to the Triennial Convention in Tehran, Iran.

Her health forced her to sell her home in Canora and reside with her daughters in California. However, her heart and her citizenship remain with Canada where she returns each summer for a renewal of friendships. The Ukrainian Women's Association is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1976, it is her hope and ours, that she will be able to attend this great function which even today remains close to her heart.

MR. AND MRS. DAN DYMITRO KOZOWY

Dymitro Kozowy was born in 1901 in a small village — Nahirci — in Western Ukraine then occupied by Austria. His father died when he was 1½ years old and his mother later remarried.

World War I in 1914 saw all the able bodied men recruited for service and Dymitro saw his stepfather leave home. The shortage of horses and labor caused severe hardship to his mother and the children who all worked on the farm. As the Russians swept into the village the homes were destroyed and with their withdrawal in 1915 they sent many people to work and live in Orenburg.

Mr. Kozowy and his family returned to their village in 1919; it was occupied by the Poles

Mrs. Dan Kozowy

Mr. Dan Kozowy

When he was 22 he was recruited to a year's service in the Polish Army

Joseph married Mary Hamal in 1926, she was the daughter of John and Anastasia Hamal of Nahurci. Mary was born there June 5, 1906. During the First World War she lost her father in Italy

The policy of open emigration to Canada was appealing to the young couple. Dymitro saved and borrowed the $158 necessary for passage to Canada and arrived in Saskatoon in the spring of 1927. He obtained farm work at Earl Grey

The farmer was unable to pay wages and Dymitro left with only enough to buy clothes, food and a ticket to Regina. He did various work until he obtained work with the C.P.R. It was casual and in the winter he worked for room and board at various farmers.

Carefully he saved his money and his wife joined him in Canada in 1932.

Accommodations were scarce and they often lived in C.P.R. bunkhouses. Until 1945 he worked part time at Balcarres, Duval and Strasbourg. He became a foreman in 1945 at Wheatstone but left his family in Strasbourg for education purposes.

The family moved to Nokomis in 1947 where there was a good school and in 1950 to Osage where a good section house was available. They lived there for 15 years and retired to Regina at 2120 Fleury Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kozowy had two daughters, Nancy Karpinka of Calgary, and Elizabeth Kozowy of Vancouver. Both girls completed high school and took university training, Nancy in education and Elizabeth in nursing.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM KRAWCHUK

Mr. William Krawchuk emigrated to Canada in 1920 from Ukraine where he was born in 1898. He came to a new land to seek a better way of life and was sponsored by his brother Nickolas. He settled in Disley, Saskatchewan, where he worked for the Canadian National Railway.

William Krawchuk married Pauline Kulbaba, February 1, 1924 in Winnipeg. Their son Stanley was born in June 1927.

The family moved to Regina in 1937 where Mr. Krawchuk retired from the railway in 1954 and became involved in real estate.

Pauline Kulbaba Krawchuk was sponsored in Canada by her older sister, Mary, and emigrated from Ukraine in 1922; she was born in 1905. She settled in Winnipeg in a job at the Fort Garry Hotel where she was employed until her marriage to William.

She died in 1951 at Regina at the age of 46. Her relatives reside in Winnipeg. William has brothers in Buenos Aires, Argentina and in Ukraine as well as a sister in Edmonton.

Their son Stanley married Lesia Boychuk. The couple has four children, Donna, Karen, Terry and Alan who all live in Regina.

STEFAN KUCZMIJ

Oleksa and Ustyna Kuczmij were the parents of Stefan who was born in 1904 in Wasylkowci in the Ternopil district of Western Ukraine.

He emigrated to Canada in 1928 and obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was stationed at Carievale as a section man and was

later promoted to foreman. He worked in this capacity at Frobisher, Shoal Lake and Bienfait.

Stefan was educated in Ukraine and belongs to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in Bienfait.

He is married and without children.

MR. AND MRS. DYMETRO LASKO

Dymetro Lasko, son of Sam and Yavdokia Lasko, was born March 30, 1899 in Budanev, West Ukraine.

He received his elementary education in Ukraine and followed a masonry trade.

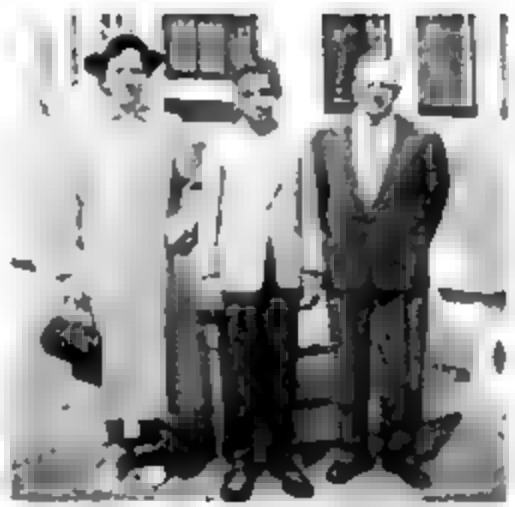
Many of his compatriots had emigrated to Canada. He decided to join them in the new world and also emigrated in 1928.

Dymetro obtained employment in the mines at Bienfait where he worked for many years.

He was married and with his wife became a member of the Greek Catholic congregation of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The couple had two daughters. Emily Britz, a teacher in Estevan, with two children; Gloria Petrash, Estevan, business school graduate with two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasko are deceased.



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luzecky and son William

MR. AND MRS. HENRY LUZECKY

Henry Luzecky was born in the village of Bronycia, near Drohobych in Western Ukraine on August 1, 1902. He emigrated to Canada leaving Bronycia April 18, 1926. He arrived by ship at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

By train he travelled to Western Canada and obtained work felling trees at Smokey Lake, Alberta. He left Alberta to work in Candiac, Saskatchewan where he was employed by various farmers for 13 years. He recalls earning fifty cents a day for stooking and threshing during the 1930's.

In 1938 he married Anne Romanyshyn. Anne was born in 1908 in Ethelbert, Manitoba, to Joseph and Maria Romanyshyn who emigrated to Canada in 1901.

In 1939 Henry and Anne left Candiac to live in Regina where Henry obtained employment on an extra gang for the Canadian Pacific Railway. During winter months he worked in restaurants. His wife worked for five years in a restaurant until they saved enough money to purchase a house.

Mr. and Mrs. Luzecky have one son William born in 1944 who is married to Dianne Pow. He lives in Regina and works for the Government of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Luzecky obtained employment in Regina in 1943 at the city power house where he worked for 25 years until his retirement in 1968.

The family have been devote adherents and members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church where Henry serves as an Elder. Mrs. Luzecky is a member of the church choir.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH MALAWSKI

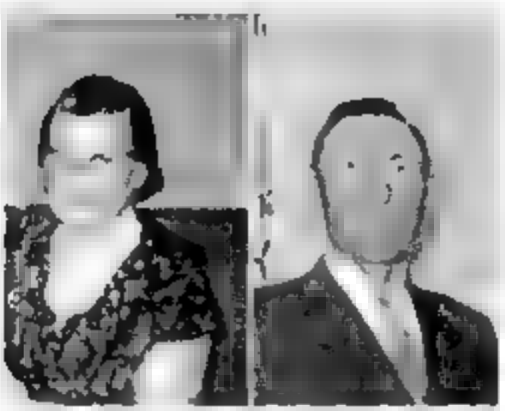
Joseph Malawski was one of six children born to Lawrence and Anna (Zakashewska) Malawski in Western Ukraine. Two sisters, Carol and Jennie live in Ukraine, Manka in Poland and Antoshka Kwasnowski in Calgary, Alberta. A brother Paul died during the First World War.

Joseph left Ukraine in 1928 to emigrate to Canada, he first settled in Benson, Saskatchewan where he worked on a farm. He moved to Regina where he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He remained with the company until his retirement in 1965.

Mr. Malawski married Mary Fedchak November 12, 1933. The couple had two children; Mrs. Ann Simpson and Lawrence, both married and living in Regina.

Members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the couple were active participants within the Ukrainian community. Joseph was a member of the church executive for many years as well as a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood. He died February 21, 1970 after a brief illness.

Mary Malawski was the daughter of Nicholas Fedchak and Anna Hretzai and was born July 14, 1906 in Western Ukraine. She had three brothers of whom Alexander lives in Toronto; two sisters, Rose



Mr & Mrs. Joseph Ma awski

Makiw in Ukraine and Tessie Macknak of Cupar, Saskatchewan.

Mary emigrated to Canada in July 1927 to join her sister, Tessie, at Dysart. Later she moved to Regina to work, there she met Joseph Malawski whom she married November 12, 1933 in St. Basil's in Regina.

Mrs. Malawski continues to serve her church through active membership in the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League.

MR. AND MRS. MYRON MALOWANY

Myron and Katherine Ozymok Malowany were both native to the village of Horodnica in the Husiatyn district of Galicia, now Western Ukraine. Myron was born January 1, 1884, and his wife June 1, 1892.

Taking an example from the many Ukrainians who emigrated to Canada, Myron also left his homeland in 1911 and settled in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He obtained employment in a smelting factory and worked there until 1921.

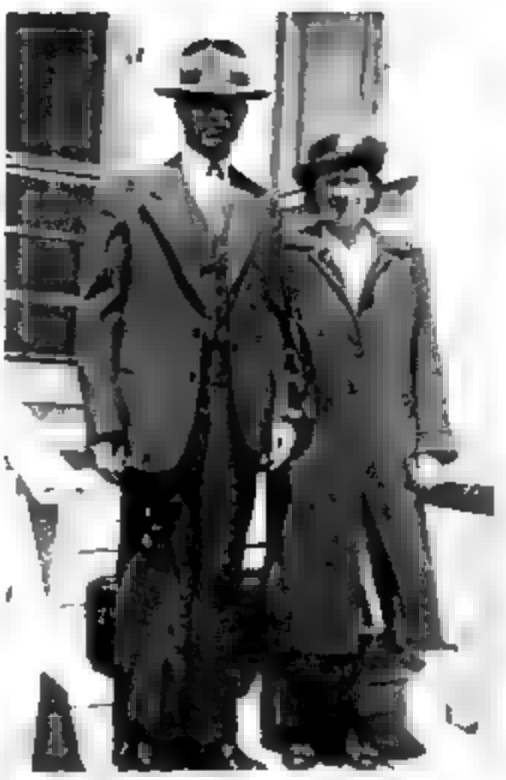
Katherine Ozymok first emigrated to the United States in 1911 and worked in a woollen factory in New York for a year before coming to Canada, she married Myron on May 12, 1912.

The couple decided to move to western Canada in 1921 and settled on a farm in the Kannell district near Craven.

Myron continued farming until July 25, 1951, when he passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. Malowany had 5 daughters and 2 sons. Mrs. Malowany resides with her son on the farm at Craven.

They were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Regina since the parish was founded.



Mr & Mrs. Myron Malowany

MR. AND MRS. NIKOLA MARUSIAK

The province of Bukovina in Western Ukraine was the birthplace of many Ukrainian pioneers in Canada. Nikola Marusiak was born in Franstall in Bukovina, November 23, 1894 to Peter and Katherine (Magaliuk) Marusiak.

His father decided to seek his fortunes in Canada and set out alone to prepare the way for his family. He sent for them as soon as possible and they arrived in Regina in December 1912.

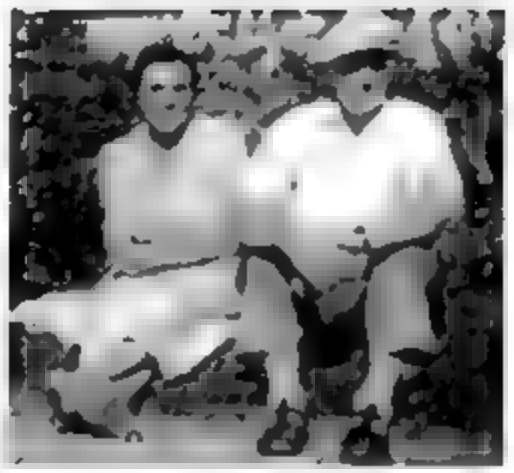
Nikola worked at carpentry before being employed by the Moose Jaw Brewery for three years.

He obtained employment in Regina with the Western Manufacturing Company and served them for 38 years until his retirement.

Nikola married Anna Lupchak who came to Canada as a young child with her parents and her brother John. Tragedy overtook the small family when both parents perished in the influenza epidemic of 1919. The two children were raised by an uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Marusiak have three children. Mary Schan, Regina, John and Dmetro (Mike) in Regina.

Mr. & Mrs. N. Marusiak



Mr. and Mrs. Masnick

Both sons are civil servants with the provincial government.

The couple are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. They maintain membership in the Ukrainian Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Credit Union, the Peter Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon and St. Andrews College in Winnipeg. Nikola is a Director of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and has served as treasurer of the Church Board.

Educated in the Ukraine he supplemented his learning in Canada. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and the Ukrainian Herald.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS MASNICK (MASINICK)

Olga Masnick (Masnick) was born in 1902 in the village of Koshaky, province of Zbaraz in Western Ukraine. Her parents, Wasyl and Natalia Dibrowski with their seven children emigrated to Canada in May 1913. They embarked from Bremen, Germany, landed in Halifax and proceeded by train to Brandon, Manitoba. After a long and tiresome journey the family huddled outside the station until Wasyl Dibrowski could locate his countryman John Fedoruk. Wasyl had previously spent two years in the U.S.A. and had acquired a minimal knowledge of English. Friends sheltered the family until the father found a house for them. He had obtained employment as teamster for the Patmore Nursery and Seeds. They remained in Brandon for seven years during which time the children attended school and learned to speak English.

Four more children were born and the low wages forced Wasyl to follow the advice of his countrymen and move to a farm. In 1920 they moved to Hubbard, Saskatchewan and made their home on a farm in that district until their retirement in 1948.

Mrs. Dibrowski died in July 1965, Mr. Dibrowski 99 years old at the time of this writing (May 1974) maintains an alert mind full of many memories.

Olga married Joseph Nokony, February 23, 1918. He too was born in Ukraine in Tiuste, Zaleschyky. Their first home was in Moose Jaw where Olga's husband was a section foreman for the C.N.R. Their son Ivan was born in 1919. After a lengthy illness Olga's husband died in 1930.

In order to support her son and herself, Olga moved to Regina to find employment during the hard years of the depression.

In 1939 she married Nickolas Masnick, a widower who had come to Canada as a young child from Kopytiw, Sokal, in Western Ukraine. He was born in the village in 1892. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Charchynas and her husband in Winnipeg. Later he was employed on farms in the Wakaw district and while there he married Nettie Zarytski. The couple had two sons and two daughters.

Crop failure and scarcity of remunerative farm jobs led Nicholas to move to Regina where he first worked for the Regina Cartage Co. and later with the Saskatchewan Liquor Board. He became a warehouse foreman and remained with the Liquor Board until his retirement in 1958. His wife Nettie died in 1937.

During his lifetime he was an active member of many Ukrainian organizations. He was a representative for the Ukrainian Voice newspaper, member of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society and a provincial director of the Society. He belonged to the Ukrainian Orthodox church and was its active

supporter Nicholas Mamick died in January 1968 at the age of 75

Olga's son Ivan is a high school teacher in Kerrobert where he moved in 1954 after serving as principal of the High School in Frobisher Ivan enlisted in the armed forces where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the Canadian Armoured Corps. After his return in 1945 he stayed at the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon until he obtained his B.A and B. Ed degrees from the University of Saskatchewan. At the institution he met Vera Kowbuz, B.A. whom he married in 1948

They have two children, Alicia and Denis who followed their parents to the University Alicia is working on her Master's degree in Linguistics while Denis has received a Canada Council grant for Caligroptic Art. His talent led to an exclusive show at the University of British Columbia Art Gallery

Olga Mamick continues to reside in Regina and is an active member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and its Women's Association.

MR. AND MRS. PETER MATLOCK

Peter Matlock emigrated to Canada in 1910 from the town of Rennata, in the Dolyna district of Western Ukraine. There was much immigration in progress at that time. Peter hoped to better his fortunes in the land of opportunity and freedom

He joined fellow countrymen who had settled on land in the Lumsden area.

He married Ann Paszczak who came from his home village in Ukraine. The couple purchased farm land at Disley, Saskatchewan where they lived until 1930.

At that time they bought a house in Regina to enable their children to benefit from city schools

Mr and Mrs. Matlock were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Ann Matlock maintained an active membership in the Ukrainian Women's Association. The couple subscribed to Ukrainian and English periodicals and maintained an active interest in the community

A tragic accident claimed the lives of daughters Olga and Irene as well as son Peter Four surviving children are: Mary (Mrs. William Usick, of Regina, Eileen (Mrs. Cy Morris) of Fort Qu'Appelle, who had three children, Diane, JoAnne and Richard; Emily (Mrs. Walter Blabey) of Melville, who has two sons, Walter and Donald, and a son, Nick, at Craven, Saskatchewan. Nick and his wife have a son, Robert

Mr Matlock passed away in 195.

KATHERINE MISKEW

Katherine Miskew (nee Pukesh) was born on November 19, 1904, in the village of Mostyzze,

Katherine Miskew

county of Kaluz, Halychyna. She was the daughter of Paul and Katherine (Romaniw) Pukesh, who came to Canada in 1909 and settled in Regina. She received her education in Regina and Toronto, and worked for many years as secretary in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Mrs. Miskew has been very active in the various organizations in Regina for 21 years from her teenage years. She is an honorary charter member of the "Prosvita" National Home, where she participated in drama, choir, concerts, debates, etc. She also sang for many years in the church choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox Parish. In December of 1924. she attended her first annual convention of the P Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon, and was so impressed with the ideals and aims of the organization that she never missed an annual convention until 1941 In 1926 at this convention, the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada was organized and when she returned to Regina, she was a co-organizer with Mrs. E. Kozar, of the Ukrainian Women's Organization (Daughters of Ukraine) in Regina, and was its secretary for 15 years and president for 2 years. She was also secretary of the "Ukrainian Canadian Committee", Regina Branch.

Mrs. Miskew was very active in youth and sports organizations. In 1927 at the annual convention of

Mrs. Katherine Miskew and Anna Tytenych
The year 1920

the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada in Saskatoon, she gave a talk on "The Need of Ukrainian Youth Clubs", and a couple of years later, on the same subject at the Provincial Convention of the same organization in Edmonton. When in 1932 the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association (SUMK) was organized in Regina, she was its president for seven years and then honorary president. She later organized a Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, which participated in many concerts and was the group chosen to participate at a mass concert at the exhibition grounds in May of 1939 when His Majesty King George V and Queen Elizabeth made a visit to the city. At the 25th Anniversary Convention of "SUMK" in 1956 in Winnipeg, she was presented with a scroll by that association for her work with youth.

When she married and went to Edmonton in 1941, she joined various organizations there. She served two years as assistant secretary, two years as secretary and two years as corresponding secretary and chaired many various committees, as well as being a member of various committees with the ladies organization "CYK" branch. She served six years on the executive, two of them as president of the Alberta Provincial Executive "CYK". She is past president of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, serving fourteen years on the executive. She is an honorary member of the National "CYK" and also the local branch. Mrs. Miskew has been a member for 34 years, six years on the executive as secretary of the Ukrainian Benevolent Hospital Club. She chaired several committees of the St. John's Ukrainian Institute and served two years as recording secretary on the Board of the St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

Mrs. Miskew has been active in other Canadian organizations. She is past president of the Edmonton Local Council of Women (eight years on executive), served six years on the executive (two as vice president) of the Alberta Provincial Council of Women. While with the Local Council of Women, she attended seven National conventions across Canada and four International Council of Women Conventions in the U.S.A. and Europe. She was honored with Life Membership in the National Council of Women of Canada.

During war years she was on the executive of the Citizens' Volunteer Bureau and participated in various campaigns for the Red Cross, etc. She has been on the executive of the Edmonton Red Cross Society for over twenty years. She served four years on the executive of the Women's Canadian Club, four years on the Board of Mental Health and was a member of the White Cross Auxiliary, three years as secretary of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, three years on the Edmonton Council of Community Services, three years on the "Canadians Unlimited of the Y.M.C.A."; three years on the Board of Winter Employment National Service; and also two years on the Home and School Association, and two years on the Canadian Association of Consumers.

Mrs. Miskew has been an honorary vice-president for sixteen years of the Women's Auxiliary of the Norwood Legion Branch No. 178 and belongs to a number of other organizations.

MR. AND MRS. EFFEANIE STEVE MOISUIK

Steve Moisuik and his wife Alexandra were both born in Bukovina when it was occupied by Roumania. Steve was born October 14, 1902 to Nicholas and Alexandra (Odovichuk) in the village of Bukawuty. His wife Alexandra was born February 10, 1903 in the same village.

They were married September 26, 1921 and three days later emigrated to Canada. Their destination was Regina where Steve's brothers Bill and Alex had settled. The couple lived in Regina until 1940.

Steve's first Canadian employment was in a restaurant; later he worked for the C.P.R. long

Mr. & Mrs. E. Moisuk

enough to save money for the purchase of a cattle truck. He was a successful cattle buyer until he bought a grocery store partnership.

He sold his share of the business and moved to Prince Albert in 1940. There he opened a restaurant and taxi business which his wife helped to operate until 1948. At that time they sold their business and moved to Victoria, B.C.

He was engaged in buying houses which he remodelled for sale. Eventually, he built an apartment house.

It bothered Steve that no Orthodox Church existed in Victoria. Along with other Orthodox faithful, he bought a building which served as their church. The building burned down, several older members died and Steve suffered his first heart attack. During his convalescence he decided to move to Kelowna where the drier air would be better for his wife.

They joined the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Kelowna and other Ukrainian organizations. They subscribed to the Ukrainian Voice and the Journal Promin. Mrs. Moisuk was an active member of the women's organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Moisuk had two children, Mary died in 1937, while William resides in Victoria, B.C.

Steve Moisuk died in January, 1976.

MR. AND MRS. STEVE MORRIS

The Village of Opal, Alberta, was the destination of Steve Morris when he, with his mother and sister, came to Canada in 1913. They left their home in Kaluaz, in the district of Krasna in Western Ukraine, where Steve had been borne on June 7,

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Morris

1899. He worked on his half-brother's farm at Redwater, Alberta.

The crops froze in July 1921 and led to much hardship. Steve left the farm to work in the coal mines at Nordigg in Alberta. He did not stay long in the mines but worked in lumber camps in Elko and Cranbrook as well as in Ontario.

He returned west in 1922 to Regina, obtained employment on the Ehmann farm in the Penzance district.

Steve obtained a section man's position with the Canadian Pacific Railway and worked at Regina, Winnipeg and Crossfield, Alberta.

In June 1925 he obtained employment as a carpenter for the Western Manufacturing Company in Regina and lived with his sister Mary Morox. He married Annie Lobe on November 1, 1925 in St. Michael's Church.

He worked in the carpentry trade until 1937 when he suffered an accident and was put on compensation owing to back injuries. Following his accident, although confined in a cast for his back, he would often repair bicycles, sharpen saws and do woodworking.

Mrs. Morris was a member of the Catholic Women's League at St. Basil's Church and served on the kitchen committee. Her hobbies were gardening, embroidery, crochet, knitting, sewing and canning. Since she suffered a stroke in 1973 she resides at Extendicare Nursing Home where her new hobbies are liquid embroidery and painting. Her special joy is reading as well as the Ukrainian radio program from Yorkton.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris' children are - Helen (Mrs. John Gensiorek), Regina, an over 30 years employee of the Government of Saskatchewan; Tena (Mrs. William Hameluck), Regina, Olga (Mrs. Gordon

Hanna), Terrace, B.C., and Elizabeth, employee of Government of Saskatchewan.

This history was contributed by Mrs. Helen Gen storch

ANNA MUDRY

Mrs. Anna Ankievich Kut Mudry was born August 16, 1902 in the Village of Keszleev, five kilometres from the City of Lviv in the Kameenka Stomeelova region. Her parents, Joseph Ankievich and Paranka (Matveev) brought her with them to Canada in May, 1912. (See Joseph Ankievich history). She has resided continuously in Saskatchewan, first in rural areas and later in Regina.

She recalls the utter isolation of her family as they were settled on a homestead completely covered with bush. Only such lands remained unallocated by 1912. Much hard physical labor ensued in order that land be cleared for a farmstead. It comprised of a single log and clay plastered house and a similar barn. Neighbors who had arrived in Canada earlier assisted the newcomers. People dependent on one another became so close that almost a familial attachment existed. Lack of oxen and horses emphasized the need for co-operation.

Anna's parents and their neighbors placed God, learning and freedom above all else and in that order. Through concentrated effort, a small school Big Horn, was built two miles away from Anna's home. Classes were taught in the warm months of the year. Heavy snows, bitter frosts and the lack of roads made the school inaccessible in the winter.

Mrs. W. Mudry

The desperate poverty of the people made the construction of a small Orthodox church possible only through faith, sacrifice and dogged perseverance. Even nails are a prohibitive cost when funds are unavailable. The women donated eggs for barter, children helped too, and the end result was a small church whose patron saints were St. Peter and St. Paul. Though the lack of priests allowed formal services only three times a year, the people met weekly at prayer gatherings where sacred music was sung, followed by folk songs and social exchange. Thus the little structure served to keep their loyalty to God and to their neighbors ever fresh.

Anna was courted by a Canadian-born son of immigrants who came from Yaroslav in Western Ukraine. Ivan Kut had attended school in Swan Plain and had the advantage of learning English. He and Anna were married and two children, Sam and Louise, were born to them. Eight years after her marriage, Anna was widowed. She moved to Regina with her children in 1927 to find employment.

Immediately she sought out her church and joined the women's organization where she remains an active member to the present time. She devoted herself to her children, rearing them in the fear and love of God and in the pursuit of an education. Her parents came later to live with Anna and her mother remained at home while Anna earned a living with her cooking expertise.

Sam and Louise completed high school and further education. Louise became a government secretary while her brother completed a university course in dentistry. They were active members of the youth group at the church, Sam played in the Symphony Orchestra and was a Navy Cadet. In World War II, he obtained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and was the director of a military band. His university career later was marked by many awards and schourships.

He married Luba Pavluke, settled in Vancouver where he practised dentistry until his untimely death owing to heart disease. He and his wife had two sons and two daughters.

His unexpected death was a deep and tragic loss to Anna, whose association with her children was exceptionally intense and close.

Louise married Dr. Peter Koziak who is a well known opthamologist in Edmonton. The couple has four daughters.

A year after her children were married, Anna remarried. She and her husband, William Mudry continue to live in Regina amongst their many friends. Their social life centres about the same organization and church they have served with joy for many years.

WILLIAM MUDRY

William Mudry, born January 14, 1904, was the first of two sons born to William and Helen Mudry in the Village of Zvunyach, Chortkiw district in Western Ukraine. His mother came from the Zinuk family of the same village.

In 1912 his father joined the immigration to Canada, intending to send for his family as soon as he obtained employment. The First World War intervened before the elder William could bring his family to Canada. The severe typhoid epidemic of 1918-19 in Ukraine brought about the death of many people; among others it struck down William's 35-year old mother on May 9, 1919 leaving 15-year old William and his 10-year brother Michael homeless orphans.

The two brothers suffered much privation until their father was able to arrange for their immigration to Canada. Michael joined his father in 1925, in the interim, William had married and was unable to obtain permission to emigrate. He came alone in 1926, with plans for his wife and two daughters to join him at a later date.

He travelled through England to Quebec City by ship arriving September 24, 1926. From the port-of entry he journeyed by rail to Carvel, Alberta.

The depression, followed by the Second World War, kept the family apart. His wife died and the two girls married. They live in the U.S.S.R., one in Siberia and the other in Kirghia region.

William was employed by the C.N.R. for two years in regular railroad work. He found the isolation unendurable and in March 1928 came to Regina where he obtained employment with the Burns Meat Packing Company, in the delicatessen department. Here he worked for 41 years until his retirement.

During his years in Regina, he continued his membership in the Prosvita Society and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, both of which he joined immediately on his arrival in 1928. For many years he has served as cantor in the church as well as choir member.

He became acquainted with Anna Anklevich Kut, a widow, whom he married and whose life history appears elsewhere in this periodical.

William and Anna Mudry are devoted to each other and the Ukrainian Orthodox Community in which they live. Both are well read and continue their subscriptions to such periodicals as the Ukrainian Voice, the Ukrainian Orthodox official church weekly, the "Veestnick" and the Ladies' Ukrainian Journal, "Promin".

Mr. and Mrs. Mudry reside at 2442 Wallace Street in Regina; their telephone number is 522 0808.

Mr. W. Mudry

MR. AND MRS. PETER NOWOSAD

Peter's father Michael came to Canada in 1911 from Illavche in the Terebowlia district of Western Ukraine. He worked for the C.P.R. until he earned enough money to send for his wife and son Peter. In 1923, Peter, who was born October 7, 1907, came to Canada with his mother Martha, born Parobek, to join his father who had purchased a farm at Simpson. Peter helped on the farm after his work on the railroad was finished.

Plagued by the depression and crop failures, Peter's father sold his farm and moved to Regina where he died in 1941.

Peter began his work with the C.P.R. in Regina in 1933 when he also married Julie Wasylew in November of that year. Mrs. Nowosad came to Canada in 1930 from Sobotuv, district of Stanislav in Western Ukraine. She was employed as a fur finisher until her retirement.

The couple has one daughter Jenny who married Frank Wilson in 1961. They have one granddaughter, Janine Renee and live in Regina.

Mr and Michael Novosad and Jean
Note Parents of Peter Novosad and Jean Sadowski

Peter remained with the C P R until he was retired. He and his family are members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church.

MR. AND MRS. MIKE ONESZUK

Mike Oneszuk came to Canada in 1911 from Berchomet near Chernovci in Western Ukraine it was there he was born to Jacob and Helena (Serna) Oneschuk, October 11, 189.

His destination was Saskatchewan and more specifically, Bienfait. He had various occupations in the mines, in farming and with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr Oneszuk is married and has two daughters Mary and Helen in Estevan.

Mr and Mrs. Oneszuk belong to the Greek Orthodox faith. He is a member of the "55" and Over Club, and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Educated in elementary schools in Ukraine he furthered his education in Canada. He subscribes to the Canadian Farmer, Free Press and the Country Guide.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN ONYSHKO

Stefan Onyshko spent his boyhood in Makowisko, Yaroslav district of Western Ukraine where he was born December 20, .899. His father was Yakim Onyshko and his mother Katerina Krasa Onyshko. One of five children, Stefan had three sisters and one brother At the age of 10 years he lost his parents and went to live with his aunt Nastia Skilnick. He received his schooling in Makowisko.

His two married sisters Anna Tetenich and Maria Buchkowski had emigrated to Canada. They encouraged their brother to join them and Stefan came to Canada in June .923 landing first at the Montreal seaport. He lived with his sisters for a short time and Regina became his permanent home except for several short intervals when he was employed elsewhere.

Mr & Mrs. Stefan Onyshko

Mr Onyshko worked on the Edmonton Vancouver passenger tram as a cook. Later he obtained employment in a Regina hotel where he worked as a chef for twenty-five years until his retirement.

Stefan met and married Julia Tataryn in May .928. The marriage was solemnized in the newly built church of the Ukrainian Orthodox congregation in Regina. It was the first marriage in the new church, and in 1960 their daughter Sonia s marriage was the last. The couple had three children Zenon and Stefan who died in childhood, and Sonia who later married Neil Moffat and lives in Calgary The Onyshko's have two granddaughters Linda and Donna.

From the first few weeks of his stay in Regina Stefan became involved with the Prosvita Society and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He participated in choirs, dramas and all activities of the social cultural community

Like most Ukrainians he always had a deep respect and desire for learning. Well read, he is a

long time subscriber to the Ukrainian Voice, The Herald (church weekly) and the Women's journal Promin. The Regina Leader-Post and other newspapers and magazines were his contacts with English language literature. An avid reader he added Ukrainian books to his library. The reading was enjoyed by his wife Julia who shared her husband's hobbies. Stefan and Julia Onyshko continue their membership in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Julia Tataryn Onyshko was born October 3, 1906 in Velykay Howilcev, district of Kopychyntsee in Western Ukraine; her parents were Danilo and Nastia Tataryn. Orphaned at age 2½ years Julia spent her growing up years in various homes of relatives.

Her uncle, Hrihorey Shevchuhin, had emigrated to Canada and lived in Edmonton, Alberta. He encouraged, persuaded and assisted her to also migrate to Canada and she arrived at Montreal in May 1926. She lived in her uncle's home but soon became employed.

She met Stefan Onyshko in Edmonton and married him May 22, 1928 in Regina which became her home.

Julia received her elementary schooling in Velykay Howilcev and supplemented her education by attending night school in Canada.

Even as a young bride she became a member of the Ukrainian Women's Association, the choirs and the Ukrainian Orthodox church. With her husband she participated in the cultural activities of the Regina Ukrainian community.

The Ukrainian Women's Association branch in Regina carries the name "Daughters of the Ukraine" A true daughter she has worked since her marriage to enhance Ukrainian culture.

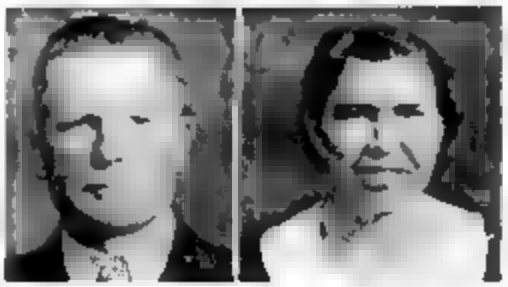
While living in the home of her uncle Hrihorey Shevchuhin she was present at the formation of the Edmonton Branch of the Association when 25 women gathered to found the branch.

Mr and Mrs. Onyshko through their genuine friendship acquired many friends in Regina whom they meet at the Senior Citizen Centre and church functions generally.

Mr Onyshko died in May, 1975.

MR. AND MRS. KAZIMIR PALYGA

The family of Kazimir Palyga lived in Kosliw Berezany, in the Ternopil district of Galicia, now Western Ukraine. There Kazimir was born February 2, 1886. As a young boy he worked in the fields of the Pan, a large landholder. Wages were meagre and the young man was very ambitious. Though only 16 years old he obtained a loan from a friend for his passage to Canada.



Mr. and Mrs. Kazimir Palyga

His first Canadian job was with an extra gang on the C.N. Railway. Later, he worked for Mr. Goski on a farm at Cedoux, Saskatchewan.

Like most Ukrainians Kazimir wanted to own his own land and soon obtained a homestead at Pritula. The land was poor and Kazimir found work as a section man for the C.N.R. at Colfax in 1921.

In May, 1927 he married Anastazia Dakus whose birth place was Zawadka in the Kalusz district of Ukraine where she was born December 17, 1905.

Orphaned at age 9 years, Anastazia endured many hardships in her childhood when she worked for her keep for other people. Her older sister, Dora, had emigrated to Canada previously and in 1926 sent for Anastazia to join her at Colfax where she lived.

There was no employment opportunity in Colfax, Anastazia proceeded to Regina and found restaurant work. Shortly after she was married and returned with Kazimir to Colfax. They moved five years later to Rowatt and in 1939 to Regina. Here Kazimir continued his employment with the C.N.R. until his retirement in 1957. The couple were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its adherent organizations.

In 1958 the couple decided to move to Chilliwack in B.C. where the climate is milder. Anastazia found work with a Frozen Food Co. Mr. Palyga died in December 1959; Mrs. Palyga moved to Sudbury, Ontario where her sister Dora resided. In Sudbury she married George Jakow in 1964, he died in 1975.

Mr. and Mrs. Kazimir Palyga had two sons, Tom and Joe. Tom, a pharmacist, married Anne Bobeak and they have two girls, Paula and Kathy. Joe married Greta Samberg and they have three children, Carol, Lori and Kerry.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL PANASIUK

The village of Yusefka in the district of Sokol in Galicia, Ukraine was the birthplace of Michael Panasiuk, his parents were Trochym and Tekla (Dydyk. Panasiuk and the date was November 24, 1903

Michael married Anna Hawka in 1923 in Yusefka where the couple had a son and daughter

He came to Canada in 1929 and worked in the Lang, Saskatchewan district as a farm labourer During winter months he worked for his board only

His wife died in 1932 before he was able to bring his family to Canada.

He remarried in 1934, his wife is the former Eva Dorosh

In 1945 he rented land as a start to his career in farming. A son Hryhory was born to Michael and Eva Panasiuk and farms land adjoining his father's farmstead.

Mr and Mrs. Panasiuk are members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER PATRYLUK

Peter and Olena (Chudchak) Patryluk were both born in the village of Ilavche, district of Terebowka in Western Ukraine. Peter on April 29, 1898 and Olena January 8, 1903

Peter's parents, Nykola and Anne Patryluk emigrated to Canada with their family in 1913 and resided at Seech, Manitoba.

Olena's parents, Wasyl and Maria Chudchak emigrated to Canada in 1907 and first settled in Shoal Lake, Manitoba and Seech, Manitoba. Later, they homesteaded in the Oakburn district of Manitoba.

In the year 1920 Peter Patryluk and Olena Chudchak were married at Seech, Manitoba. They moved to Regina in 1923 where Peter became employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company He remained with the same employer for 43 years, except for the four years leave he took to serve in the Canadian Army He was retired in 1965

Mr and Mrs. Patryluk celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary in 1970 with their family, relatives and friends.

With their move to Regina they soon sought acquaintances and friends in the Ukrainian community Peter became one of the founders of the Prosvita Society in 1922. Olena became involved in the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine, the Regina branch. She was awarded a citation for her devoted service in the organization

Together, Mr and Mrs. Patryluk were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent

Mr & Mrs. Peter Patryluk

of the Holy Ghost; the Ukrainian Society of Prosvita; Ukrainian Credit Union; Ukrainian Cooperative Association, Ukrainian Insurance Society and the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's of Regina.

The couple had two sons Alex and William who live in Regina. Alex served with the Canadian Air Force while Bill saw service in the Canadian Navy

Alex is a hotel proprietor and he and his wife Glyns have three children; Terry, Bob and Marianne. William is a department head with the Saskatchewan Government Telephones; he and his wife Irene also have three children, Perry, Marlene and Billy

After a lengthy illness Peter passed away March 29, 1974. Mrs. Patryluk continues to live in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY PENIAK

Harry Peniak was born in 1895 to Panko and Olena Peniach who lived in Holhoche, District of Pidhoytsi in Western Ukraine, formerly Galicia.

As a young lad of 17 he emigrated to Canada in 1912. His first employment was in a glass factory, he walked three miles to work and the 10 hour day earned him $1.25 in wages. He left the factory and in 1913 obtained work with the C.P.R. on an extra gang situated at English River in Ontario.

He came to Saskatchewan in 1918 when he became a foreman of an extra gang. He worked 10 hours a day and his wages were $2.75; a labourer earned 20 cents an hour at that time.

Harry married Pauline Stadnichuk in 1927 and the young couple decided to farm at Lanigan, Saskatchewan. The drouth led to poor crops and the Peniaks sold their farm in 1935. They decided on a new venture and purchased a grocery store at Gronlid and remained there until 1960

They moved to Saskatoon after selling their business and two years later moved to Regina.

Harry and Pauline Peniak are active members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and Mrs. Peniak maintains active membership in the Catholic Women's League.

Mr H Peniak with his Extra gang at English River, Ontario, 1917

Mr and Mrs. Peniak

They had two children. Harvey married Pauline Besdel and they have one daughter and six sons, Garry, Mark, Greg, Don, John and Peter, and daughter Pedie; Harvey works for the City of Regina. Elizabeth (Mrs. Irving Clark) is a graduate nurse; she and her husband have two sons David and Lawrence.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PETRYNA

Justina Korol was born June 13, 1893 in Sidoriv, Husiatyn District of the Ternopil Region of Western Ukraine. There were nine siblings in the family.

Justina Petryna

Justina's mother died and it was thought unnecessary to send Justina to school. Instead, at age seven years, she was caring for infants. When she grew up she worked on the landlord's field which had been rented by Jewish tenants. The workers prepared their own meals which often consisted of bread with onions or garlic. Beef was a luxury one ate at Christmas and Easter.

In 1913 twenty-six young people left the village to emigrate to Canada via Vienna. Justina travelled with her brother and was the only girl in the group. Her brother's first attempt to emigrate was foiled

when he was detained in Germany for "poor eyesight"

They decided to stop at Montreal where the brother searched for work and Justina worked as a housemaid for $5 per month, later $.8.

In 19.6 she married George Petryna and eventually left for Western Canada to search for employment. They lived at Renown with her brother and later in Colonsay, Foxland, Vaiport, Griffin and Liberty

They moved to Regina in 1940 where Mrs. Petryna secured employment as an office cleaner

In Regina they joined the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. Here she worked at various organizational tasks and sang in the choir

Her husband died in 1964, he read publications such as the "Red Banner", Ukrainian Labour News and others amongst them, the periodicals from Ukraine.

Mrs. Petryna spent a month in her native village in 1966 and again in 1973 when her grandson Craig Allen accompanied her

Mr and Mrs. Petryna had a family of 2 girls and 3 boys; there are 18 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL PIDLISECKY

Wasyl Pidlisecky was born January 4, 1901 to Kyrylo and Julia (Panko) in Roshnow, a village in the Ivan-Frankiwske district of Western Ukraine, then Galicia. He completed his elementary schooling in his home village

He married Paraska Musiak in November 1921 she was also born in Roshnow

The couple emigrated to Canada in 1927 bringing with them their wee daughter, Anna. They settled in Bienfait where Mr Pidlisecky found employment as a C.P.R. section man, a miner and a carpenter

Mr and Mrs. Pid. secky

Wasyl and Paraska are members of St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bienfait as well as members of the Ukrainian National Federation. Mr. Pidlisecky subscribes to many English and Ukrainian periodicals and newspapers.

They have three children Anna Fraser, registered nurse in Winnipeg; she and her husband have 6 children. Maria Barwinski, registered nurse, also in Winnipeg. She has four children. Bohdan, an engineer, is married has two sons and lives in Vancouver

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PROCYK

William emigrated to Canada in 1914 just prior to the outbreak of the First World War He joined his brother John at Lipton, Saskatchewan. Known as Wasyl Protsyk, he was born in 1898 in the village of Muzylowychi, Yaworiw district in the province of Galicia in Ukraine.

After his arrival he worked as a farm labourer for four years. He moved to Montmartre and worked there until 1922 when he purchased a quarter section of land and began farming on his own.

He was married in 1923 to Mary Lanowey whose parents, Andrew and Kataryna (Horoschak) came to Canada in 1907 to Dysart, Saskatchewan from Horodok in the Yahaylonski district of Ukrainian Galicia.

The couple continued farming until 1967, when they retired to Montmartre. They are members of the Greek Catholic Church of St Peter and St. Paul in Montmartre. The family of eight children are

Genowefa Jacob, Fillmore, Saskatchewan, Dan (Danko), Fillmore; Victoria Dusyk, Montmartre; Walter, Montmartre; Marie Dusyk, Montmartre; Adam, Montmartre; Nancy, (Natalia) Centralia, Washington, U.S.A., Sally (Sylvia) Machniak in Montmartre

THE PROCYKS - STEVE, DMYTRO AND WILLIAM

Steve

In the spring of 1903 Steve Procyk came to Canada from Muzylowecki in Western Ukraine to the home of a cousin, Fred Chauchack at Valley River, Manitoba. He found various employment, he worked on farms, in bush camps and three years on a railway. He had only one goal to earn enough money to bring his family to Canada. He visited his boyhood friend, John Kotylak, at Candiac just before he returned to Ukraine for his family.

The first World War trapped him there and he did not return. It followed that his sons, Dmytro and William, carried out the dream.

Dmytro

He was born in 1909 and emigrated in 1928 sponsored by a cousin, Mike Harasym, of Sifton, Manitoba. He worked there for some time and then went to Montmartre, Saskatchewan, where there were many farmers from his homeland. He was employed on farms during the Depression until 1938 when he purchased land five miles north east of Montmartre. In the same year he married Ann

Mr & Mrs. Dmytro Procyk

Datcko. He operated his farm until 1974 when he retired to Indian Head. Dmytro and Ann Procyk have three sons, John, Peter and Boris, each farming his own land. They have one daughter Uliann.

Dmytro Procyk was a founder of the Greek Orthodox Church in Montmartre to which he and his family belonged.

William

In October 1930, William, known as Bill, joined his brother at Montmartre. He also emigrated at age 18 for he was born in March 1912. He, too, was employed on various farms until in 1939 he was able to purchase land seven miles north east of Montmartre. He married Pearl Hewalo in November

Mr. and Mrs. William Procyk

1940. They moved ten miles south of Candiac in 1946 and lived there to their retirement in 1970 when they moved to Regina.

The couple had two sons, Michael and Demetry and a daughter, Stephane. Demetry married Linda Gretch and has a daughter Kathy. Stephane, a nurse, married Morris Hnatiw of Saskatoon; they have three daughters, Loretta, Roxanne and Cynthia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Procyk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. They are also members of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina.

MR. AND MRS. PETER PROCYSHYN

Peter Procyshyn was born in the Hamton district, Saskatchewan, in January, 1911. He was the son of Alex (Ilia) and Yustina (Romanuik) Procyshyn who emigrated with their parents in 1897 from the province of Bukovina, then Austro-Hungary, now Ukraine. Alex was born in the village of Doroshvtsi and Yustina in the village of Shadobatz, both in the Stawchan district.

Mrs. Peter Procyshyn was born Mary Shewchuk in May, 1916, also in the Hamton district. Her parents came to Canada in 1897 from Bukovina. Her father was Iwan Shewchuk and her mother Magda (Lena) Tkach. Both were born in the village of Doroshvtsi in Bukovina.

Both sets of parents, having come to Canada in

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Procyshyn

the same year, settled on land as homesteaders in the Hamton district. Peter's parents later moved to the Gorlitz district. It was in this area that he attended the school named Ukraina School. Mary, his future wife, attended the Mennonfeldt School in the Hamton area. They were married in November 1934 at Hamton.

The couple farmed in the Hamton district till 1956 when they moved to Regina. Peter continues to be engaged in the carpentry trade which he took up when he moved to Regina.

Their family consists of three children, Alfred, Aileen and Sidney. Alfred is in the insurance adjustment business in Yorkton. He married Leona Samkoe and they have four children, Donald, Kenneth, Evonne and Paul.

Aileen, a school teacher is married to Steve Pilipow and their family consists of four children, Zane, Daniel, Leeann and James.

Sidney is a landscaper and resides in North Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Procyshyn are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association of Regina. While at farming they were members of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE PRYMA

Theodore Pryma was 78 years old when he passed away September 18, 1974. He was born in Malnov, Mostiska area of Ukraine on February 18, 1896. He decided to seek his fortunes in a new land and emigrated to Canada arriving here September 26, 1923. Shortly after his arrival, he became employed by the Canadian National Railway.

Theodore married Katherina Yablonski in Regina, November 23, 1924, they lived in the city a short while before being transferred consecutively to various small towns where he worked as a sectionman. The family returned to Regina in 1940 and became members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church where Mr. Pryma was a consistent contributor. He was also actively involved in the Ukrainian National Federation.

He retired from employment in 1961 enjoying his retirement by keeping himself occupied in his workshop at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryma had six children: (Mary) Mrs. D. Serbin, Regina, Ollie Pryma, Calgary (Madeline) Mrs. J. Hodgins, Burnaby B.C., Peter, Surrey, B.C., Bill, Regina, and (Valerie) Mrs. M. Lowey, Calgary.

Mrs. Pryma continues to live in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL (EDWARD) PUCHALA

Mr. Puchala was born on ship Untwarta enroute to Canada in 1896. His parents Petro and Yustina (Gurasevich) decided to emigrate to Canada. The same year they left their home in Bordakoevchi in the Borshchoev district of Halychyina (Galicia).

They settled in the Yorkton area where Wasyl grew up on his parents' farm. He enlisted in 1915 and trained in Canada and England before he was sent to the war front in France. He was wounded and hospitalized in England. After demobolization, he returned to Canada. He purchased a livery business in Rhein, Saskatchewan and operated it until 1920. He was employed first as a power house engineer at the Yellowstone Power House in North Dakota, U.S.A.

He returned to Rhein where he worked in a lumberyard until 1926. Wasyl married Olena Cheripitta who was born in Canora, Saskatchewan in 1906 to Elia and Dominica (Romanowych) Cheripitta, they had emigrated to Canada in 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Puchala moved to Regina in 1928 where Wasyl was employed in carpentry until 1953 when he became a general painter. He retired in 1971.

He was engaged in World War II and in 1941-44 saw action in Sicily.

Mr. Puchala was an active member of various Ukrainian organizations, Prosvita, Ukrainian War Veterans, Ukrainian Co-operative, Ukrainian Committee, he is a member of the Canadian Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. Puchala are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost and its service organizations.

They have two daughters, Delia (Dominica) Banich of Montreal and Margaret Dempster in Nanaimo.

MR. AND MRS. METRO (MIKE) ROMANIUK

Metro Romaniuk came to Canada in 1906 from Terechem, Bukovina in Western Ukraine, he was born October 28, 1889 to Prokop and Alexandra (Turnovetski) Romaniuk in Terechem.

In Regina he began work with the railroad and then at the Pilot Butte Brick Yard.

He married Vasilina Pidhaichuk in 1922 and the couple made their home on a farm near Pilot Butte. Metro started the Pilot Butte Sand & Gravel Co. in 1924 as well as a dairy farm. He shipped milk to the local creamery for 20 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Romaniuk were members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina. In 1940 Mr. Romaniuk became a member of the Elks

Grave loading in modern times

Club. He received his schooling in Bukovina and learned English by himself

The couple had two children, a son, George, and daughter, Alice. George (deceased December 26, 1974) married Margaret Patrick while Alice married Mike Zahariuk. There were three grandchildren, Kenneth Zahariuk, Gail Romaniuk and Donald Romaniuk

Mr Metro Romaniuk died January 2, 1968 at age 79. Mrs. Romaniuk resides with her daughter in Regina.

Mr and Mrs Metro Mike Romaniuk daughter Alice son George

Grave loading in the early days by Mike Romaniuk's gang

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW ROMANOW

One of the earliest Ukrainian emigrees to this province was Andrew Romanow. Born in 1861 in Muzylowychee, district of Yaworeew in Galicia, now Ukraine, Andrew was an only son. He married Anastazia Bula in 1881

At that time Galicia or Halychyna was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Army service was mandatory and Andrew was inducted in 1882 to serve for three years.

Around 1897 when Dr Joseph Oleskow, a Ukrainian professor of Lviw organized the giant emigration of Ukrainians to Canada, Andrew sold his property and left for Canada.

The promise of 160 free acres of land lured many Ukrainian peasants to a land of independence and freedom.

Mr and Mrs. Romanow with four children arrived in Neudorf, Saskatchewan, November 21, 1897 and spent the winter there with friends.

Next year Andrew took a homestead 18 miles south of Wolseley, Saskatchewan, described as N E 30-14-10. Four miles west was the French settlement and village of Montmartre.

A Canadian Northern Railway branch line was built in 1907 extending from Brandon to Regina. It ran through his homestead and led to the founding of Candiac village five miles east.

The Roman Cathoic Church in Montmartre served the people until 1908 when a Roman Catholic Church was organized in Candiac. It served the Polish element and the Greek Cathoic Ukrainians. Andrew was a member of the first church board. Other members were his son Danko, Wasyl Shplack and Fred Shplack

The Ukrainians longed for their Greek Rites and decided to establish a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Three trustees were elected to undertake the organization. They were Andrew Romanow, Fred Gilewych and Wasyl Shchepanzin. The church, Holy Ghost Ukrainian Greek Catholic, was built in 1913

Mr Romanow was a progressive man and purchased the first steam threshing machine in the area. He threshed for himself and his neighbors.

He was a school trustee of the Fallowmead School, built in 1906. They had seven children, Daniel, Frank, Maria Shchepanski, Anna Procyk, Steve, Eva and Mike. All are deceased except Mrs Anna Procyk who lives in Regina.

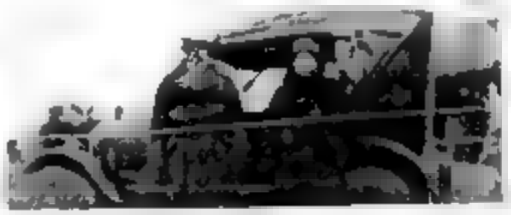
Andrew passed away in 1920 and his wife in ,935

MR. AND MRS. DAN ROMANOW

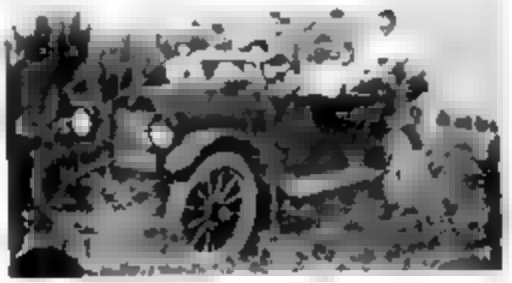
Danko Romanow was born to Andrew and Anastasia Romanow in 1882 in the village of Muzylowychee, district of Yaworiv in Halychyna, now Western Ukraine

His parents, with their children, emigrated to Canada in 1897 and settled in the Neudorf district. This lay in the Assiniboia district of the North West Territories which preceded the creation of the

Mr and Mrs Andrew Romanow



Mr and Mrs Dan Romanow



Mr and Mrs. Don Romanow and family

Province of Saskatchewan. Danko worked on various farms in the Moffatt and Greenville area for several years.

He took a homestead in 1904 officially known as NE28-14-10 West of 2nd Meridian, what later became the Candiac district. The same year he married Rosaka Slabiak of Candiac.

He was a founding father of the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church built in Candiac in 1908. later he was a founder of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Fallowmead district and only half a mile from his home.

Dan Romanow served on the Fallowmead School board for many years.

Mrs. Romanow died in 1934. In 1940 Mr Romanow retired to Montmartre leaving a son on the family farm. He died in 1957. Mr. and Mrs. Romanow had a family of nine children. The children are: Mary Jurzynec, Montmartre; Sopie Gilewicz, Candiac, Helen Proctor, Watrous; Barbara Curtis, Michigan, Joseph, Montmartre, Michael, Montmartre, Andrew, Penticton, B.C. Paul, Regina; and Annie Carroll, deceased.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Romanow

MR. AND MRS. FRANK (HRYNKO) ROMANOW

Mr. Romanow's parents Andrew and Anastasia (Bula) Romanow lived in Muzylowychi, in the Yaworiw District of Galicia in Ukraine. It was there that Frank was born in 1890. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1897 and settled in the area known as North West Territories; the homestead was identified as N.E. 30-14-10.

In 1907 the Canadian Northern Railway was built from Brandon to Regina and with it emerged the villages of Candiac and Montmartre. There had been an earlier village of Montmartre built by French settlers from Paris about 1893 but it was moved to the railway and the present site of the town of Montmartre. The Romanow homestead was situated approximately five miles east of the town.

Frank was married in 1909 to Maria Slabiak, the daughter of Piotr and Maria (Toroblewska) of Ostrowiec, Lubachow district, Poland. Maria was born in Poland and emigrated to Canada with her parents. They also came in 1903 to the area known then as Wolseley, Assiniboia, North West Territories. The family settled in the present district of Candiac, Saskatchewan.

Frank and Maria Romanow farmed jointly with Frank's father for six years. In 1915 he acquired land a mile north of his father's place and continued operating the farm until his retirement to Montmartre.

The couple was devoutly Catholic and were active members of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in rural Candiac area as well as St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Montmartre.

Mr. and Mrs. Romanow had eleven children. Stefan died in infancy, John at age 17 years and Dan at age 55 in 1972. The others are: Kate Romanow, Montmartre; Julia Janes, Cranbrook, B.C., Rose Hrycak, Montmartre; Jeanette Kaczmarski, Candiac; Walter on the original farm at Montmartre, Tommy, Beechy, Sask., Joice (Yosyfyna) Robert at Grand Cashe, Alta., and Peter, Vancouver, B.C.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH ROMANOW

Joseph Romanow was born in 1910 at Candiac, Saskatchewan to Danko and Rose (Slabiak) Romanow. He worked on the family farm until 1938 when he found employment on farms at Liberty and Imperial and later at Langham, all areas are in Saskatchewan.

He married Kate Romanow in 1943 and rented a half section of land at Bemersade. He moved to the Montmartre district in 1945 where he obtained his own land in 1950. He remained on the farm up to his retirement in 1973. With the sale of the land the couple retired to Montmartre.

They have two daughters. Joanne Bank lives on a farm at Glenavon, Barbara is employed in Regina at the Medical Arts Clinic.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Romanow

Mr. Romanow received his elementary education at Fallowmead. He and his wife are members of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Candiac.

MR. AND MRS. STEVE ROMANOW

Steve Romanow was born in 1899 at Wolseley which at that time was in the District of Assiniboia and part of the North West Territories. His parents, Andrew and Anastasia (Bula) had come to Canada in 1897 from Ukraine. They settled in the Fallowmead district, twenty (20) miles south-west of Wolseley.

Mr. Romanow received his elementary education at Fallowmead School where he finished Grade Eight. His parents sent him to the mission school in Sifton, Manitoba but young Steve became homesick and returned home.

After his father's death in 1920 Steve continued to live with his mother and to operate the family farm. In 1927 Steve married Daisy (Varvara) Gilewicz who lived in the neighborhood. She was born September 28, 1903 at Wolseley to Steve and Anne (Moiesky) Gilewicz.

The Romanow and Gilewicz families were part of the first settlement in the area to be later known as Montmartre and Candiac districts.

The first settlers all came from Muzylowychi village, Yaworiw district in Halychyna, Ukraine which at that time was known as Galicia in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Steve and Daisy Romanow continued to operate the family farm until Steve died in 1970; the following year his wife retired to Montmartre leaving the farm's operation to a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Romanow were members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost in Candiac.

The couple had eight (8) children: Alex, of Regina, Mrs. Betty Bloom, Edmonton; Mrs. Connie Shmigelsky, deceased 1960; Mrs. Olive Kotylak, Montmartre, Mrs. Kathy Lewko, Regina, Edward, Regina, Mrs. Elaine Brown, Winnipeg, and Ronald in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN RYCHLO

John Rychlo's native land was the province of Bukovina, now Western Ukraine. He was born in Sheshkiva July 7, 1895.

He decided to emigrate to Canada arriving in 1911 to work on a farm at Albatross, Saskatchewan. In 1927 he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a section man. He was promoted to section foreman in 1944.

Mr. Rychlo married Josephine Kohut in 1924. Mrs. Rychlo was born July 7, 1908 in Canora, Saskatchewan to Wasyl and Annie Kohut.

John and Josephine Rychlo were members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Bukovinian Orthodox Church and the organizations, Society of St. John and Hetman Organization.

They had two sons Ernie (Yaroslaw) and Barney (Bohdan).

Mr. Rychlo died in 1953.

Mr. and Mrs. Rychlo

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE SADOWSKI

Theodore Sadowski was born in 1909 in Rowa Ruska in Ukraine. He was educated in Lviv. During the Second World War he was a prisoner of the Russians for 18 months. When Russia and America signed a treaty he was liberated. He served with the 8th British-Polish Army and received the Polish Cross of Valor and other decorations. He came to Canada in 1946.

Jean Sadowski was born to Michael and Martha Nowosad in Nokomis, Saskatchewan on March 30, 1924. She lived at Simpson until her parents moved to Regina in 1941. She attended elementary and secondary schools in Regina and in 1942-44 served with the Canadian Women's Army Corp.

She graduated from the Toronto General Hospital as an X Ray Technician. She was employed by the Anti-T.B. League in Saskatoon and Fort San from 1945 to 1958. She later worked in medical offices, the provincial government and in the federal civil service as a field officer, Canada Assistance Plan.

Jean married Theodore in 1952. He was engaged in a furniture refinishing business. The couple belong to the Greek Catholic Church.

In 1975 Jean was transferred to Victoria, B.C. where the couple make their home.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SAMKOE

Eva Samkoe's parents, Mary and Maxym Wawruck, came to Canada in 1899 from Koshlaky, Zbaraz in Ukraine and settled first in Brandon, Manitoba. They moved in 1905 to Hubbard, Saskatchewan to a homestead and it was there that Eva was born.

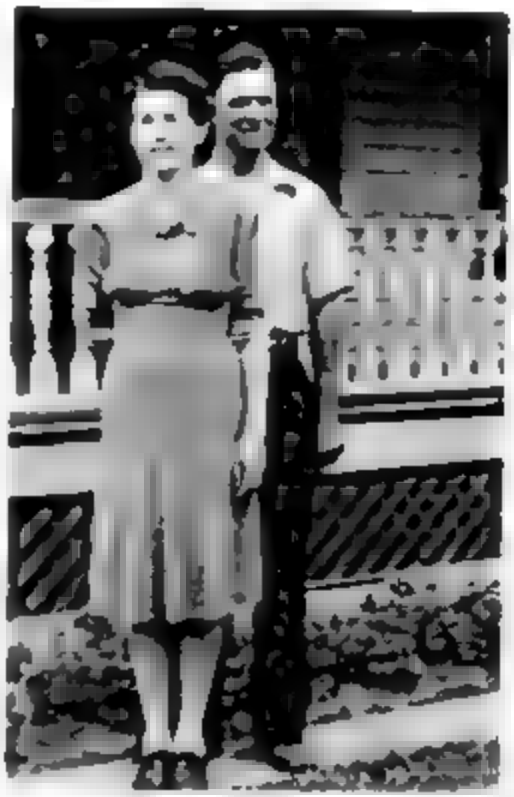
She recalls the pioneer days when one had to travel 34 miles to Lemberg for groceries. The Eaton catalogue played an important part in their lives and shoes especially were purchased in this manner.

Mrs. Wawruck made all the wearing apparel for her family of eight often at night by kerosene lamp. Eva often watched her mother copy the styles from the catalogue.

News of the outside world came through the Winnipeg Free Press, the Prairie Farmer and many Ukrainian newspapers. Summer was a busy time on the farm but the winter evenings gave much opportunity for family life. Eva recalls the evenings spent by the box heater listening to her father read in Ukrainian and Polish. He taught himself English and his children Ukrainian.

In 1927 Eva went to work in Regina as a seamstress and saleagirl at a Ladies' Ready Wear. She met John Samkoe in Regina and they were married in 1934 on May 20.

John was born to Clement and Sophia Samkoe in Kosoliv, Province of Zastavana in Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada in 1922, attended technical school and obtained employment as a motor mechanic. During his employment in the Regina



Eva and John Samkoe

General Motors factory he became an auto painter. Eventually, he owned and operated his own business until his death in 1969.

Mr. and Mrs. Samkoe raised their children in the traditional Ukrainian manner. Their children are: Eunice (Mrs. Keith Brown) of Minneapolis, Minnesota, whose children are Richard, Daniel and Gregory; Leona (Mrs. Alfred Procyshyn) Yorkton, Saskatchewan, whose children are Donald, Kenneth, Evanna and Paul; Russell, married to Alice Mogridge, lives in Regina and has two children, Lori and John. Russell continues in the car painting business.

Mrs. Samkoe is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and other organizations. She enjoys travel and has many creative hobbies.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN SAWCHUK

Stefan Sawchuk was born August 15, 1888 in the Volkivtzi (now Dmatrava) county of Borschaw in the Ternopil Region of Galicia. His parents were Mahtey and Barbara Sawchuk. his mother's family name was Hruby.

Stefan emigrated to Canada with his parents and brothers, Andrew, Sam and Michael, in May 1899. His brother Michael died in 1918 during the influenza epidemic while Andrew resides at Sheho, Saskatchewan and the Very Reverend Dr Sam in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

His family settled on a homestead at Mountain Road in Manitoba and lived there till 1908 when they moved to a farm near Invinger, Saskatchewan. Stefan's parents farmed until the late twenties when they retired and moved to Invinger. Both parents died in the early thirties.

Stefan was only 11 years old and in grade 4 when the emigration disrupted his schooling. He took every advantage to acquire more education and in 1910 he was enrolled in a program for upgrading immigrants. It was held in Regina in the former Legislative Buildings on Dewdney Avenue and was called the Saskatchewan Training School. In April 1912 he received his grade 8 diploma and in the period between the fall term 1912 to June 1915 he obtained his high school certificate from the Nutana Collegiate in Saskatoon. The following year he attended the Normal School at Yorkton where he obtained a teaching certificate. To finance his education Stefan taught school during summer months as it was the practice to send children to school in the warm months. Distances, transportation and frigid weather kept them at home in the winter. He taught school till 1917 when he accepted the position of Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurer in Invinger; he remained in that position until 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Sawchuk

Stefan was endowed with many talents and these led to various simultaneous occupations. He farmed, sold farm machinery, operated a general store, performed the duties of a Justice of Peace, and served the Provincial Government in the capacity of Traffic Officer and Issuer of Licences.

He maintained a deep enduring pride in his Ukrainian heritage and in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. He organized and taught Sunday School and Ukrainian classes to benefit many children. His qualities of leadership led to his active participation on school boards and village councils. He set all his energies to the founding of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada, his youngest brother is the Very Rev Dr S.W. Sawchuk who devoted his entire life to the Church. Such builders endured hard work, and many frustrations but it was their immeasurable energy, foresight and faith that brought about the enhancement of the Ukrainian culture and the establishment of a free Canadian church. Now in his 87th year, Stefan reminisces and gives a quiet prayer of thanks that he was part of the great dream which came true; it should give him a feeling of satisfaction for a task well done.

A hard worker he provided well for his wife and family while being generous to his community and Church.

Stefan met Adella Urbanoski while at Normal School; they were married February 6, 1917. Both had been teaching in rural Saskatchewan. Five children were born to them of whom Ambrose died in infancy. They are Cecilia — Mrs. John Krepski, Regina; Violet — Mrs. Mike Furiong, Hawaii, U.S.A.; Amy, Mrs. George Skirrow, Calgary; and Cornel of Cranbrook, B.C.

Adella was born January 1, 1897 in the Village of Wusta Bukovenka, county of Borschiv in Galicia; her parents were Frank and Helen (Hladchuk) Urbanoski. She came to Canada in 1902 and settled in Yorkton, Saskatchewan where she obtained her education. The eldest of eight children she was kindly and understanding. She was endowed with a pleasant disposition which together with an optimistic nature earned her many friends and the love of her family. It was her strength and courage which sustained her husband in the hard years. Through her co-operation and personal assistance Stefan was able to carry out many of his functions and duties. Her home was a haven to lonely school teachers living alone in teacherages far removed from family and friends. It was to her home that visiting clergymen made their way though their duties called them elsewhere. Stefan and Adella were kind and generous hosts to all who came to their door.

As she grew older her thirteen grandchildren

visited her often and gave her much joy; she lived to see her first great grandchild Susan O'Hara.

In 1956 Stefan and Adelia retired and moved to Regina where they lived together until 1960 when Adelia passed away. Stefan disconsolate and lonely lived alone and later with his daughter Cecilia. He now resides at Mutchemore Lodge, a senior citizen s home in Regina. Here he is visited by his family who help him to relive his memories.

P.S.. Mr Sawchuk died on March 17th, 1975

MR. AND MRS. BILL SEMEN
(Wasyl Semenchuk)

Wasyl Semenchuk, a native of Sydyriv, a village in the Husiatyn district of Western Ukraine was born March 16, 1894 to Yakiv and Maria (Syrowey) Semenchuk

His brother-in-law, Yanko Shmuriwsky had emigrated to Canada and lived in Montreal. Wasyl decided to join him and came to Canada in 1911

The railways were being built in Canada and much labour was required for extra gangs. Wasyl was hired at Fredericton, New Brunswick by the Canadian Pacific Railway

He came to Saskatchewan in 1913 looking for work at Outlook, Moose Jaw and eventually to Milestone where he harvested on a farm. He moved to Estevan where he worked in coal mines, brick yards and draying.

He married Katie Soroka in 1918 and became employed in the coal mines in Beenfait. He worked in the mines until 1944 at which time he purchased a half section of farm land. He remained on the farm until 1968 when he retired to Beenfait.

Mr and Mrs. Semenchuk are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Peter and Paul in Beenfait.

The couple had five children. John, Medicine Hat, Alberta; Agnes Bower, Calgary; Helen Hoidman, Hamilton, Ontario; Albert in Beenfait, and Victoria Smarek, Winnipeg.

Wasy Semenchuk (Semen

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEREDUK

John Sereduk was born March 25, 1898 in Dobrynsevtsyach, Zastavna County, in the province of Bukovina. He finished his elementary education in his home village and at the age of sixteen emigrated to Canada. He worked at Fort Francis, Ontario for three months as a railway labourer earning fifteen cents an hour. When the war broke out John, like other immigrants from Bukovina, found himself unemployed, he was considered an Austrian alien, Bukovina being Austrian territory at that time.

He made his way to the prairie farm lands where he obtained farm employment at Canora, Saskatchewan in exchange for his board and room. During summer periods he hired out to cut bush at fifty cents a day

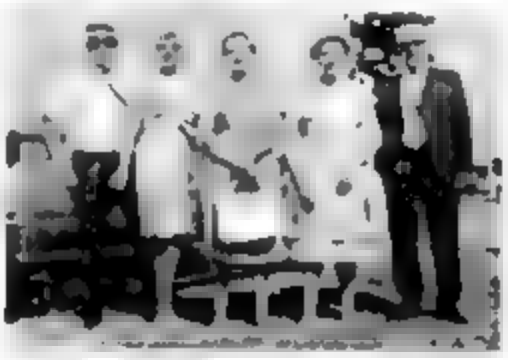
In 1924 he moved to Regina where he was employed by oil and construction companies until 1930 when he moved to employment in the Goodeve area.

John returned to Regina in 1947 and became employed by the Westeel Co.

Mr Sereduk joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Prosvita Society He was an elder in the church and on the executive of Prosvita.

He was married in 1951 to Mary Zbitnuk formerly Mary Manzul of Robsut, Manitoba.

He retired in 1964 and continues to live in Regina where he is a member of the Senior Citizens Association as well as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Mr Sereduk subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and the church newsweekly — The Herald or Veresck



Mr & Mrs. Sereduk on the right with their daughter, son and his wife

Mrs. Serediuk was born in 1897 in Budakovtsi, county Borschoev in Ukraine. She attended school where the instruction was in Polish and Ukrainian. She came to Canada with her parents in 1910 to live on a farm in the Roblin Manitoba area. Schools were scarce and far-between; Mary did not attend school in Canada.

She married Danilo Zhatniuk in 19.5 and together they began farming on a homestead with assistance from Mary's parents. Situated twenty-two miles away from a town and feeling very isolated Danilo and Mary obtained books from Winnipeg for a small library. For several years people gathered at their home to read and socialize generally. Later, the books were donated to a local community hall. Though the work was hard, the couple was happy and optimistic.

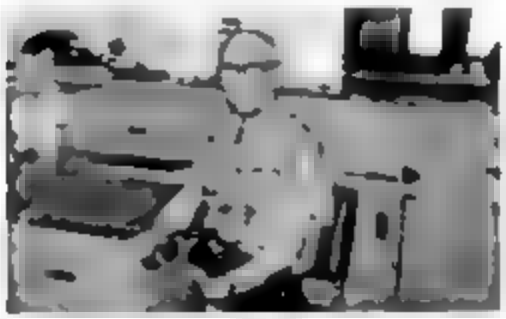
They moved to Robsin where Danilo took up carpentery. In Robsin the couple joined the Greek Catholic Church and community. Mary had seven children of whom three sons are deceased; Michael, Dmetro and Volodymyr. Antonina lives on the family farm, one daughter lives in Toronto, the third in Edmonton while son William, married Olya Korpan and lives in Arizona.

Danilo died in 1947 and after three years Mary moved to Regina where she joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Though life was more bearable than on the farm, she was very lonely. After two years she married John Serediuk.

Mrs. Serediuk is a member of the Daughters of Ukraine branch of the Soyuz Ukraenok Kanady. Like her husband she reads the Ukrainian weeklies and the Women's magazine Promin and takes part generally in the activities of her church.

MIKE SHARBER

The first child to be born in Candiac, Saskatchewan was Mike Sharber in December 1910 to Dmytro and Mary (Gilevicz) Sharber and was called Michael. He completed his elementary schooling in Candiac and partial secondary education at Glenavon.



Mike Sharber

At the age of 14 he began training as a telegraph operator with a Canadian National Railway agent in Candiac. In 1926, as a sixteen year old boy he began his long career as a telegrapher which included 86 points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

He enlisted in World War II with the railway unit of the Royal Canadian Engineers. He saw service in England, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

He was employed as a telegrapher in Regina for 22 years until his retirement in 1974.

Mr. Sharber is a member of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. MITRO SHARBER

Mr. Sharber was born in Sklary Sanok district of the province of Lemkiwschyna in Ukraine in 1870 when the province was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His parents were Theodore and Anna (Sherchen) Sharber.

Mitro emigrated to United States of America when he was eighteen (.8) years old and obtained employment as a machanist at Newark, New Jersey. He came to Canada in 1907 and settled at Candiac.

The country was young. The line on which the hamlet was eventually located was then being built from Brandon to Regina, and in and around the site of the proposed hamlet other settlers from the same country and of the same nationality as Mitro were settling. Mr. Sharber immediately invested his all into the new land, built a fine large building in which he plied his trade as a general blacksmith and woodworker.

He erected the first building on the new townsite of Candiac and planted the first shade trees in the area.

Mr. Sharber, who was of a very quiet nature, was most painstaking in his work and turned out any job he undertook to do in only a first class manner. After the horse and buggy days passed he enlarged his premises and opened up the first service station to handle the requirements of the automobile, installing the first gasoline pump, which was of the type that pumped out a gallon of gasoline at a time.

In 1910, Mr. Sharber was married to Miss Mary Gilewicz and together they lived a life of quiet service in the community, being active in the support of every good work and helping to found the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church which is situated at Fallowmead, just south of the hamlet.

The couple's son Michael was the first child to be born at Candiac. He now lives in Regina. Other

vice in the community, being active in the support of every good work and helping to found the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church which is situated at Fairlowmead, just south of the hamlet

The couple's son Michael was the first child to be born at Candiac. He now lives in Regina. Other children were Jack (Ivan) in Edmundston, N.B. Peter in Regina, Theodore, Mrs. Anna Hawrylak, Sioux Lookout, Ontario. They also had an adopted daughter, Betty

Mr Sharber died in 1941, his wife is retired and lives in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. DAN SHAW

Mr Shaw was born Dmytro Koshowski, son of Michael and Tekla (Zincheshen) Koshowski. December 16, 1905 in Ilavche, Terebowlia district in Western Ukraine. He came to Canada July 16, 192, with his mother and brother Steven to join his father who had emigrated earlier

He lived in Sheho where he attended school Dan obtained employment with the C.P.R. and was stationed at the following points; Tregarva, Pasqua, Regina, Madrid, Penzance, Rosetown, Outlook and Moose Jaw. He spent 8 years as a sectionman, 13 years as foreman, 2 years relieving roadmaster and 26 years as road master

He was anxious to receive more education and attended night school in Regina and in Penzance, he achieved a grade 9 standing

Dan married Mary Blyzniuk and they have two children; Ronald, in Texas, U.S.A. with the General American Transportation Corporation, Sylvia Reiman of Moose Jaw There are 6 grandchildren

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Shaw

Mr and Mrs. Shaw live in Moose Jaw where they are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary

MR. AND MRS. NIKOLA SHEWCHUK

Nikola Shewchuk was educated in Western Ukraine in Zelena, district of Husiatyn where he was born December 25, 1887 His parents were John and Mary (Muzyka) Shewchuk

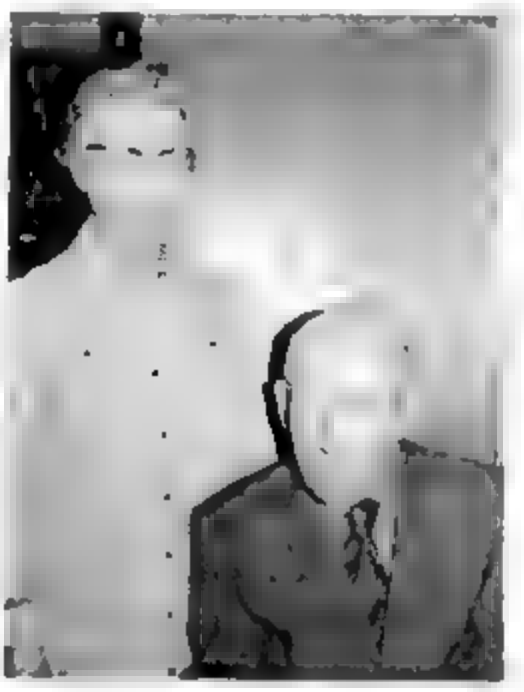
He emigrated to Canada in 1907 and became employed in Kenora, Ontario as a railway construction worker Two years later he moved to Estevan to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway He was promoted to the position of section foreman in 1910 He was stationed at Isbell, Yellow Grass, Rouleau, Grenfell, Pense and Regina.

Mr Shewchuk was retired in 1952

Nikola married Mary Baron in Winnipeg in 1924 She had come to Canada with her parents as a seven year old child and grew up in Winnipeg

Wherever they resided Nikola and Mary Shewchuk actively participated in all the endeavours of the Ukrainian Community They were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina, Nikola is a past president of the church organization

He was an active member of the Prosvita Society and served on its executive



Mr and Mrs. Nikola Shewchuk

Mr. Shewchuk was always involved with railway matters and belonged to Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employee's.

Mrs. Shewchuk is an active member of the Ukrainian Women's Association, Daughters of Ukraine, and a member of the Sisterhood in the Orthodox Church. Both she and her husband belong to the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's Association.

They maintain an interest in world and community affairs and therefore subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice, Regina Leader-Post, the Time magazine and the Ukrainian Ladies' official journal, Promin.

The couple had a son and daughter Nicholas, a pharmacist at Imperial, Saskatchewan, married a nurse Ruth Dalmage. They have two daughters Janet and Joan. Mildred completed high school and secretarial school. She is married to Michael Tokar and they have three children, Christine, Paul and Sandra. Mildred's husband is a war hero who was severly wounded in Dieppe. He is employed by Molson's Brewery in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shipiack

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW SHIPLACK

Andrew Shiplack was born in 1902 in Muzylowychi, Galicia, Ukraine. In May 1906 he came to Canada with his parents Hryhory and Xenia (Kotyuk) and settled in the Fallowmead District, later known as Candiac District. They settled on a homestead described as S.W. ¼ of Section 32, W. 2 Meridian.

Candiac may be said to be ethnically multicultural. The neighborhood comprised of American settlers, a French settlement near Montmartre, Ukrainians' from Hryhory's village as well as Polish settlers.

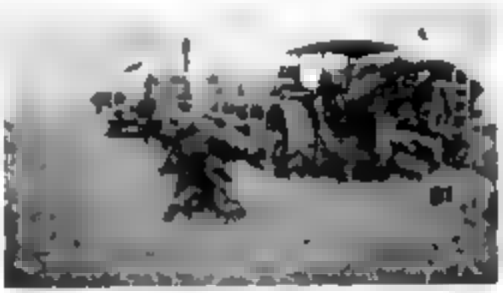
Andrew's two brothers Fred and John had emigrated in 1904 to the area and offered help to build a crude shelter for the new emigrees. The three men acquired the minimum equipment, two horses and two unbroken oxen, and began farming. An arrangement with a nearby rancher, wherein cows were rented for one-half the calf yield, permitted the newcomers to begin a herd of their own.

There were numerous incidents when the one tracked mind of an ox led to the discomfort of his owners.

In 1909 the Netherby School was organized and Andrew knowing no English was enrolled in 1910. Children were required to herd cattle in the unfenced pasture and rarely attended in the summer.

A Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was organized in the Fallowmead District in 1913. Andrew's father and older brothers played a major role in the effort. In 1914 a Rev. Sabourin served in the church from Sifton, Manitoba where he was in

Hryhory Shiplack Home 1920



A. Shiplack Harvesting 1920

charge of a Missionary School. He recruited young boys from the district for attendance in the school. Andrew was one of the boys chosen and spent several years at the institution.

A new home was built in 1916 and the family progressed.

In the fall of 1918 the entire family of 8 contacted the Spanish 'flu but the over worked doctor was able to assist them successfully.

Progress continued, a new barn was built in 1919 a Model T Ford was bought in 1920 for $750.00.

and a Rumeley Oil Pull Threshing Outfit in 192. Andrew became its engineer and much custom work was done.

Andrew was elected secretary of Netherby School #2372 in .922 and continued in that capacity for sixteen years, he served one year as chairman of the board. He was a Director of the Candiac Rural Telephone Co., and councillor in the Rural Municipality of Montmartre

In .929 he had taken over his father's farm operations which became a struggle through the depression years

Andrew was interested in politics and was actively engaged in .935 in the effort to elect a Baptist Minister. Mr T.C. Douglas.

He sold his farm in 1946, operated a cafe and later a taxi company

He married Mrs. Nellie Kobylanski in 1953. Both he and his wife are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the organizations associated with the congregation. He is the secretary of the Senior Citizens Association who have compiled this book

Andrew recalls the early years when he was a young cowhand with much nostalgia for virgin nature as he saw it. Whooping cranes flying in formations of thousands, wild geese and turkeys, badgers and rabbits as well as the chorus of howling coyotes, entranced the young lad and remain forever in his memories.

MRS. ANDREW SHIPLACK

Nellie (Anastasia) Shiplack, was born April 2 1905 in the village of Babyn, District Zastavna, in Bukovina, Ukraine. Her parents were Nykola and Kateryna Yourchyshyn

Nellie's father emigrated to Canada in 1907 and worked in Ontario before he came to a homestead at Crooked Lake in Saskatchewan. In .9.2 he brought his wife and their three children, Olena, Anastasia and Dmetro to Canada. The family later moved to the Tway district

Eventually a railine was built and the village of Tarnapol sprung up; both were just one mile from Nellie's home

She was very young when in 1919 she came to work in Regina where she later became a cook in several restaurants

She married Michael Kobylanski in 1924 and had one daughter Helen (Ilusia), married name McInnis, who lives in Regina. Her husband died in 1952 and in 1953 she married Andrew Shiplack

Nellie Shiplack has two sisters, Lena (Olena) Marchuk in Regina, Pearl (Paraska. Chytyk in Sudbury and one brother John Young in Sudbury Her brother Dmetro and sister Mary died earlier

MR. AND MRS. HNAT SHIPLACK

Hnat Shiplack was born January 13, 1897 to Yakim and Anne Bulo in Muzhylowycki, county of Yaworiv in Western Ukraine. His mother died when he was three weeks old and Hnat was adopted by his grandparents Peter and Maria Shiplack. His adopted parents brought him to Canada when they emigrated in 1897 Their destination was Wolseley and they settled on a homestead S.W 32-14 .0 W2nd Meridian. Two other children, Wasyl and Eva, completed the family

Peter died in .907 and the farm labour was carried on by his wife and the young lad, Hnat. Maria died in .920 at which time Hnat sold the debt ridden farm and realized $500

Hnat married Julia Schrader of Dysart in 1920 and the couple later moved to Qu Appelle where Hnat did carpentry in the summer and engaged in fishing during the winter

Their children are: Anne (Mrs. Les. Young) Brantford, Ontario; Helen (Mrs. Alex Spencer) Ganges, B.C., Mike, married Audrey Robinson. Regina, Eve Irene (Mrs. John Johnston, Calgary Alta., Daisy Elizabeth (Mrs. Dale Amundrud) Medicine Hat, Alta., Gordon. married Shirley Lovelace, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., Glen. married Victoria Burant, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Dan, married Dorothy Reeves, Regina, Sask., Robert, married Phyllis Symonds, Victoria, B.C., Lillian (Mrs Michael Kelly) Regina, Sask., Caren (Mrs. Gordon Hamo) New Westminster, B.C

The couple belonged to the Ukrainian Catholic Church

Mr and Mrs. Hnat Shiplack, Fort Qu Appelle

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SHIPLACK

John Shiplack was born to Hryniko and Zenia (Kotylak) Shiplak in 1884 in Muzyiowycha, district of Yaworiw, Galicia in Ukraine

At the age of 20 years John came to Canada to Wolseley in the area known as Assiniboia, North-West Territories. He obtained a homestead 23 miles south west of Wolseley and identified as the N W ¼ of 14-10-W2 meridian. The land was gravelly but the hay crop was pentiful. It was harvested and sold in Wolseley for $2.50 to $3.50 per load.

He married Anna Gebhard in 1910

He was one of the building fathers in 1913 when the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was being built. In 1931 when the Ukrainian Orthodox parish was organized he joined the church and for many years served as an Elder

The depression years were extremely difficult for John and Anna and their nine children. He farmed until 1944 at which time he and his wife retired to live in Regina. They became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost

John and Anne Shiplack taken 1936

Mr Shiplack died in 1968, Mrs. Shiplack died in 1974.

Their children are: Henry, Regina, Stefan, Glenavon, Fred, Candiac, Pauline Semanoff, Canmore, Alberta, Eva Husulak, Saskatoon, Kay Munholland and Daisy Harries of Regina. Two daughters predeceased their mother, Katerina in early childhood and Mary in 1972

MR AND MRS. MICHAEL SHIPLACK (SHIPILIAK)

The village of Muzylowycha in the county of Yavorsew, province of Halychyna Galicia Ukraine was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1897 when Michael Shiplack was born October 24th to Hryhory and Katena Shipilak When the couple emigrated to Canada in 1906 Michael accompanied them together with his sisters and brothers, these were Kataryna, Iliya (Bill), Pylyp (Philip), Anna and Andrew. The family settled on a homestead 25 miles southwest of Wolseley; the description of the land is S.E. Section 32, Township 13, Range 10, West of the Second Meridian. It was here that Mike spent his boyhood

At that time Wolseley had been their nearest town until the village of Candiac was established in 1907 The village was on the Canadian Northern Railway line which later became the Canadian National Railway However, Wolseley remained the area trade centre for many years

In 1923 Michael acquired land of his own, his younger brother Philip joined him until 1927 when Philip died. Michael married Anastazia (Nellie) Syrnyk of Etheibert, Manitoba, in 1925

When the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox congregation was being organized in the Netherby district Michael was one of its founders. He remained an executive member of the congregation where he was both its chairman and ordinary member

He became a member of the Netherby School Board and acted in that capacity for several years

His home became a popular boarding place for teachers and a ready stop over for priests who served St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Church and Congregation.

Mr and Mrs. Michael Shiplack. 1955

In 1944 he sold his farm in Candiac and purchased another one in the Pense district and later in the Richardson area. Having a home in Regina he became active in Ukrainian organizations in the city.

He was chairman of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost for two years. He joined the Ukrainian Credit Union and served as a board member.

Michael retired from farming in 1961 and continued to live in Regina until his death October 3, 1972.

Michael and Anastazia's family consisted of two sons, Wolodymyr (Walter) and Pylyp (Philip) and two daughters, Teka (Stella) Hlynska, and Karolka (Caroline) Muler.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE SHIPLACK

Theodore (Fred) Shiplack was born in 1887 in Muzylowchi, Galicia, Ukraine. He came to Canada in 1904 with his brother John and paved the way for his parents Hryhory and Xenia (Kotylak) to join them in 1906 with the rest of the family.

He settled in the Fallowmead area of Saskatchewan which later became known as the Candiac District.

He was active in 1913 with the organization of a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church congregation in that area and in other activities of the new community.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shiplack

In May of 1912 he married Mary Robutka they had a family of nine sons and two daughters.

With the organization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada a congregation was organized in Candiac. Fred became the first president of St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Church in Candiac in 1931. It was work such as Fred and his family gave so willingly that built the church. He served as an elder (Starshay Brat) throughout his entire lifetime.

Interested in the promotion of Ukrainian culture he organized the building of the Ukrainian Hall and served as a board member for many years.

Fred Shiplack assumed many responsible positions in the community where he was a recognised leader. He was a school trustee and chairman, a member of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Montmartre Co-operative. He passed away in March 1947 at the age of 60.

Several sons live in the Candiac district; these are Paul, Michael, Leo, Nestor and Victor as does daughter Eva. John and Trofim live in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL SHIPLACK

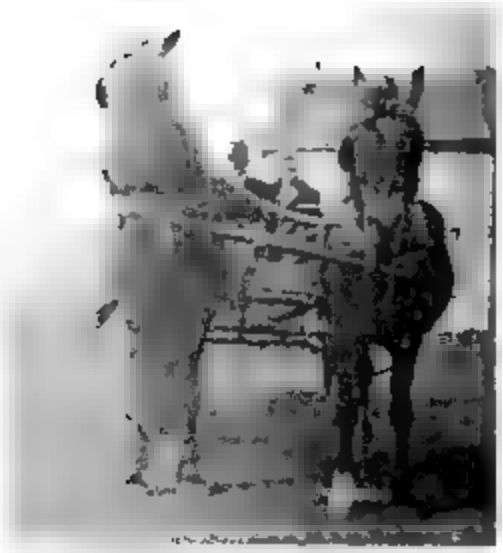
The village Muzylowychi, Yaworeev, district of Western Ukraine (then Galicia) was the home of a large Shipliak clan. There Wasyl was born in 1885 to Peter and Maria Shipliak who emigrated to Canada in 1897. They settled on a homestead near Wolseley in Saskatchewan, then known as the Assiniboia District. Later his home area became known as Candiac district.

Wasyl married Ann Dychyk in 1903, they had one daughter Mary who later married John Watkin. The couple operated a farm in the Candiac district. Mrs. Shiplack died in 1927. With the assistance of his daughter, both in the home and in the fields, Wasyl continued to farm.

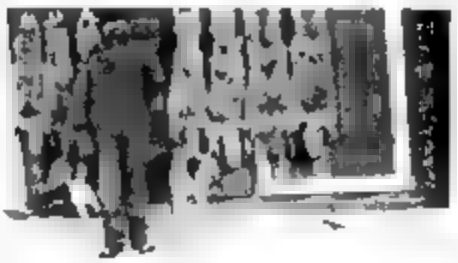
During the 1920's and later in the thirties Wasyl gained a reputation as a hunter of coyotes. For this purpose he bred hounds and kept them to assist him.

He retired to Regina where he died in 1969.

Wasyl Shiplack and nephew Peter Grenick making hay



Wasyl and Anna Shiplack



Mr Wasyl Shiplack with his hounds and coyote pelts

Some of the photographs illustrate life as it affected Wasyl and the activities in which he engaged They are similar to those experienced by pioneers of that era.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SHURYGALO

Peter and Katherine (Borysiowski) Shurygalo were the parents of Joseph who was born January 17, 1903, in Nowasycsi, district of Lviw in Western Ukraine

He came to Canada in 1928 to Bienfait Here he was variously employed in the mines, as a farmer and a section man with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Joseph received his education in Ukraine He is married and the couple are members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. St Peter and Paul in Bienfait.

They have four children: Jean Goodman, Regina, with two sons. Stella Bell. married in Assiniboia. with two sons, John and Walter farming in partnership in the Bienfait district on a grain and livestock farm

MR. AND MRS. NICK SLUCHENSKY

Mr Nick Sluchensky grew up in Novoseelka, in the district of Zalishchyky, province of Halychyna, in Ukraine. He was born there in 1896 to Yakym and Paraska (Rohktarak) Sluchensky and it was there he received both his elementary schooling and a course in Agriculture.

In 1915, during the First World War Halychyna, or Galicia, was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Nick was conscripted to serve in the army While serving on the Russian front in the Carpathian Mountains, he was wounded and became hospitalized in Budapest. When he recovered he returned to active duty this time on the Polish border at Peremyszl. In 1916 he was captured by the Russians and sent to Starconstantinew in the province of Wolyn. He was soon transferred to Russian Mongolia to work until 1922 on the railway being built in Asia. In 1922 he was sent to Baku in the Caucasus Mountains. He found his way home as best he could and mostly on foot.

He spent four years at home with his parents before he decided to emigrate to Canada in 1926. Nick first came to Sintaluta, Saskatchewan where he was employed on local farms for two years before he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway

He worked in the capacity of sectionman for 5 years in Sintaluta. transferred to Indian Head in 1933 and later to Bacarres, Yoeman and Trossachs.

Mr and Mrs. Nick Sluchensky

He always had his agricultural training and love for land prompting him to own his own land. In 1944 he purchased 480 acres of land which he farmed till 1963 when he retired to live in Regina.

Mr. Sluchensky married Eugenia Luneck of Veregin, Saskatchewan in 1937. Her parents were Ivan and Wasylina (Kosolowski) Luneck.

Nick and Eugenia Sluchensky had three sons, Wasyl, Toronto; Laurence, Calgary; John in Regina.

They are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. OSTAFIY SOBCHUK

As a young man in 1912 Ostafiy Sobchuk emigrated to Canada from Stenyatyn, Sokal district in the province of Galicia, Ukraine where he had been born; his parents were Mykola and Maryna (Family name Panasiuk).

Soon after his arrival in Sudbury, Ontario, he obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the capacity of section hand.

After some time he left Sudbury for Winnipeg where he was engaged in the construction of the Winnipeg General Hospital. This project lasted three years and with its termination Ostafiy Sobchuk decided to work as a farm labourer. Farm work agreed with the man of the soil and in 1920 he rented a half section of land to begin his life's work.

Mr. Sobchuk married Varvara Zagrush in 1910, two years before he set out for Canada. The First World War intervened and it was not until 1922 that Mrs. Sobchuk was able to rejoin her husband in Canada.

The couple has four children; Harry and Stefan, engaged in farming at Lang, John in Regina and Mary Schebel of Ituna, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Sobchuk are members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL SOLONYNKA

Wasyl Solonynka grew up in the Village of Elawche, district of Terebowlia in Western Ukraine where he was born in 1910. His parents were Michael and Tachska (Kalyshyn) Solonynka.

In Canada Wasyl had various relatives who had emigrated earlier. His cousin Metro Maduke of the Oakburn district in Manitoba sponsored his entry into Canada in 1928.

In the same year Wasyl obtained employment with a Canadian Pacific Railway extra gang. He was transferred next year to Pasqua and worked

Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Solonynka

there until 1935. He left Saskatchewan and went to Sioux Lookout in Ontario to work in lumber camps for a short while.

He returned in 1936 to marry Maria Timoffee in Sheho. She was the daughter of Stefan and Oksana Timoffee. She received partial high school education and worked in the Yorkton hospital. He also became again employed at Pasqua as a section hand for 4 years. He left Pasqua to work in coal mines only to return in a short while to the railway. The family lived at Duncan, B.C., McTaggart, Saskatchewan and 9 years at Stoughton. Here he was promoted to foreman of the crew and was transferred to Midale. After 4 years he was again transferred to Regina (1956) and remained there until his retirement in 1973.

Mr. and Mrs. Solonynka are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina.

They have two children. Gerry in Regina and Lorretta Dutka also of Regina.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHAN STARZYNSKI

Stephen Starzynski was born January 7, 1882 in Orynyn, Chortkiv Province in Ukraine. He was the son of John Starzynski and Barbara Bila.

Anna and Stephan Starzynsk

Like other ambitious young men, Stephen could see only a dismal future in Ukraine and in 1906 he migrated to Canada. He arrived in Winnipeg, May 17, 1906 with his worldly goods amounting to twelve dollars. He obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway and though it was seasonal he managed quite well.

In October 1908 he married Anna Romanyshyn who was born in 1887 to Stephen and Juka (Strochan) in Mukowka, Chortkiv, Ukraine. She came to Canada in 1907 with her sister Mary. Two children, John and Olga were born in Winnipeg to Stephen and Anna.

The family moved to Portage La Prairie in 1911 when Stephen obtained a permanent position as Section Foreman on the railroad (Canadian Pacific Railway). While, in Portage La Prairie three more children were born, Sylvia Marie, Michael and Paul. The family moved to Pennant, Saskatchewan in 1918 and in .920 to Regina. Stephen continued his employment with the railway in the capacity of Section Foreman until his retirement in .935 owing to ill health.

Olga died at the age of 8 years on May 25, 1920.

Stephen took active interest in the Ukrainian cultural and religious movement in Regina. He was a founder of the Ukrainian Prosvita Society organized in 1921 and was one of the leaders of the Hall building at 1817 Quebec Street in 1922 of which he became a Life Member.

With the organization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1924 he was one of the principals in the planning and building of a church. In 1927 the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost was built at 1825 Winnipeg Street. He became an Elder and for a period of 44 years served the congregation which made him an Honorary Life Member of the Church.

He was one of the first members of the Ukrainian Co-operative and the Ukrainian Credit Union and helped in the organization of each.

Mrs. Starzynski was a member of the Daughters of Ukraine. She died June 14, 1956.

John, Sylvia Marie, Michael and Paul were educated in Regina Public and High Schools.

John married Alice Wiwcharuk in 1938 and have two sons, Johnny and Murray. John is employed at the Hotel Saskatchewan - a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

Sylvia Marie married Sanford Harrison and is employed by the Saskatchewan Government. They have one daughter Sylvia Ann.

Michael married Rose Broza and was also employed at the Hotel Saskatchewan. He had a long service in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (Tanks) rising to the rank of Sergeant. He participated in the action in North Africa, invasion of Sicily and Italy, in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and the occupation of Berlin. He was honorably discharged in 1946. Michael died on December 7, 1956 followed by his wife December 9, 1956. His son Dennis Melvin, 13 was brought up by Michael's brother Paul. Dennis is a lawyer in Toronto, married and has two children.

Paul married Marie Chereputschak and they have one daughter Lorraine, married in Toronto. In the Armed Forces he rose to Sergeant in the Military Provost Corps and received his honorable discharge in 1947. He works for the Saskatchewan government.

Stephen Starzynski resided at the Santa Maria Home for Senior Citizens when he died October 20, .973 at age 9.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. STARZYNSKI

John is the first of five children born to Stephen and Anna (Romanyshyn) Starzynski and he was born in Winnipeg August .3, 1909.

His father was a railroader and the family lived in Portage La Prairie, Pennant and then moved to Regina in 1920.

John completed his education in Regina schools and followed later with a course at Business College. He became employed by C P Hotels in 1927, joining the staff of Hotel Saskatchewan. He progressed through promotions to his present position of receiving clerk.

Mr. Starzynski married Alice Wiwcharuk July 16th, 1938, she was born to Joseph and Tatana Wiwcharuk of Arran, Saskatchewan when they lived in Ethelbert, Manitoba. The couple has two sons. Johnny Joseph, Edmonton, Alberta, married Colleen O'Brien of Seattle and they have four

Alice and John T. Starzynski

children, Jerrit, Jason, Darren and Chereen Tamara. Dr. Murray Ronald, a dentist practising in Saskatoon, married Jeanne Marshall of Saskatoon and they have two children, Marshall Ashley and Jenny Leigh.

Mr. Starzynski recalls childhood stories about his grandparents. He said that his great grandfather, Ignace Starzynski, was born in 1822 and was a cavalry officer in the Army. While training he met Martha whom he later married on discharge from the cavalry. They married and lived in the village of Orynyn in the Chortkiv district of Ukraine.

His maternal grandparents were Stephen Romanyshyn and Julia Strochin from the village of Muskowka, Chortkiv in Ukraine.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM STRILCHUK

William Strilchuk was the son of Nickolas and Mary (Kostick) Strilchuk of Lasatch, Borschiv district of Western Ukraine; it was there William was born January 15, 1895.

He came to Canada March 20, 1911 to homestead in Ontario. He also worked in an Ontario saw mill.

He obtained work with a telephone company and worked in Winnipeg and Alberta before transferring to Regina.

He met his future wife Florence Pennca in Regina and they were married June 12, 1926. Florence was born October 15, 1900 in Hologulabuch, Sokal district of Western Ukraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Strilchuk were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

William worked as a telephone lineman until 1933 when they moved to a farm at Condie. They remained at Condie until William's death February 8, 1970.

The couple had two daughters: Mary, Mrs. Steve Patykewych of Regina. She has two sons Bill and Stevie; Helen, Mrs. Peter Worona of Lang, Saskatchewan.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE SUPYNUK

Yuzvnetz in Bukowina, now part of Western Ukraine, was the birthplace of George Supynuk. He was born September 13, 1895, the fifth child of the nine children born to William and Katerena (Yawdoshek) Supynuk. It was there he received his elementary education.

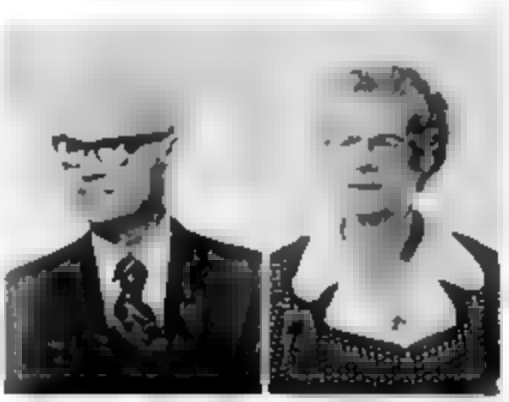
Families were large and land very scarce. George decided there was no future for him and his five brothers. Alone, he emigrated to Canada in August 1913 and joined a brother already employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. He soon obtained work on an extra gang which was gravelling existing tracks at Tregarva, Craven, Imperial and Weyburn. His wages were 17½ cents per hour. Crews of 80 men would lay about 2 to 3 miles of track a day.

In the winter months extra gang men were laid off work. George worked on farms for his board and $10 a month. This work continued until 1915 and World War I. He then worked on a section gang and in the fall men were laid off to assist in the harvesting of crops.

In 1919 he was promoted to relieving foreman on the Tregarva section at 25 cents per hour. He was foreman on the north Regina section from August 1920 to 1932.

Mr. Supynuk taught himself to read and write English and more than basic arithmetic. To further educate himself he purchased and read an entire set of Book of Knowledge. He continues to read extensively on every subject from history and biography to philosophy and law.

In 1923 George married Anna Danyluk of Canora, Saskatchewan. Anna was born April 1, 1906 in Canora to Mitro and Maria (Sushelnisky) who had both come with their parents to Canada in 1903 from Chortkiw, Galicia, now Western Ukraine. Her parents were married in Canora and Anna was the first of their 12 children.



Mr. and Mrs. George Supynuk

Anna recalls that her grandparents had to clear virgin land to plant gardens and crops with seeds they brought from Ukraine. Her own father walked the C.N.R. line in 1906 and 1907 to seek harvest work, leaving his wife and child alone.

Mrs. Supynuk received her schooling in a school house two miles from home. The was open from March to December to avoid the bitter weather of January and February.

After their marriage George and Anna moved to Regina and had a long walk in a heavy snowstorm since the horse-drawn taxis were not in service.

Mr. and Mrs. Supynuk became heavily involved in the Ukrainian Community. With the organization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Regina, George became its first board president February 10, 1924. Twice he was president of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Prosvita. Currently he is vice president of the Senior Citizens Organization and member of TYC, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League.

Mrs. Supynuk is a long time member of the Daughters of Ukraina, Regina branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association.

In 1932 George was promoted to Section Foreman at Sutton and returned to Regina in 1955 to become a Yard Foreman. Here he was also a supervisor of the wrecking crew until 1960 when he retired after 47 years of service.

George still enjoys fishing and is a reliable friend who ably assists in renovations and carpentry. He and his wife live in the house they built in 1927 which is a haven to their grandchildren. The couple has a small nursery and always have a beautiful yard and garden.

They subscribe to the Ukrainian Canadian Farmer, Ukrainian Voice, The Herald, Regina Leader-Post, Western Producer, Macleans, The Commonwealth and the C.P. Rail News. Mrs. Supynuk also receives the Promin — a Ukrainian Orthodox woman's magazine. She loves all handicrafts and her family benefits from her many efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Supynuk have two children. Nada (Mrs. William Kempa) is a registered nurse from Regina General Hospital. Her husband teaches environmental health at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. They live in Mississauga with their four children, Linda, Brian, Rodney and Delwin.

William Supynuk, M.S.W., is a consultant with the Alberta Department of Health and Social Development. He married Marion Haskell, a psychiatric nurse, and they have three children, Marilyn, Allan and Robert.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS SUPYNUK

The village of Yuzmetz, Bukovina, Western Ukraine was the native home of Nicholas Supynuk.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Supynuk

He was born there April 2, 1891, to William and Katerena (Yawdoshuk) Supynuk. He completed his elementary education in the village school.

On his seventeenth birthday he arrived in Canada and immediately went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Kenora, Ontario. His work on extra gangs continued until 1914 when the outbreak of World War I ended such a program.

From 1914 to 1917 he was employed as a section man at Tregarva, Saskatchewan. He became a section foreman in 1917 and was stationed at Albatross until 1932 when he moved to Section One in Regina. During summer months he was often requested to work as foreman to various extra gang programs. Nicholas retired in 1948.

He married Maria Tworkowsky in 1914. Born in March, 1895, in Chenorvetz, Brody, Western Ukraine she came to Canada in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Supynuk had three children. John, married has four children; he enlisted in 1942 and served for four years in Canada, United Kingdom and in Europe. He was decorated for his service and is now a Corps Commissioner. Katherine married John Sirnek and they have four children. William is married, lives in Regina and has one daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Supynuk recall the difficulties of trying to educate their children. While at Albatross the school was three miles distant and the prairie

storms, depression, dust storms and general isolation was difficult to overcome.

In Regina the couple became members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost and the Prosvita Society. Mr. Supynuk served as president of both organizations. They subscribed to the Ukrainian Voice and the Leader Post.

Mr. Supynuk suffers from rheumatism and is assisted by his son William.

MR. AND MRS. TIMOPHY SUSIAK
(Tom Somers)

Mr. Susiak was born February 5, 1895 in Kalynivshchyna, Western Ukraine. His mother died when he was 6 months old and his sister 7 years old. His father remarried and eventually the family was composed of 9 members.

It was difficult to exist with such a large family on two "morhy" of land. Tom did not attend school but was required to pasture the cows. At the age of 11 his father sent him to Chortkiv to carry lime for the bricklayers building a prison, the same prison where Melnychuk and Sheremeta were later executed. When he was 12 he was hired to the priest Sumnovich at Bilo-Bozhnytaya to pasture livestock. His activities were extremely restricted for the 2½ years he worked there.

His father assisted him to emigrate to Canada where at age 16 he arrived at Regina. He was both illiterate and did not know English. His uncle's brother, Yakiw Sawczyn, a section foreman on the railway obtained employment for him. He was hired permanently in 1913 and remained with the railway to his retirement.

Toward the end of 1913, twelve students were enrolled in the "Vyshchoya" school taught by Nikita Romaniuk. They met in private homes for discussion and the topic was usually the Ukrainian immigrants in Canada and their welfare. They formed an organization called "Ukraina".

The Association enacted many Ukrainian dramas in which Tom participated. His work took him out of Regina in 1916 until 1918 when he returned and joined the new organization - Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party of Canada. Founding members of the Party were Vasyl Punch, Vasyl Holovach, Yakiv Sawczyn, John and Peter Lapchuk, John Eliyev and Anoni Orshevsky. They met in a rented hall at 726 Victoria Avenue.

Members of the group were arrested in 1918 and after a three day trial charges were dismissed as there was no proof of subversion. The lawyer for the group was Mr. McNiven.

The group continued with its cultural performances and varied concerts. They bought a hall on Victoria Avenue in 1920. Tom was a popular artist and took leading dramatic roles.

He married Mary Thaulberger in 192[illegible]; their son Michael was born a year later.

The railway fired him in 1930 for suspected communism but he was reinstated after five months. He was promoted in 1945 and in 1947 changed his name to Somers, under advisement.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Culture Centre where he has filled many organizational posts.

Timophy Susiak

MR. AND MRS. IGNATZ SWYRYDA

Ignatz Swyryda came to Canada in 1929 from Tarnopol in Western Ukraine. He was born there in March 2, 1901 to Demko and Olena (Soroka) Swyryda and attended public school in the Ukraine.

He served in the 8th Cavalry of the Polish Army between 1922-1924.

In Regina he was employed as a blacksmith, a barber and later worked for the City Waterworks Dept.

Mr. Swyryda joined the Canadian Army in 1942 and served in Canada until July 1946.

He married Melanya (Molly) Luczanko, daughter of Stephen and Olena (Tymoczko) Luczanko of the village of Manastzowce in Western Ukraine. It was there that Melanya was born January 13, 1902 and attended village school. She came alone to Canada in 1930 and settled in Regina.

Mr. and Mrs. Ognatz Swyryda

Mr. and Mrs. Swyryda were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Regina.

They had two daughters: Anne - Mrs. John Hneda and Mary Swyryda. Both are in the employ of the Provincial Government.

Ignatz passed away March 15, 1963, Melanya died March 28, 1974

MR. AND MRS. PAUL SYRNYK

Mr Syrnyk was born July 8, 1875 in Peremilow a village in the Husatyn district of Western Ukraine. He emigrated to Canada with the earliest immigrants in 1898. Soon he found employment with the C.P.R. building rail beds and laying track through the prairies.

The back breaking job took him to the mountains where work became very dangerous owing to the landslides.

He left the railroad and took a homestead in Ethelbert, Manitoba. All Ukrainians were eager to own their own land.

He met and married Pauline Opleta. Life was very difficult as they strived to build a home on their land. There were no stores nor post office at Ethelbert, to purchase supplies it was necessary to travel 35 miles to Dauphin.

The couple moved to Candiac, Saskatchewan in 1926 and operated a farm until 1934 when they moved to Regina. Mr. Syrnyk died in 1974

They had 10 children, five daughters and five sons. They are: Mary Demkiw (deceased), Nellie Shpiack, Stella Karapita, Anne Hiens, Rose Pizak, Bill, Nick, John, Peter and Mike (deceased).

Mr and Mrs. Syrnyk were members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL SZYDLOSKI

Michael Szydloski is a native of Novosilchi, Yavoriw district of Galicia, Ukraine where he was born in 1902 to Antin and Maria (Fenchyshyn) Szydloski.

He emigrated to Canada in 1927 to the Melville Area where he worked for his keep for seven months. In 1928 he obtained work on farms in the Burmingham district of Saskatchewan. During the winter he earned $5.00 per month and in the summer $35.00. He searched for other employment in Cochrane, Ontario but returned to the Candiac district when he realized there were no jobs available.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Szydloski

He married Maria Chay of Montmartre in 1936 and worked jointly with her father on the family farm. After Mr Chay's death the couple continued the farm operation until 1972 when it was sold and they retired to Montmartre

Mr. and Mrs. Szydloski are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in Montmartre.

They had three daughters; Elisaweta Petryshyn, Wolseley, Saskatchewan, Pawlina Kisil, Montmartre; and Stefania Caron, Montmartre. Each is the wife of a farmer

WASYL TARNAWSKY

Wasyl Tarnawsky, born March 18, 1909 in Bykiw, Drohobych region, Ukraine came to Canada in 1928. His father was George Tarnawsky and his mother's was Tacijanna.

Shortly after arriving in Canada he was employed by the Canadian National Railway, he remained with the company until his retirement in 1972

He received his education in Drohobych, Ukraine and is fond of reading. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice and other periodicals.

Mr. Tarnawsky is a member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina and the Senior Citizen Association.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER TOPOLNYSKI

George and Helen (Fedoriak) Topolnyski lived in the village of Kuseiw, district of Zastavna in Bukovina, Austria, presently the Ukrainian S.S.R. There, on December 12, 1900 their son Alexander was born.

After six years of public schooling, Alexander held successive positions as community shepherd and mailman. In 1918 he was drafted into the Austrian Army and served on the Italian Front as a machine gunner during the latter part of the First World War. After the Armistice, in November 1918, with great hardship he returned to Kuseiw. He immediately joined the local militia of the newly founded Ukrainian Republic. Three months later the militia was disbanded by the Roumanian occupation forces.

Alexander married Paraska, daughter of Georgi Babuik in 1919; that same year his father died. Once again Alexander was drafted for army service, this time by the Roumanian Government. He was a trumpeter for the medical corps attached to the Bucharest military hospital until his discharge in 1924.

He obtained employment in the sugar refinery at Kostrezhwka followed by successive appointments to municipal treasurer and secretary.

Alexander dreamed of freedom and Canada, and in 1929 emigrated, arriving in Regina, Saskatchewan. He went to prepare a setting for his wife and four children, Katerina, George, Nikoli and Olena.

For ten years he worked for the Canadian Pacific Railways while simultaneously learning the theory and practice of co-operative organization and book keeping through a correspondence course.

The Ukrainian Co-operative Association of Regina employed Mr. Topolnyski in 1940 as manager of their store. He remained in the position until his retirement in 1968.

Mr. Alexander Topolnysk

Through the intervening years until 1947, Alexander lost all communication with his family in Ukraine. During the war his youngest son, Nick, escaped to Western Germany and in 1947 joined his father in Regina. Through diligent application and encouragement from his father, Nick obtained his degree in Commerce in 1954 at the University of Manitoba. He married Helen Bahniuk, has five children and is employed with an oil company in Alberta.

Alexander was unable to have his other children emigrate from Ukraine. George, the oldest son, two daughters, Katerina and Helen, remain in Ukraine where their father has visited them and corresponds closely with them. He had three brothers, Mike, Bill and Nick who died in the Second World War a brother, John and sisters Helen and Mary survive in Ukraine.

In 1953 Alexander married Anna Zaluski Kristoff, a widow. The couple belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina.

Mrs. Topolnyski was born in 1904 in Hlyvka in Chernovtsi area of Western Ukraine to Ivan and Varvara (Statropa) Zaluski. She came to Canada in September 1926 and settled in Regina where she held various positions cooking in restaurants and hospitals. She was sponsored to Canada by her brother, Bill Zaluski. She married Michael Kristoff,

Mrs. Alexander Topolnyski

a highways worker, in 1927. He passed away in 1948 and there were no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Topolnyski are members of many organizations surrounding the Ukrainian community in Regina. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Federation; Ukrainian Co-operative Association, Ukrainian Credit Union and the Senior Citizens Association. He has held many executive positions throughout the years. Anna Topolnyski is a member of the Ukrainian Women's Association and of the same organizations wherein her husband maintains membership.

They subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice, New Pathway, The Herald, Ukrainian News and the Leader-Post. Mr. and Mrs. Topolnyski continue active participation in their church and community.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE TYTENICH

As a young girl 12 years old Anna Onyshko Tytenich came to Canada in 1913 to live with her sister Maria and brother-in-law Joseph Buchkowski in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Anna was born in 1901 in Makowisko, district of Yaroslaw in Western Ukraine.

The child Anna attended school in Winnipeg and proved to be an excellent student.

Within a short time her sister's family moved to make their permanent home in Regina, Anna came also to Regina. She attended school and was graduated from Grade 12.

Anna had an uncle who operated a store in Ituna, Saskatchewan. She accepted employment in the store and moved to Ituna.

She met Theodore Tytenich who operated his own business which included a barber shop and poolroom. They were married in 1921. He was born in Chornokintsi Chortkiw, area of Western Ukraine and came in 19.2 to Canada.

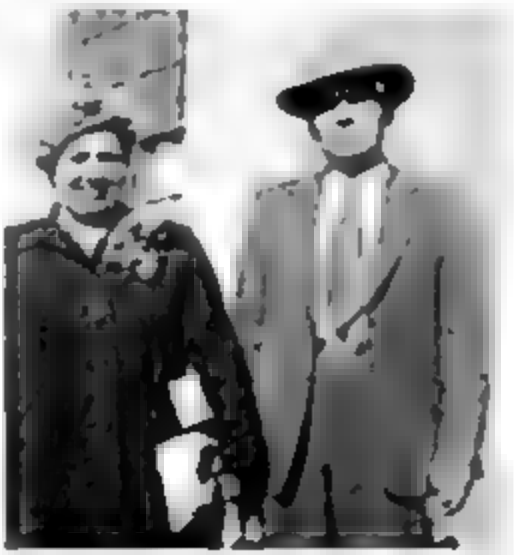
The couple had two sons; William is a medical doctor in St. Catharines, Ontario; Volodimir is a pharmacist in Toronto.

They lived in Ituna until 1927 and during that time both became heavily engaged in community work, especially contributing to the needs of their church as well as to the various community organizations.

Upon arrival in Regina in 1927 the couple enrolled into church membership and into the Ukrainian Prosvita Society.

The same year 1927 saw the establishment of the Regina branch of the Ukrainian's Women's Association. Anna became one of the founding members of the branch which still bears the name "Daughters of Ukraine".

She lived in Regina for 22 years and during that period held executive positions in the Women's Association.



Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tytenich

A woman of many talents, an infectious sense of humour she was extremely popular. Her contribution to drama was exemplary; she was a consummate actress who starred in most of the drama productions of the Prosvita Society.

An excellent seamstress, she contributed immensely to the Red Cross during the Second World War. She took an active part in tag days, war needs canvasses and collections for the Cancer Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Tytenich left Regina in 1949 to live in St. Catherines, Ontario wanting to be near their family.

Once again they joined the Ukrainian Orthodox community and its various organizations. The Women's Association conferred an honorary presidency on Anna. Theodore was soon elected to the church executive there.

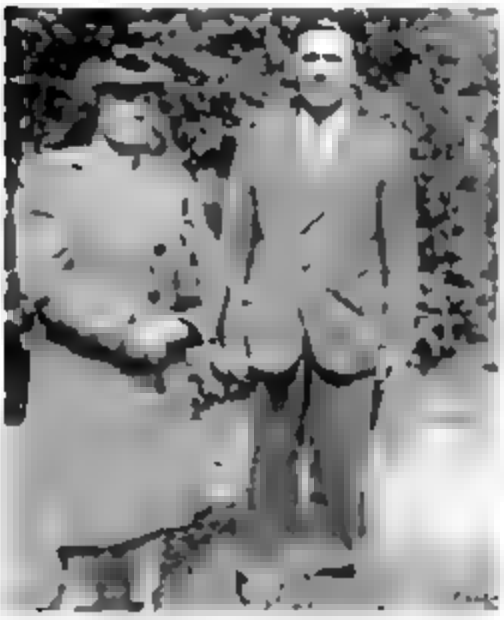
Their many friends were saddened to learn of Anna's death in February 1963, Theodore passed away several years later.

This history was contributed by Anna Mudry, Regina.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY WARNYCA

Mr. Harry Warnyca, son of John Warnyca and Anna Gazek, was born May 7, 1895 in Bilinary Yavoriw in Western Ukraine.

He spent his boyhood in the village elementary school and continued to live in the village until 1914 when World War I hostilities began. Army service was compulsory and he was conscripted in 1914. He was transferred to the Russian Front in 1916. When the war ended he joined the newly formed Ukrainian National Army, was captured by the Polish Army, and spent 13 months in a concentration camp. He was released in 1921 and returned to Bilinary.



Mr. and Mrs. H. Warnyca

The young Harry courted his village sweetheart Agnes Melnyk and they were married in 1923. Agnes, born May 11, 1902, grew up in her husband's village where she was born.

She had a brother who had emigrated to Canada and maintained a correspondence with his sister. The Warnycas decided they too would emigrate to the new land of opportunity. The brother provided financial assistance to the couple. In 1928, with their children Eunice and William, they arrived in Canada and settled at Candiac where Mrs. Warnyca's brother resided.

Harry worked for his brother-in-law to repay passage money and later for other farmers. Eventually, he purchased his own land to which holding he and his son William periodically added. They decided to raise purebred cattle and the son still continues to breed Herefords.

In June 1976 the world tour of Hereford breeders included two Saskatchewan farms, one of which was Bill Warnyca's at Montmartre. Mr. Warnyca operates a 130 cow herd of purebreds known and sold throughout the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warnyca became active members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Candiac, and other Ukrainian organizations. They moved to Regina in 1952 to enable the younger children to utilize the educational system of a city. His son William operates the Hereford farm.

In Regina the couple joined the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost and their children Orest, Olga, Dee and Dmytry joined the youth organization CYMK as well as the choir.

Harry Warnyca was a church elder, a member of the Society of Prosvita and of the Senior Citizen's Association. He died April 27, 1972.

Mr. and Mrs. Warnyca had eight children; William, married Michaeline Zrymiak and they have two children, Tom and Kathy, Eunice, Mrs. John Shiplack, with four children, Sonia, Sylvia, Terry and William; Mary, Mrs. John Chomeyko, has five children, Paul, Orest, Ray, Dianne and Anne; Mary, Montmartre, Anne, Mrs. Bert Brooks, Thunder Bay, Ontario, 3 children, Olga, Mrs. Don Curne, Edmonton, Alta., 3 children, Scott, Warren and Sara, Dee, Mrs. Gilbert Clark, Calgary, Alta. has 3 children, Russell, Gregory and Richard; Orest, mar-

ried Gwen Moleski in Regina has 3 children Caroline, Carla and Karen; Dmytry, married Jennifer Johnston and lives in Vancouver

Mrs. Warnyca has made several visits to her native village. She continues to reside in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. FRED WASKUL

Fred Waskul was born in June 1906 in the district of Sokal, Saskatchewan. His parents were Oleksa and Anastasia Waskul who came to Canada August 2, 1905 from Bania Berezow in the Kolomiya region of Galicia, Ukraine. Arriving penniless in Canada, Fred's parents worked for other people as well as railway construction

In 1907 Oleksa Waskul moved to the area now known as Meacham. Here the land was not as heavily wooded and easier to farm. By assisting other farmers he received supplies of building logs which enabled him to construct a home

Though he had no money his industrious character allowed him to obtain credit to finance the most urgent requirements such as a team of oxen, a wagon and a walking plow. Through close co-operation with neighbors, the early settlers prospered. In 1918 Oleksa purchased his first horses, and in 1920 additional land. He suffered an unfortunate set back when he lost an arm in 1923

Fred's father took part in the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada in 1918 and his family became Orthodox adherents. Fred had two sisters Mary and Helen

At the age of seven years Fred was enrolled in the Trojan school one and one-half miles from his home Unlike most Ukrainian settlers, his father did not encourage education. He felt it were enough to be able to read since he himself was illiterate Fred's school attendance was sporadic. An only son, he was his father's helper even at age 10 years. His schooling ended when he was 14 but through extensive reading he was able to better himself in both English and Ukrainian.

Fred and Helen Waskul

In May 1928 Fred married Helen, the daughter of Fred and Katherine Gallas who came to Canada in 1901 from Pyschatynitse, Borschow in Ukraine to the Alvena district. Helen was one of a family of six girls and one boy. Her father died in 1913 and her mother in 1969 at age 91 years.

Fred and Helen had three children. Anne (Mrs Alfred J. Steffen) of Delta, B.C., Mary (Mrs. Arnie R. Johnson) who has two daughters Lydia, and Kathy; and Peter who married Sandra Smith and lives in Regina.

In 1943 Mr. and Mrs. Waskul left farming which had not been very successful in the thirties. He accepted a position as grain buyer for the Federal Grain Ltd. and agent for North Star Oil. In 1950 he left grain buying owing to dust allergy and became a garage helper and bookkeeper. He also became Meacham Town Clerk and Credit Union manager in 1962. He remained in these positions until his health failed in 1970.

Mr. and Mrs. Waskul have been active members of the Orthodox Church. Mrs. Waskul was a member of the Ukrainian Women's Society in Meacham for 45 years and of the Community Club for 25 years. They subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice and The Herald. Since 1973 when they moved to Regina they have been members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the organizations affiliated with it.

WASYL WESELOWSKI

Wasyl (Bill) Weselowski was born September 25, 1887 in Ukraine, province of Galicia, county Yablonoew and the village of Banya Berezew. The area was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at that time.

His parents, Dmytro and Maniya, emigrated to Canada in 1899 settling in the Fish Creek area of Saskatchewan. Bill lived with his parents until he purchased his own land. He sold it after four years in order to operate a grocery store in Hafford.

In 1916 he enlisted in the armed forces and fought in France where he was wounded. With demobolization in November 1919 he returned to Canada to live in Regina. He chose the barbering trade and followed it until 1964 when he became involved in a car-pedestrian accident which forced his retirement.

During the Second World War, Bill enlisted in the Home Guard where he served throughout the war. He had many friends and acquaintances amongst

Wasyl Weselowsk

his army associates in the Canadian Legion, and through his social and cultural contacts within the Ukrainian community in Regina.

In 1921 he was one of the founding fathers of the Ukrainian Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment) and served on its Board of Directors in the capacity of Chairman.

He was an ardent supporter of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and shortly after its organization (1918) he worked to establish a parish in Regina. The Regina parish was established in 1924 and Mr Weselowski chaired the working committee for many years.

He also took a very active part in the organization of both the Ukrainian Co-op Store and in the Ukrainian Credit Union where in each case he was chairman of the Board of Directors.

His visions were broad and he became a founding father of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Regina. Here again he served as chairman.

Mr Weselowski was a conscientious, capable and talented man who devoted his energies to community and church. He supported both most generously and was always ready to assist a worthy cause.

In 1969 he moved to live with his brother Yaroslaw in Rosthern. He died on September 24, 1972 and was laid to rest in Regina in the Riverside Cemetery.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW WORONOSKI

Andrew Woronoski came to Canada in 1921 from Sknelow which at that time was in Austria, after the First World War it became Polish. He was born there December 6, 1890. His wife, Anna Sanocky, was born in Bortkowa, January 25, 1897 and married Andrew in her home village, March 5, 1920.

Mr and Mrs. Woronoski settled in Regina and lived there until their death.

Andrew obtained employment with the C N R and remained with the company until his retirement in 1955. He then joined the Regina City Parks Department and remained with it until 1965.

The couple were members of St. Basil's Greek Catholic Church where both held executive positions in the mens' and womens' associations.

Mr. Woronoski loved to sing with the Regina Male Voice Choir. His wife was an expert in needlepoint and her work won many prizes at annual exhibitions in Regina.

They had three sons, William, Peter and Michael and one daughter, Jean. Mrs. Woronoski died January 11, 1970 and her husband Andrew, May 3,

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Woronosk

1973. Their sons Michael and Peter are deceased also.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL YALOWEGA

Wasyl Yalowega was the son of Ivan and Nastia Yalowega and was born in 1895 in the village of Krywcha, district of Borscheev, in Halychyna, now Western Ukraine.

In 1914, he emigrated to Canada to his uncle's home in Sifton, Manitoba. He held various jobs until 1917. In that year he met and married Ahafia Chubey of Drifting River. The couple took up farming and tried to make a living for seven years. The land was not adaptable to agriculture and Wasyl sought a living elsewhere. They came to Regina in 1926. Wasyl became employed by Canadian In-

dustries Ltd. and remained with the company for 26 years when he was retired.

For seven years he operated an elevator at the Medical and Dental Building in Regina.

Ahafia was born to Wasyl and Maria Chubey at Drifting River, Manitoba, on August 5, 1900. Her parents came to Canada during the year of her birth.

Mr and Mrs. Yalowega were members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. They had two children: Harry, Regina, and Maria Tokaryk, Regina.

Wasyl Yalowega died in 1970.

MR. AND MRS. STEFAN ZAHARUK (STEVE ZACK)

Stefan Zaharuk was born to Wasyl and Agropina Zaharuk July 7, 1895 in Tarashany, Bukovina

Mr and Mrs. Zaharuk and family

presently in Ukraine and formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

He emigrated to Canada in May 1911 landing at Montreal. He worked there for two months prior to taking the Harvest Excursion train to Regina. Stefan earned enough money during the harvest months to keep him in Regina in the winter months

In the spring of 1912 he obtained employment with building contractors and continued with them till fall of 19.3. The following spring, 19.4 he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a sectionman and his career as a railway man was launched.

The year 1916 was important, Stefan was promoted to trainman and thereby received the first of his promotions. He also got married August 16, 1916 to Catrina Bandos. The following year he was promoted to section foreman and later to Steel Gang foreman. In 1944 he became a Roadmaster and held this position until his retirement in 1960.

Mr and Mrs. Zaharuk are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost in Regina. He is a member of the Maintenance of Way Union, Prosvita, Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and the Senior Citizens Association. He subscribes to the Ukrainian Voice, New Pathway and Dumka.

They have three sons and one daughter. They all attended public and high schools in Regina. Victoria married Dr A. Martyniuk of Edmonton, Wesley received his commerce degree from the University of British Columbia, Peter obtained degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering and is Director of General Engineering with the Falconbridge Nickel and Mining Co., Theodore joined the Canadian Royal Navy in Victoria. Later he became a contractor in Seattle.

Stefan and his wife devoted much of their efforts and money to the education of their children at a time when wages were only over four dollars a day Like many Ukrainian pioneers they felt every sacrifice was worth it if it led to the education of their children. Their record speak for the sacrifices made through the years.

MR. AND MRS. WASYL ZALUSKY

Mr Zalusky emigrated to Canada in 1909 from Tarashany, Bukovina, Ukraine where he was born July 20, 1893. His Canadian destination was Hillcrest, Alberta and more specifically the surrounding coal mines. He was employed at Hillcrest, Frank and Lille until 19.1 when he moved to Regina.

In Regina Wasyl obtained employment at the Regina Brewery Ltd. However, with the advent of prohibition in 1914 the brewery closed down and Wasyl again searched for work.

In 1913 he married Maria Donison of Regina.

He joined the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as a locomotive fireman working for the company until 1918. He purchased land at Cupar, Saskatchewan where his family lived until .923.

He co-signed a loan for a neighbor but actually it was a mortgage on his own land. Through his generosity his property was seized leaving him only four horses. The laws have since been revised but it was too late for Wasyl and Maria.

They then moved to Regina and used the horses in draying work and odd hauling jobs. Within three

Mr & Mrs. Wasyl Zalusky

years Wasyl bought a truck and hauled gravel for the Department of Highways.

In 1930 he started the business of buying livestock and poultry from farmers and selling them in turn to the Regina Markets. He also bought old houses and repaired them prior to reselling them.

He joined the Air Force in 1942 and was stationed at Trenton, Toronto and Yorkton.

With the end of the war he joined the R.C M P as a special constable in Regina.

Mr and Mrs. Zalusky had five children, one died in infancy. They are Elizabeth Dobransky in Regina, John, Pilot Butte, Annie Ellefson, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Stefan in Vancouver.

Maria Donison Zalusky was born to Iwan and Elisaveta (Martsynko) in Satulmari, Radout, Romania. She and her husband are members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Regina.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ZENCHYSHYN

The area of Terebowlia in Western Ukraine was the home of many Ukrainians who searched for a future of freedom and opportunity in a far away land. There, in the village of Hlavche, John Zenchyshyn was born June 6, 1902 to Lawryn and Tekla (Nikolayeshyn) Zenchyshyn.

He was twelve years old when the First World War brought to a halt all formal schooling; he had just completed grade 5 in both the Ukrainian and Polish languages.

The war brought great devestation to the area, there was a great need for each and every one to

Mr. & Mrs. John Zenchyshyn

fend for himself at the conclusion of hostilities in 1918.

John obtained employment in a grocery store. His evenings were spent in the study of store management with the intent to qualify for manager's position of a large store. His diligence and success were rewarded when a year later he was asked to assume a manager's position and remained with the store for several years.

Military service was required of all males over the age of 21 and John was called to serve in the Polish army. He received 3 months military courses before he was assigned to serve in the army food store.

At the termination of his military service in 1925 he returned to his home and his job in the Ukrainian Co-operative Store.

John conducted an extensive correspondence with his sisters Eunice and Varvara in Canada and with his brother Wasyl, also in Canada. They urged him to emigrate also, and his sister Varvara sent him the required fare. He arrived in Canada October 29, 1926 and spent the winter on the farm of his sister and brother-in-law Hnat Budiwsky. He spent his evenings at night school where he tried to master the English language. In this effort he is grateful to the teacher Miss M. Maydaniuk.

John had other friends and associates in Canada with whom he corresponded. Steve Koshowski of Regina came to Canada in 1921 and was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. He urged John to come to Regina where Steve would assist him in getting work also.

Early in the spring of 1927 John became employed by the C.P.R. at Grand Coulee; he had merely $2.35 until his first pay cheque. Wages were 25 cents an hours and at harvest time John worked for farmers at $3.00 a day stooking and $4.00 threshing. After harvest he returned to Grand Coulee to work on the railway till freeze up. He earned enough to repay his sister for the advanced fare and for his keep.

Each winter that the railway laid off its men, John lived with his sister or his brother Wasyl, helping them with winter chores.

Life was not all work. John met and won a young girl Anastazia (Nell) Maduke whom he married October 29, 1931.

The young couple lived for a few years in Grand Coulee where a son Boris was born to them January 8, 1934.

During the 1930's employment with the C.P.R. was seasonal. In the winters until 1936 the couple lived with relatives on the farm while John sought work elsewhere.

John was promoted in 1936 to first section man with the C.P.R. at Drake, Saskatchewan and the work became permanent.

Their family was joined by Lesia in 1938 and Sonia in 1939.

During the Second World War job opportunities became more plentiful. John and Nell purchased a small business which she managed. They sold the business in 1944 when John accepted a transfer to Grenfell, Saskatchewan. After three years they moved again to Regina.

Nell managed a confectionary store the couple bought in Regina and maintained the business for several years.

In Regina both John and Nell became actively involved in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, their children became

President John Zenchyshyn, Mrs. Zenchyshyn and family

involved in all youth activities and especially the youth organization CYMK

The family joined various secular organizations and movements such as, the culturally oriented Society of Prosvita (Enlightenment), Ukrainian Credit Union, the Ukrainian Co-operative, the Fraternal Life Insurance and Ukrainian Women's Association.

The Zenchyshyns gave of their utmost to the project of church building and worshipped still at the church located at 1920 Toronto Street. They both contributed in many ways to the church residence and later to the magnificent Ikonostasis which graces the church altar. John served as president of the church for nine years.

They uphold the Ukrainian press by subscriptions to the Ukrainian Voice, Ukrainian Herald and the periodical Promin. John also receives the Railway Journal and thereby maintains contact with railway friends.

He was retired in 1967 and soon saw the need for an association serving pensioners and senior citizens. He encouraged others and was a founder of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and District - the first such Ukrainian organization in Saskatchewan.

The Zenchyshyn children were active in church choirs, CYMK and received a stimulating Ukrainian Orthodox upbringing. It led to their continued participation in Ukrainian Orthodox life.

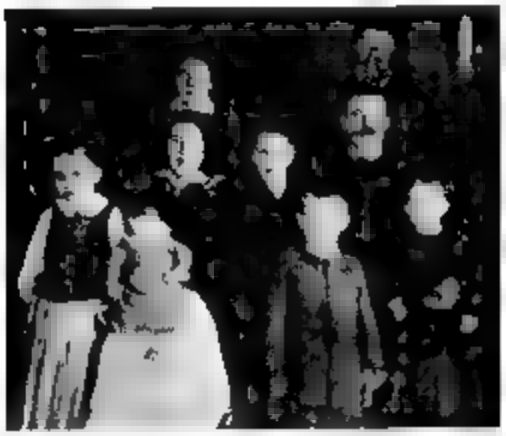
Boris married Anne Senuk; they operate a business in Swan River, Manitoba and have four children; Nadia, Orysia, Sonia and John. Lesia, a business school graduate, lives in Regina and is married to Ernie Cherepuschak. They have four children, Terry, Donny, Patty, and Robert. Sonia, also a business school graduate, was a Saskatchewan Wheat Queen Contest participant. She is married to Raymond Korpus and they have four children, Roman, Audey, Zenia and Zevin. Like her sister, Sonia also resides in Regina.

MRS. ANASTAZIA MADUKE ZENCHYSHYN

Known as "Nell" she was born February 4, 1911 in the district of Otha, Manitoba to Harry and Rosana (Derkach) Maduke.

Her maternal grandparents Danylo and Anastazia Derkach were the first immigrants to set tle at Olha in 1899. Nell's grandmother said the bush was so impenetrable one had to mark his way through with axe marks on trees. The first homes were wall deep into the ground with roofs improvised of branches and turf sod. An epidemic wiped out some 34 children as well as older persons. A cairn commemorating the settlement was consecrated in June 1967

Nell's other grandparents were Theodore and Paraska (Matsyshyn/ Maduke who came to Canada in 1908.



Nell Zenchyshyn's parents, grandparents and family in 1900 on arrival in Canada

Mrs. Zenchyshyn attended Olha school and obtained her grade 8. She was then required at home to assist her ailing mother She also ran errands with a horse and buggy for her father as well as deliver the cream to be exchanged for groceries.

Her parents came to Canada in 1900 with five children and also lived with the Derkach family in the improvised homes. Her father, a carpenter, brought his tools to Canada and helped to construct the much needed homes.

He obtained a homestead and soon built the home where Nell grew up. Four more children were born in Canada, John Maduke, one of the sons, managed to acquire an agricultural degree. He too became well known in Ukrainian circles in Saskatchewan

MR. AND MRS. PAUL ZINCHESHIN

The village of Ilavche, district of Terebowha in Western Ukraine was the birthplace of Paul Zincheshin. He was born in 1890 to Stefan and Maria (Porobak) and received his education in the village.

He left home as a young lad of 16 to seek his fortune in Canada. He began his life in Canada in 1906 on a farm in Manitoba. While employed on farms there he met Barbara Swirska, whom he married in 1912.

After their marriage Mr and Mrs. Zincheshin bought a farm in the Sheho district of Saskatchewan and moved to it to make their home. Though they worked very hard it was difficult to meet the farm payments. They sold their interest and moved to Pense, Saskatchewan, where Paul obtained employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a sec-

Mrs Paul Zincheshin

tionman. He remained with the railway until his retirement in 1955

Mr and Mrs. Zincheshin moved to Toronto and lived with their son, Wasyl, until 1966 when Paul died. Mrs. Zincheshin lives with her daughter Mary

During their life in the west, Mr and Mrs. Zincheshin were members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Co-operative Association, Ukrainian Credit Union Fraternal Life Insurance Association, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Canadian Ukrainian Committee. They kept in touch with Ukrainian activities through the Ukrainian Voice

Paul and Barbara Zincheshin had four children. Anne (Mrs. William Furgeson), Moose Jaw; Mary

(Mrs. Joseph Bernhauser), Regina, Olga (Mrs. Tony Santalob), Humboldt: Dr. Wasyl, Toronto, Ontario, married Bernice Hanyshchak.

MR. AND MRS. MYKOLA ZENCHESKIN

Mykola Zencheskin, son of Maria and Stefan Zenchyshyn, was born in Ilavche Terebowlia, Western Ukraine, December 19, 1896.

During the First World War Mykola served with the Austrian Army from 1914 to 1917 and was taken prisoner for six months. He was required to work hard but was not mistreated, eventually he escaped and made his way home. Travelling on foot by night it took him many weeks to get to his village. Emaciated and in rags he was grateful for his successful escape.

He joined the Free Ukrainian Army in 1918 but its period was short. On his return he found his home destroyed by the Russian Army and soon set about building a new one.

In 1922 Mykola married Sofia Frach and though they made a happy marriage he felt frustrated that he could not make a better living.

He had a sister living in Canada, with her help he emigrated also in April, 1924, leaving Sofia to follow him when funds were available.

Mykola became employed by the C.P.R. at Grand Coulee. The same year a daughter, Maria, was born to them.

Through continuing misfortunes Mykola was unable to bring his wife and daughter to Canada until 1936. Their first home was at Pasqua, Saskatchewan. By this time Mykola had been promoted to first man and the family was happy to be reunited and secure. They moved to Weyburn the following year through transfer.

A son was born to them in 1942 whom they named Nicholas John. Mykola remained with the C.P.R. until April, 1955 when ill health forced him to retire. He died October 22, 1955.

Mr. & Mrs. Mykola Zencheskin

Mykola was a member of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and was an active member in the Ukrainian National Federation. He subscribed to the New Pathway and the Railroaders periodical.

Their daughter Maria married Ben Williams and they had two sons, Ben in Regina and John in Moose Jaw.

Their son John completed his education at Notre Dame, Wilcox and lives in Calgary.

BRIEF HISTORY OF UKRAINE

By B.J. KORCHINSKI

Geographically Ukraine is located north of the Black Sea. In the west it includes part of the Carpathian mountains; in the north it follows the course of the rivers Pripet, Desna and Sem, in the southwest it follows the river Pruth down to the mouth of the Danube; on the south it is bounded by the Black Sea; in the southeast it reaches the Caucasus in the basin of River Kuban, but in the east it loses itself among the mixed population of the Don and Voronezh provinces.

There are about 50 million Ukrainians in the world. The majority still inhabits the territory on which their ancestors settled, when first they appeared in eastern Europe in the 5th Century.

This territory, because of rich natural resources had all the possibilities of producing a highly developed civilization. However, owing to the lack of natural, easily defendable frontiers, and the proximity of constantly moving nomadic Asiatic peoples, the Ukrainians did not easily achieve the summit of their development, their energies being absorbed in the struggle for existence.

In the early days the Ukrainian tribes invited the warlike Norsemen, who at that time were roaming all over Europe, to come to Ukraine and provide leadership in the struggle against attacks from the eastern nomads. With the consent of tribe elders of the Ukraine, Rurik, a Norse warrior, established a princely dynasty.

According to history, the Norsemen came, became assimilated and organized a flourishing Kievan Princedom.

Kiev on the Dnieper and prosperous cities on the Desna became centres of political life.

One of the first princes, Oleh, who lived from 879 to 914, appears in the chronicles as a successful leader of Ukrainians in peace and war. There exists a text of his treaty with the Greeks in 911 A.D., by which he obtained a war contribution from them and the privilege of free trade with Byzantium. Among the ensuing rulers, Prince Volodimir the Great, 980 to 1015, was noted for his wisdom and good government. Under him, Ukraine converted to Christianity, from the Greek influence.

But love of freedom and mistrust of strong central authority was the undoing of the flourishing Ukrainian state.

One of the last great Kievan rulers, Yaroslav, 1019 to 1054, made a fatal mistake in statecraft when he subdivided his realm among his four sons. This led to internal strife and was the beginning of the decline of the might of Ukraine. At about this time, beyond the thick forests of Bryansk in the north, in the marshes between upper Volga and Oka Rivers, out of the blending of Finnish people and north-eastern Slav tribes, the Russians began to emerge.

This was the beginning of a powerful aggressor nation, which throughout ensuing centuries, carried out a policy of conquest and exploitation of its weaker, peaceful neighbors, culminating in imperial ambitions of the Tsars and now the Communist elite of the Kremlin.

Throughout the following centuries, after the decline of the Ukrainian Kievan princedom, the story of Ukraine is the history of brief periods of development in freedom and long periods of subjugation.

There was the greatness of Ukraine under the Galician-Volynian rulers of King Daniel in the 13th century, the progress of the Ukrainian-Lithuanian kingdom during the 14th to 16th centuries and the advances made during the Ukrainian Hetman rulers Bohdan Chmelnitsky and Ivan Mazepa in the 17th century, under which were established the Cossack regiments of the Ukrainian national army.

After the destruction of the Cossack stronghold, Sich by the Russian Tsarina, Katherine II, who in 1764 ordered the abolition of the Ukrainian independent Hetman State, the Ukraine entered upon a long period of Russian subjugation and Austro-Hungarian serfdom.

In this difficult period there occurred deportation to the frozen reaches of Siberia of whole communities and intensive Russification of the Ukrainian populace. Yet the spirit of independence did not die.

The hope of eventual freedom was kept alive among the people by "Kobzars" — Ukrainian troubadours who travelled from settlement to settlement, and in spite of the watchful eye of Russian "Oprychniky", the secret tsarist agents, the Kobzars sang of the greatness of the Ukrainian nation in the past and forecast better days to come.

There emerged, too, prophets and writers such as Kotlarewsky, Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Shashkewich and Franko. Under the leadership of these a movement for independence began to take

form, first haltingly and then gaining impetus, which during the First World War became a hurricane

In March, 1917, revolution rapidly spread throughout Imperial Russia. The Ukrainians in Kiev succeeded in seizing power and establishing the Ukrainian Central Council (Centralna Rada).

This was composed of the representatives of Ukrainian political parties, co-operative unions, clergy, army, peasants, professional, educational and cultural societies.

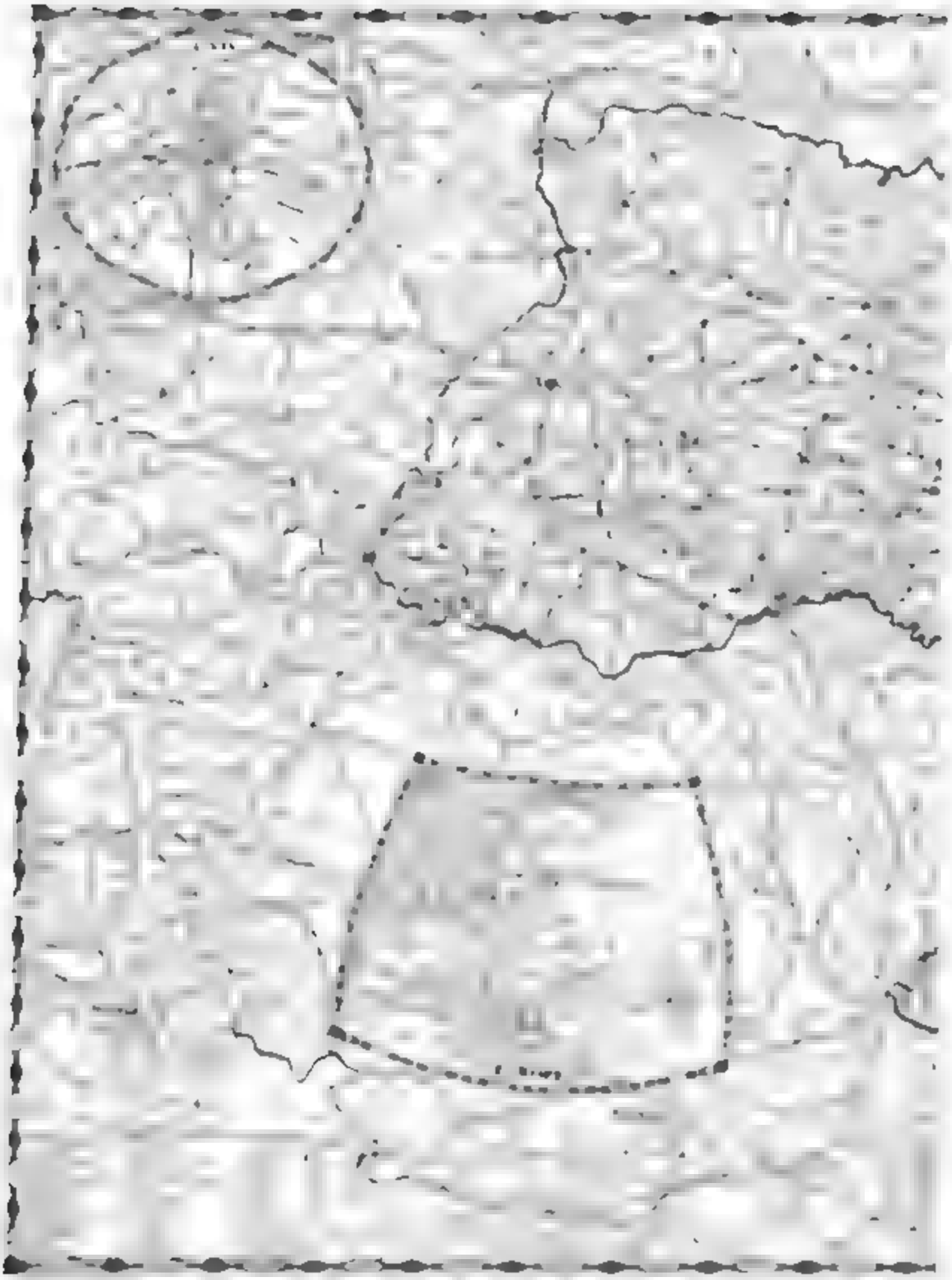
Nationalistic enthusiasm spread throughout all facets of the Ukrainian population. Russianized Ukrainians, military officers, university professors, industrialists and clergy came to offer their services in building a new life in the Ukraine

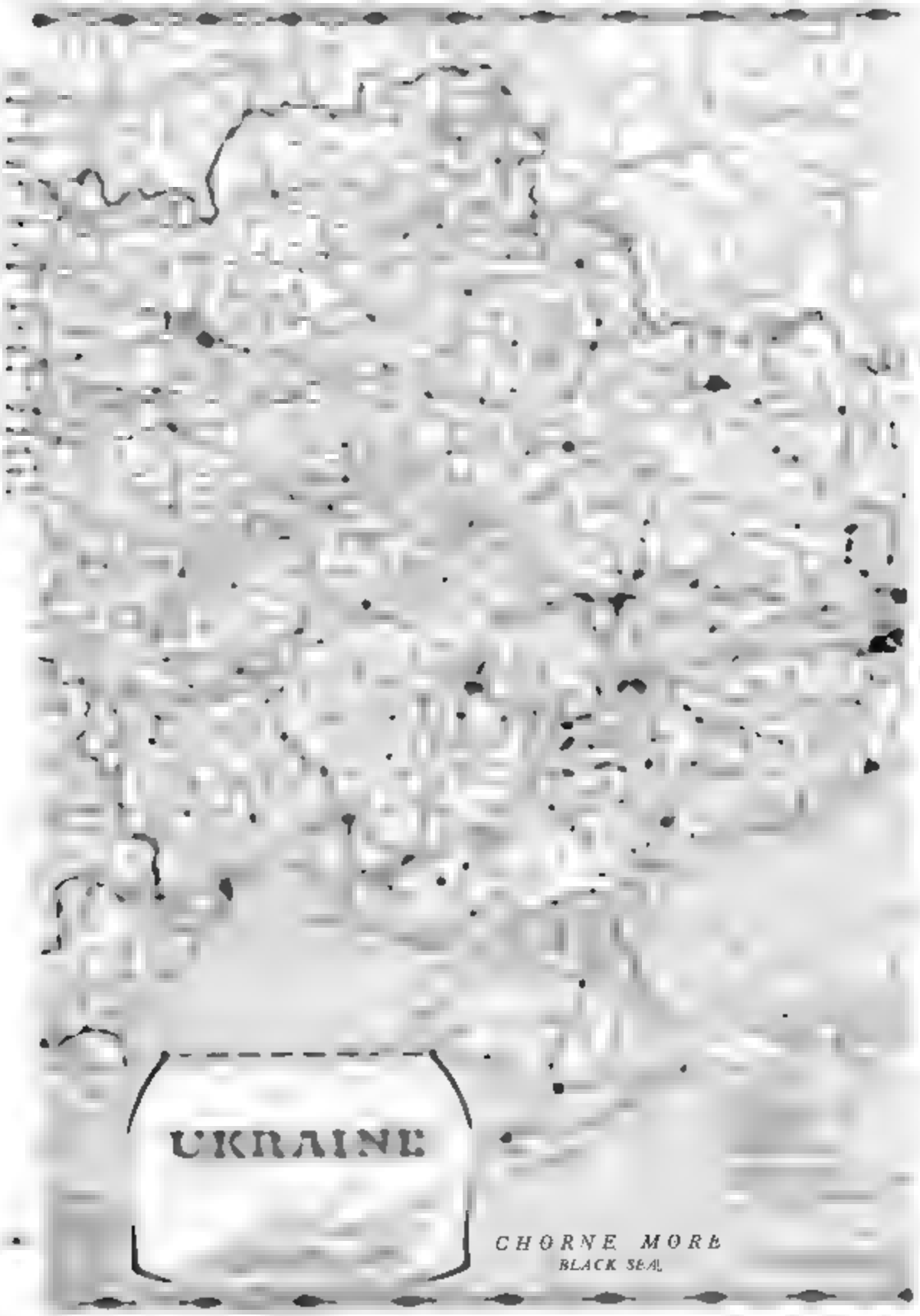
At first, there were some in the Ukrainian National "Rada" or the government, who advocated federation with the Russian provisional government of Kerensky, but because of the vacillating tactics of the Kerensky group, which shortly was overthrown by the Bolsheviks, who immediately launched upon reconquest of former Russian Imperial territories, the freely elected Ukrainian National Assembly on January 22, 1918 issued what is known as the "Fourth Universal" This is, in essence, a declaration of independence. It contains, among other clauses, "From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes the independent free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people"

The gold and blue flag of the Ukraine was displayed all over the country symbolizing the blue of the sky and the gold of the limitless steppes of ripening wheat.

The trident became the main symbol on the coat of arms of the new republic.

Thus the blue and the gold Ukrainian flag displayed from public buildings in Canada during Independence Day, January 22nd and elsewhere is the true flag of Ukraine, unfortunately now again under Russian domination this time the regime of the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin.

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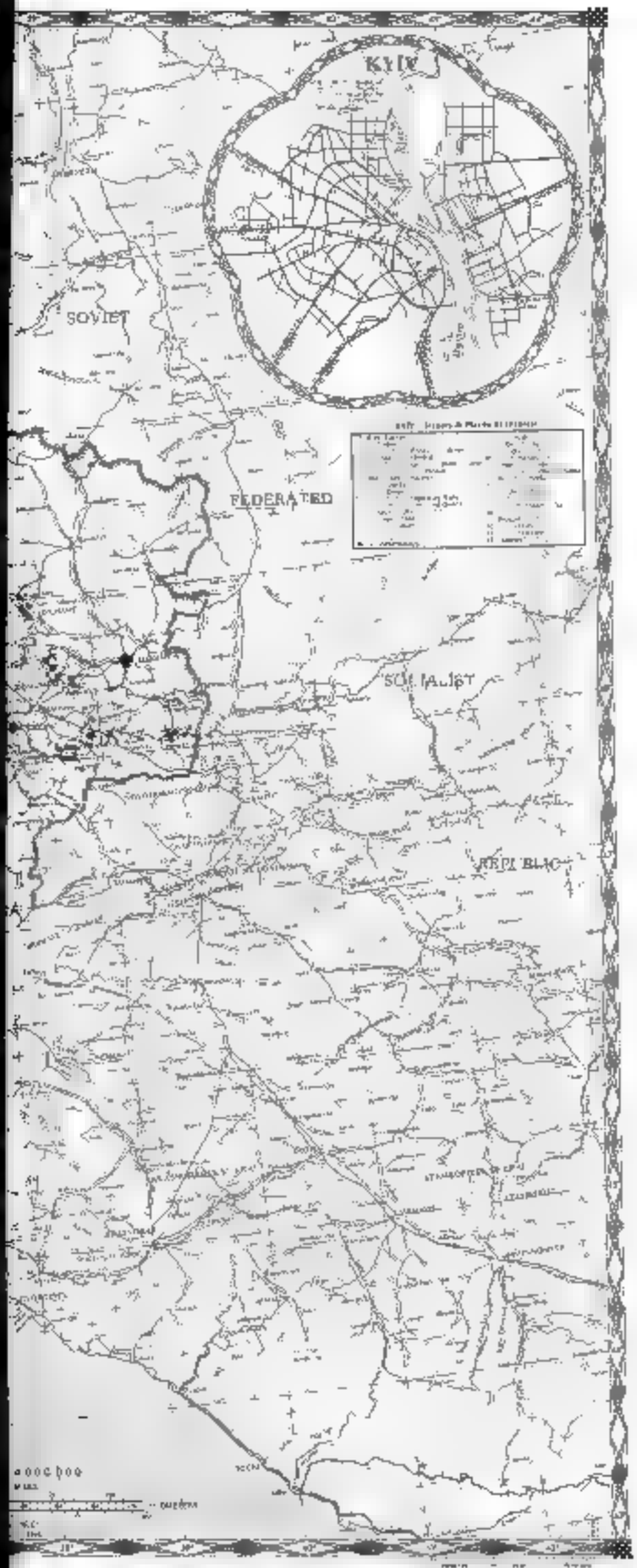
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HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NORTHWEST

By Dr. Michael Huculak

In the Ukrainian Voice dated January 9, 1974, an interesting account is made of the exploration of the northwest North America. We are grateful to Dr Huculak for this little known history

"The erroneous assumption has likely arisen because, while the French and English immigrants explored the North Atlantic coast of North America, the Ukrainians explored in the North Pacific, and the former have failed to familiarize themselves with the work of the latter

After their discoveries and explorations on the Pacific coast, Russians, and among them, Ukrainians, established settlements in Alaska and parts of what is now British Columbia. On March 15, 1812, the colony of Fort Ross was founded in Bodega Bay (66 miles north of San Francisco) to which Ukrainian ships sailed from the Black Sea.

The contention for supremacy arising from participation in the discoveries and explorations on the northwest coast of North America by the British, Americans, Spaniards, and Russians and Ukrainians was finally resolved by the boundary treaties drawn up in St. Petersburg, between Russia and the United States in April 1824, and between Russia and Great Britian in February 1825.

The architect of these two conventions of signal importance to Canada because they established her western boundaries as they are today was the Ukrainian, Petro Poletica. As Russia's ambassador in Washington he had become the leading expert in Europe on affairs of the northwest coast.

The leading American diplomat, negotiating with Poletica, was John Quincey Adams, secretary of state

Adding to all this the later contribution of the great influx of Ukrainian settlers who turned a great part of the prairie wilderness into the wheat granary that it is today, the conclusion can only be the Ukrainians have, percentage-wise, contributed an equitable share — standing third with their English and French co-immigrants in Canada — to the discoveries, explorations, and development of this country, and they have an equal right with the French to use their native tongue as their second language — the vessel containing a people's soul and culture which ought not to be shattered.

It is hoped to mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the British-Russian treaty in 1825 with an excursion to the mountains on the British Columbia Alaska international boundary whose peaks were named for the negotiators and signatories of the two conventions, John Quincey Adams, Henry Middleton, George Canning, Stratford Canning, Charles Nesselrode and Petro Poletica.

CHURCH GROUPS

THE UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST PARISH IN REGINA

Submitted by M. Kovaluke

The history of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish in Regina is synonymous with the settlement of Ukrainians in that city. Records indicate that the first settlers from Ukraine arrived in Regina around 1901. Most of the original settlers were either single adventurers who wanted to see for themselves the promises of the new land or married men who left their families behind either because they were not sure that they wanted to settle here or could not afford to bring their families with them. If their new home offered opportunities for settling down, they planned to send for their families as soon as they had earned sufficient funds.

Favourable information about the new land soon reached their friends back home and encouraged them to emigrate as well. By 1913, according to recollections of some pioneers, there were at least 70 Ukrainian settlers in the Regina area. Most of them had come from the two western provinces of Ukraine, Bukovyna and Galicia. All of them were labourers with few worldly goods and little education, but they were rich in national consciousness and spiritual qualities of character. They came with skill in their hands, hope in their hearts and a determination to build a new home in a free and democratic country.

Their first and immediate needs were material and they took whatever opportunities were available to satisfy them. Many found employment with the railway because this was work they could do, was readily available and provided immediate economic security. Indeed, there was little time to think in terms of satisfying social and spiritual needs. Provision for this would have to come later when economic demands took priority. The processes of day to day living dictated that spiritual and religious needs had to be met. There were marriages and baptisms to perform and the occasional funeral to conduct. The early settler was not able to provide for this immediately. Several non-Ukrainian Churches offered their services as they had done in other settlements. Among them was the Muscovite Orthodox Church. Their necessity dictated the acceptance of such services, if only for a temporary period. Later they would see to it that they would organize their own church as an integral part of the One Holy Apostolic Church founded by Christ and brought to the Ukraine by Apostle Andrew in the middle of the first century.

Ukrainian people by their historical background and their particular character have consistently rejected any offers of benevolent protection and assistance from elements which they consider foreign to them. Instead the early settlers advocated a reliance on their own independent strengths and talents. In Regina they soon realized that if they were to assure the preservation of their religious and ethnic rights they would need to organize their own religious institution governed by its own people: it would be independent of domination by others. They concluded that the best way to approach this was to import an Orthodox Priest from Ukraine. In this manner it was felt they could provide their members with sympathetic and understanding leadership which would minister to their spiritual wants and also assist them in the retention of their traditions and culture within the Canadian framework. To achieve this objective of obtaining a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Priest, the small band of settlers formed themselves into a group which they chose to call the Brotherhood of St. John. Unfortunately for a variety of reasons they were unable to make arrangements for the fruition of their plan. They recognized their failure and disbanded.

Frustrated in their efforts but not discouraged they immediately began to consider other ways of attaining their goals. They concluded that the achievement of their objectives could best be approached through the efforts of a closely knit organization based on common interests and aspirations; these would bind them into a unified whole. In 1921, they formed a Ukrainian Society of Prosvita which exists to this day. This organization provided them with a vehicle for maintaining ties with other Ukrainian groups in Canada as well as with their former homeland. Through organized and well ordered effort they would proceed to build a new life in their adopted land.

Almost immediately they began to lay plans for the formation of a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish in Regina. Their initial efforts were difficult. They received no help or encouragement from any

The third Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost completed December 30th 1960 and the church procession with Metropolitan Ilarion in 1961

of the churches which earlier had so eagerly offered their services to them. Rather they suspected that their "benefactors" were attempting to impose on them a religion that was not really theirs, customs that were strange, as well as a foreign language. They feared a process of assimilation and the consequent loss of identity, it spurred them on to greater effort. This confirmed for them the feeling that only they could achieve the things they considered dear and worthy of preservation. Self respect, self-help and self-determination became their slogans.

In this spirit the group convened an organizational meeting in their hall at 287 Quebec Street for the afternoon of February 10, 1924 with the sole purpose of exploring the possibility of founding a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish. Mr. H. Shewchuk conducted the meeting at which Reverend S. Hrebenuik, a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Priest, from Goodeve, Saskatchewan was present. After a few short speeches and some discussion, the people present demonstrated a unanimous desire to get on with the task. Records of the meeting show that a motion by H. Korpan and S. Starzynski to form a pro-tem committee received approval. Members of this committee were:

President George Supynuk
Vice-President N. Babiuk
Treasurer S. Starzynski
Secretary John Fedorowich

while members-at-large were H. Shewchuk, Wm. Weslowsky, G. Greba, Mrs. O. Marchuk, G. Marchuk and E. Mosiuk.

It was also decided that the first liturgy of the newly formed parish would be celebrated in an Anglican Church on Winnipeg Street on Sunday March 9, 1924 with Reverend S. Hrebenuik of Goodeve. This date was indeed an historic event for

Choir of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, 1952, with Choir Master John Krepul (front row 3rd from left), H. Korpan, church cantor, and V. Rev. G. Ferenciw, parish priest

Congregation of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost, 1954

Most Rev. Metropolitan Ilarion, Very Rev. Yakymshyn, later Bishop Borys, Very Rev. Kowalishyn and parish priest, Very Rev. Kiciuk (in rear), 1961

this parish and a large congregation of Ukrainian settlers from the Regina area attended the first liturgical service celebrated in Regina in the Ukrainian language. Those who recall the congregation leaving the church after the service say they sensed an air of achievement and deep satisfaction which was evidenced by tears of joy. An important milestone had been reached in the lives of these new Canadians.

March 9, 1924 also marks the second general meeting of the new congregation at which 65 persons attended. Twenty-five members formally indicated their desire to join the new parish and obtained membership cards. This meeting also chose a name for their congregation, it became known as the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, the Descent of the Holy Ghost Congregation of the City of Regina. This date marks the official commencement of this parish.

In spite of the many difficulties the fledgling parish encountered, it grew and prospered. In July 1924 it had delegate representations at the General Council of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada held in Yorkton. They participated in the election of His Grace Archbishop John Theodorowich, as Head Bishop of the Canadian Church. On October 12, 1924, the Regina congregation rejoiced at a Canonical visit of the Head Bishop who celebrated its first Pontifical Mass. Orthodox Brothers-in-Christ of the Roumanian Orthodox Church graciously extended their church facilities for this momentous occasion. In an address at the festive dinner held after the service, His Grace told the new congregation, "I sincerely believe in the future of your small Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish which has just begun its existence. It will grow and evolve into a large and enlightened parish and will play a leadership role in this capital city of Saskatchewan."

Within a year of a difficult and trying beginning, the new congregation was able to raise sufficient funds to purchase a small German Lutheran Church located on Winnipeg Street. Although a small and unimpressive building whose dimensions were 16 by 26 feet, it was a virtual cathedral for this congregation which for almost a decade had dreamed of owning its own religious centre. In August of that same year, (1925) the Very Reverend Kurdiuk moved to

The first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Descent of the Ho

Past presidents of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church from 1924. Front Row (l to r.) John Zenchyshyn, Geo. Supynuk (the first president) H. Korpan, M. Gregory, W. Zalusky. Back Row (l to r.) H. Marchuk, H. Shewchuk, M. Shipiack, O. Pasieka, W. Mudry, W. Weselowsk

Regina and became the first Priest to serve the parish on a regular basis

After a difficult, but impressive beginning, the parish quickly grew to a membership of 50 families This growth presaged the necessity of building a new and more impressive church building which architecturally would reflect the Byzantine style to which the settlers had been accustomed in their homeland. Consequently, at a meeting of the congregation on September 17, 1925 a motion was unanimously adopted to proceed immediately with plans for a new church building the actual construction commenced the following month

However, unfavourable economic conditions and some unexpected roadblocks precipitated by those who did not particularly relish the initiative of the group, delayed the completion until 1928. The total cost of construction was in the vicinity of $5,000 a major portion of which was borrowed money

The consecration of the new building took place on April 1, 1928 with Reverend W Kudryk officiating. He was assisted by Reverend D Stratychuk Approximately 350 people were in attendance, many of whom were of other than the Greek Orthodox faith or Ukrainian origin. This type of recognition encouraged the congregation and by 1936 its debts were liquidated. The interior of the

Church Board of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Descent of the Holy Ghost 1975. Seated (l to r..) Zenchyshyn Hon. President, E. Cherepuschuk, president, V Rev M Olesiuk, parish priest Mrs. M Usick, member Standing l to r, S. Senyk member Dr T Harras, vice-president, Wm Welykholowa member Edw Kopouschak. Secretary, J Krep- t.. treasure

The ikonostasis or alter screen, designed and produced in the traditional Byzantine manner completed in 1967 Composed of intricately carved wood covered with gold leaf and oil paintings of Biblical figures, it is one of the finest to be found among the Ukrainian churches on this continent

building was not completed until 1947, when the ikonostasis (alter screen) was installed

In 1949 the parish had another Canonical visitation this time by Archbishop Mistetaw, the then Head Bishop of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada. These visits brought recognition to the group and inspired them to greater effort. We recognize in this history the determination and perseverance of the small group which came to build a new life in a strange but free land. The pioneer spirit that existed in this group in Regina, as it existed in all early western settlements, is that great attribute that makes our Canadian community what it is today

From 1924 to 1951, the following Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Priests served this congregation Rev. S. Hrebeniuk, Rev D Krstiuk Rev K Korniuk, Rev D. Stratychuk, Rev W Kudryk, Rev I Wolochotiuk, Rev. O Ukan, Rev. P Melnychuk, Rev. N. Moroz, Rev. J. Kacey and Rev O Pacholkiw.

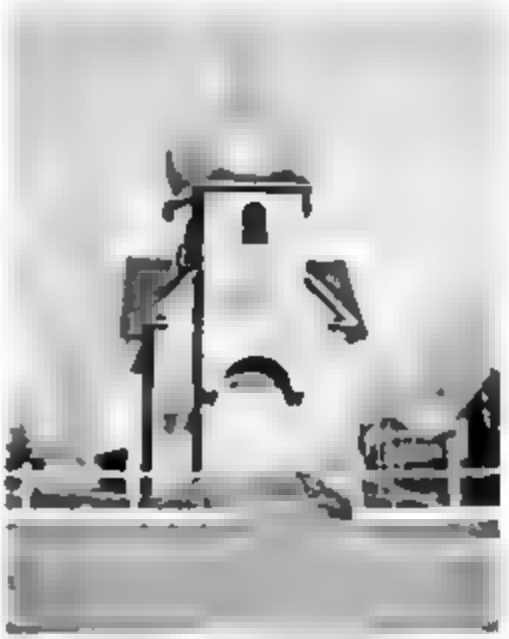
During the Second World War and later, Regina experienced a significant population increase due to a shift from rural to urban settings. The growth in population together with great material and economic improvement favourably affected Regina's Ukrainian Orthodox group; their small parish expanded and prospered

The parish priest of that period, Very Rev. G Ferrenciw, together with his active parish executive, capitalized on the opportunities presented by the increased population and worked hard to bring new members into the fold. In addition, post-war immigration from the Ukraine as well as other developments within the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada appeared to have brought a new vitality to the Orthodox faithful. The revitalized spirit permeated the Regina congregation as well

In 1951 at a General Council of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church held in Winnipeg, Doctor Ivan Ohienko was elected Primate with the title. "Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada" This event completed the canonical organization of the church and beneficially affected the morale of the entire church. The church attained security in its hierarchy and congregations throughout Canada waited in anticipation for the canonical visit of their new Metropolitan. The parish in Regina also awaited such a visit; it came on Sunday, June 22, 1952 at which time Metropolitan Ilarion celebrated Liturgical Service before one of the largest gatherings of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful to ever congregate in Regina to that date. Metropolitan Larion, a great scholar intellectual, and spiritual leader addressed the gathering at a dinner; he spoke on the, "Eternal Glory of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church" He was interviewed by reporters from the Regina Leader-Post who in the press release referred to him as, "Great Son of a Great People"

Visitations by the new church leader appeared to inject a new spirit and vitality in the various congregations throughout Canada, including Regina This brought about further rapid expansion and it soon became apparent that the church building on Winnipeg Street was inadequate for the now considerably larger congregation. The leaders of the congregation began to examine the next stage of the development of their parish. Early in 1954, at a regular meeting of the congregation, the late Mr Wm. Weslowsky proposed that serious consideration be given to the building of a new and larger church; he initiated a Building Development Fund by pledging $100. Reverend G. Ferrenciw, with others present, supported this move. At a subsequent meeting on May 16, 1954, the Building Development Fund was formalized and a pro-tem committee to initiate appropriate action was formed Committee members were, Chairman — Very Rev G Ferrenciw, Secretary M Gregory, Members at-large — O. Chelak, H Korpan, O Paseka and S. Maluke

The committee, with the assistance of the parish executive body pursued their new assignment with



The second Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Descent of the Holy Ghost, completed in 1928

enthusiasm and determination. Its report was presented to an extra-ordinary meeting of the congregation on October 31, 1954. The main recommendation was that the congregation proceed with plans to build. No one doubted the outcome of the deliberations on this question. The meeting elected a Building Committee to be chaired by M Kereliuke and assisted by the following members: J Zenchyshyn, M Gregory, N Marchuk, G Supynuk, Wm. Mudry, J. Sopiwnyk, T Palyga, M Nicholaichuk, M Stratychuk, B. Zenchyshyn, A Patryluk, N Olynyk, O. Paseika and John Melnyk

Auditors of the Building Fund were, J. Kreptul, N. Buchkowski and S. Starzynski. The Building Development Fund received a big boost as over $7,000 in cash and pledges was subscribed at this meeting.

The first responsibilities of the Building Committee were to initiate a variety of fund-raising activities and to seek architectural and engineering help for the design of the new structure. In October, 1956, Mr G Kodak, an architect recently arrived from Ukraine was contacted and commissioned to design a new church. His design, were it possible to use, would have been a credit to any community. Unfortunately, it did not prove to be economically feasible and was abandoned. It was replaced by a less pretentious plan but nevertheless, representative of the Byzantine style of architecture used in the Ukraine. The new architect was Mr Ken McMillan of the firm, Buck, Larson and McMillan of Regina

A site, located on the corner of Toronto Street and 12th Avenue was purchased in 1959. The highlight of this phase of the development of the congregation did not come until 1960 when on April 24, the Very Rev W Aponiuk with the blessings of Metropolitan Ilarion, conducted a brief consecration service at the site and turned the first sod. Olynyk Construction immediately moved in with equipment and completed the excavation for the basement without charge to the parish. Boychuk Construction Company of Saskatoon had won the contract and actual construction commenced on May 6, 1960. By early October the building was sufficiently completed to permit celebration of a liturgy and hence a corner-stone laying ceremony. The corner-stone was laid by Very Rev. Dr S.W Sawchuk of Winnipeg who officiated at the service with the assistance of Very Rev S. Kiciuk

By January 1, 1961 the building was completed and ready for regular worship. January 1, 1961 marks the date of the last service in the old church on Winnipeg Street during which special prayers were said for the deceased members. A special prayer of thanks was also offered to the Almighty for the blessings bestowed on the congregation during its 35 years of existence in the old church. There were mixed emotions and sighs of sadness as the faithful approached the front of the church to receive the blessings from Rev S. Kiciuk for the last time in this building. On the other hand, there were feelings of pride and joy as they looked forward to transferring services to the newly completed facility

The transfer of various church articles from the old to the new church took place on January 3, 1961 with Rev S. Kiciuk in charge. To the many parishoners who were present and participated, the solemn procession accompanying the Holy Gifts and the Antimens became a moment that will forever remain in their memories. In keeping the tradition and rites of the Orthodox Church, the procession circled the new church three times before entering

Most fittingly, the first regular service in the church took place on January 6, 1961, Christmas Eve. On this day the parish realized the rewards of several years of hard work as it opened the new place of worship — as though it were a gift to the Son of God on the day of his birth. Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men were truly present

One more step remained to complete the second phase of the development of this parish; it was the consecration of the new place of worship. The memorable event was performed on June 18, 1961 by the Primate of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, Metropolitan Ilarion. He was assisted by Very Rev Dr S.W Sawchuk of Winnipeg, Very Rev Boris Yakowkewich (in 1976 Archbishop of the Western Diocese) and Very Rev S. Kiciuk

The new facility was consecrated to the service of God and is now a sacred place where The Lord presides by His Grace. The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Regina is dedicated to the third person of the Holy Trinity and the feast day occurs on the day of the Pentecost in commemoration of the Descent of the Holy Ghost

Several years later an elaborate and artistically designed ikonostasis was installed to complete the interior, classroom facilities for Sunday School were built in the basement auditorium. A new manse was erected on the same property thereby completing the unit which at the time of construction had a value of around $200,000. Although the parish borrowed money to complete the building, all debts were liquidated within five years of completion of construction. Today's replacement value of the property is estimated to be at the one-half million dollar mark at least

Two years ago this parish celebrated the 50th Anniversary of its establishment in Regina. It was an occasion of renewing strengths and energies, of

reflection and evaluation and of rededication to continue to build upon the foundations laid by their forefathers 50 years ago. The parish is strong and secure and is looking to the future with considerable confidence and enthusiasm. Many younger members of the third generation of Canadians bring to it a freshness and vitality that ensure its growth and progress. There is ample assurance that it will prosper in the service of the Lord.

THE BELL OF THE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST, IN REGINA

The bell arrived in Regina, August 26, 1890 and was the first bell purchased by the city after a major fire destroyed twelve stores in the centre of the city Cast by the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Company it has a beautiful tone and weighs about 500 pounds

To ensure against another such fire the city council purchased a fire engine and a fire bell. The bell was housed in Regina's first town hall on Eleventh Avenue across the street from the old post office

It served the city faithfully for twelve years, sounding fire alarms and striking at set hours: seven in the morning, high noon and six o'clock in the evening. Daily it tolled off the working day for at that time the 40 hour week was unknown.

The city grew and by 1902 more sophisticated fire alarm systems made the Bell obsolete It was donated to St. Nicholas Roumanian Orthodox Church located on St John Street In 1944 it was purchased by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church where it remains.

In 1960 it was moved from the congregation's old church on Winnipeg Street to the lovely new church at the corner of Toronto Street and 12th Avenue. It was mounted in the northwest tower and faithfully continues to summon worshippers to divine service

ST. BASIL'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is believed the first Ukrainian to emigrate from Ukraine to Regina arrived in 1898. The date of the first Ukrainian Greek Catholic Mass celebration in the city has been unrecorded, it is known, however, that Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky visited in Regina in 1910, and, that he celebrated mass in St Mary's Latin Rite Church. His visit was followed by the arrival in Canada of Bishop Niketa Budka in 1912; he became the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop in Canada.

While there were efforts in 1924 to organize a Ukrainian Catholic parish it was not until October 1925 that the first formal meeting was held through the efforts of George Huk That meeting elected A Sushelnetsky as its chairman

The new parish became known as St. Basil's Parish in fond memory of Saint Basil, the Great. The parish acquired land for its church in February 1926. Later in the same month Bishop Budka visited and blessed the new parish.

The building of the new church began in September 1928 and the following month its cornerstone was blessed by Rev. P Oleskiw, Vicar General. On April 28, 1929, the first mass was celebrated in the new church. The church's first visit by a bishop took place October 25, 1931 by Bishop B. Ladyka, successor to Bishop Budka. In the same year 1931, Sisters Veronica and Tada arrived to undertake religious duties in the parish. The completed church was consecrated in September 1931 by Bishop Ladyka. The parish purchased a rectory in June 1942, it served the congregation until 1968 when a new one was erected.

Bishop Ladyka was succeeded by Bishop A Roborecki, D.D. who carried out the ordination of the first priest in St. Basil's — the Rev. Basil Obarianyk in June 1951

The growing parish began a new church and the cornerstone was blessed in 1961, the church building was constructed in its present form.

St. Basil's parish has since given birth to another Ukrainian Catholic parish which adopted the name of St. Athanasius and is located on McMurchy Avenue in Regina.

The two priests serving St. Basil's currently are Rt. Rev O Pasichniak and Rev. Leonard Romanow, Rev. Rudolph Lurney is the priest at St Athanasius.

1928-1929

1960

Back Row: (l. to r.) L.R. Pastuch, K. Gawdyda, A. Lyzaniwski, N. Schabe, K. Soroka, A. Simpson, J. Blazeiko

Church Choir of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1939. V. Hnatiuk (lower centre) - Conductor

Members of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church with their parish priest, Rt. Rev. O. Pasichniak

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL IN ST. BASIL'S PARISH OF REGINA

Excerpts from an article written by Wolodymyr Sagasz

St. Basil's Parish in Regina made efforts to organize reading and writing classes in the Ukrainian language.

The Sisters from Ituna or Yorkton taught the children of the Parish cathechism and the Ukrainian language during the summer prior to 1931.

In 1931 the Sisters Servants became residents within the parish and the teaching of Ukrainian came under their leadership. Particularly after 1950 the Ukrainian School was organized formally and has been operating successfully to the present time.

As the enrollment increased and varied from year to year it soon became necessary to employ lay teachers to help or replace the Sisters who were in short supply. Enrollments varied from 20 to 80 students per year. Teaching staff varied from 1 to 4 teachers per year depending on the enrollment. The curriculum was set and the textbooks were selected by the Sisters Servants. After 1950 the executive of the Parish set up a special committee to conduct Ukrainian School for the children of the Parish.

In addition to the teaching of the reading and writing of Ukrainian, the school teaches Ukrainian history, culture, and spiritual and social values. Children of the Ukrainian School put on concerts in the church auditorium during the Christmas holidays and on Mother's Day.

Some of the lay teachers who taught in the school at some time during the past are as follows: John Federowich, Sonia Sagasz, Frances Yarotski, Elsie Storozuk, Theresa Leschyshyn, Eileen Saganski, Marta Sagasz, Helen Segodna, Luba Shtendera, Stepha Bazuk, Andrew Bazuk, Irene Hladyshevsky, Cathy Woroby, Olga Piasta and Sonia Hudym.

Chairmen of the Ukrainian Committee who contributed a great deal to the operation and success of the Ukrainian School of the Parish are Michael Stadnyk, Michael Homeniuk, Russell Kowch, Wolodymyr Sagasz and Theodore Woloshyn. Theodore Woloshyn is Chairman at the present time. Jack Zary, the financial secretary of this committee, has also given long service to the school.

The school is financed by fees paid directly by the students and supplemented by money raised by the students and parents by Christmas caroling in the parish homes.

Over the past 50 years the teaching of Ukrainian has been available to the children of the Parish. Not all parents have taken advantage of this service. The priests of the Parish have encouraged and promoted the school over the years. The school has helped many to learn the language and better understand their Ukrainian heritage.

INSTITUTE PROSVITA

Built in 1931 by the following members: Rev Father Ircha, W Baleshta, A. Baran, F. Iwanecki, T Kazuka, G. Worzuk, D. Twashchyshyn, M Kwasnowski, B. Hewak, D. Holinka, A. Woytko, T Dakus, M. Derry, O. Pukush, D. Zenewych, P Poloruchuk, D. Furega, W Scherban, G. Huk, L. Soltys, W Krasuchuk, T Bubyn, J. Maiawski, M Piwarchuk, J. Kowalchuk, G. Dzus, B. Strilchuk, J Prastuk, T Suskynski, F. Fedorowych, J Abramowych and M. Maydanyk.

Until that time Institute Prosvita was located in the basement of Solomon Block on 11th Avenue and Osler Street. The new building was erected on 1700 block St. John Street, at a cost of $20,000.

In 1935 the mortgage outstanding was $16,159 which the Institute was unable to meet and it was sold to a German parish.

In 1949 the parish decided to sell the building and it was bought by the Ukrainian National Federation, Regina branch, for $26,000, who are owners at the present time.

PROSVITA INSTITUTE IN REGINA 1931

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC BROTHERHOOD

Canadian Ukrainians became solidly rooted in the Prairie Provinces. In the first decades of the twentieth century they were a vital contributing factor in the development of western Canada. The Ukrainians were a very social, religious, and freedom loving people. Soon they became involved in many political and cultural activities. Their presence in Canada spans a period of 80 years or more, and they may be found in diverse and various occupations.

Ukrainians emigrating to Canada for the purpose of settling the virgin land wanted to live and develop themselves in the new environment while simultaneously preserving their ethno-cultural identity. They learned new laws and a new language but they did not intend to lose their particular identity; it today is part of the large Canadian mosaic.

The church and its organizations became sources of the strength which united them and encouraged them in their struggle of self-development. It taught the prairie settlers to revere the memory and aspirations of their forefathers, and, that to the land of their birth, Ukraine, they owed love and respect.

Canada was their hope for a free and bright future. Work for, and loyalty to Canada would lead to a rewarding future for themselves and for their descendants.

For the freedom of these aims there arose a need for an organized body to co-ordinate and direct all efforts. The Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood (U.C.B.) was organized for this purpose.

The U.C.B. idea and organization was born in the City of Regina July 4, 1932 a group of dedicated people came to Regina to attend a convention of Catholic school trustees. The group included the following persons: Mr and Mrs. Michael Hrenewich and Fred Manchur, teachers, Michael Bilinski, Dmetro Bayda and Harry Didyk, farmers, and a young priest Fr Stephen Semchuk. The people named herein held their own separate conference. Its immediate result was emergence of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood. Women's auxiliaries to the U.C.B. were formed and joined into the Ukrainian Women's Catholic League. Youth branches evolved and were known as the Ukrainian Catholic Youth.

Objectives of the Brotherhood were:

(a) To foster love of Ukrainian culture.

(b) To preserve and defend the deeply cherished traditions of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was strongly proclaimed by the founding fathers of the Brotherhood.

(c) To inculcate good, active Canadian citizenship.

The first conference of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood was held in Saskatoon, December 28 and 29, 1932.

The Brotherhood's "Bulletin", its library, its various conferences and its journal "Buduchnist Natsiyee" (Future of the Nation) became the principal agents for the dissemination of the new ideology among Ukrainian people in Canada.

The Regina Branch was formed through the efforts of Rev. Fr. John Bala, July 22, 1934. The first executive was: President, George Huk, Vice-President, Dm. Zanewich; Recording Secretary, John Pasnak, Financial Secretary, John Evanisky, Treasurer, S. Morris. The Audit committee members were John Kanuka and Dm. Hotinka.

For forty years the Brotherhood has lived up to its objectives and served its church with diligent dedication.

On Sunday, April 21, 1974 three living pioneer members of the Brotherhood were honored. They are George Huk, Dm. Zanewich and Joseph Luchanko.

Mr. A. Obarenyk is President of the present fraternity. Others on the executive are: T. Dusyk and P. Gulka, Vice-Presidents; J. Buchinski, Secretary, J. Gawdyda, Treasurer. Auditors are M. Seadnyk, M. Kuzyk and S. Lesiuk. Honorary Member, Judge B.L. Korchinski. Representatives to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee are M. Kuzyk and T. Dusyk.

ST. ATHANASIUS' CHURCH

55 McMurchy Avenue, Regina

The Ukrainian Catholic community in Regina was prompted by suburban living and urbanization to form a second parish. With the appointment of Father Rudolph Luzney in July 1965 instructions were issued by the Most Reverend Andrew Roborecki, Bishop of Saskatchewan to proceed with the organization and construction of the second Ukrainian Catholic Parish.

The site was chosen after a careful survey of the city to determine both the concentration of Catholic families and the city's plan for expansion. Subsequently corner lots were purchased from the City of Regina at a cost of $16,000. Ninety families within St. Basil's Parish became the nucleus of the new parish.

For several years the new Parish Community held Divine Liturgy services in the O'Neill High School Auditorium. The services are in English and in Ukrainian; the Gregorian calendar replaces the Julian calendar.

The major problem was one of financing which took five years to solve. The Building Committee had authorization to begin construction of Project I in May 1971. This project was for the Hall and did not include the Church and Rectory. Financial arrangements were made with the Ukrainian National Association and the Royal Bank of Canada for a sum of $170,000.00. It was a bold and daring step when the Bank Account recorded only $20,000.00.

The Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom was offered for the first time on March 5, 1972 in the completed St. Athanasius' Parish Centre. As required, altar furnishings set on rollers are arranged for common worship. Members and friends worship together and are mindful of the many benefactors who contributed to project I and made it a reality.

The Parish Centre consists of an auditorium 110' x 54', an administration area 100' x 37' which includes an office, boardroom and other utilities. The completely modern kitchen completes the structure. When completed the building will be 170' long. The Church area will accommodate 200 seated persons and will open into the auditorium when an overflow warrants it. Current membership (1974) consists of 1125 families.

The multipurpose auditorium, equipped for sports which appeal to youth, is controlled by the Parish Council. Programs are developed to include all adults and young people.

Frequent catering to public, bingo weekly and members contributions keep the Parish financially stable.

As of January 1973, Father Luzney has been allowed to devote all his efforts to the new Parish and a residence is maintained for him in the vicinity of the Parish Centre.

St. Athanasius held the Patriarchal See of Alexandria of 50 turbulent years of theological disputes. He was outstanding for his defence of eternal truths and chosen by the new parish as their patron.

BUKOVINIAN EMIGRATION IN REGINA

The first recorded immigrant from Bukovina — now south west Ukraine — arrived in Regina in 1901. Then Dmytro Romaniuk arrived in 1906 from Tarashan of the Seretan district to join fellow villagers, Wasyl Pidhaychuk, Mykola Hneda, Fedor Zaharuk, Kost Hnatiuk and Mykola Brendak. In 1907 Wasyl Buchkowski arrived from Tarashan and located ten youthful Bukovinians from the Kuzlena and Shipinciw villages.

By the year 1911 a group of thirty Bukovinian immigrants worked in Regina either for the growing city or for railroad companies. Most of them arrived

Congregation of St. Michael's Orthodox Church on McDonald Street, Regina, 1950 with Rev. G. Ferensiw, parish priest

from such villages as Valkivci, Kuchery, and Tarashan.

Two immigrants, Panko Kroster and Mykola Korachenko had attended high school (gymnasium) in Bukovina. It qualified them for government funded teaching courses which enabled them to teach in the bilingual schools attended by children of Ukrainian immigrants.

By 1913, there were about seventy Ukrainian families in Regina. They all strived towards the formation of Ukrainian organizations and in 1914 they organized the Ukrainian Social Democratic Society. It was short-lived owing to Leftist elements within it. Ukrainians realized that it was essential for them to organize under a national society.

They also withdrew from the new Brotherhood of St. John Shuchavsky Society within the Orthodox Church headed by Rev. German, when they realized that the church properties belonged to the Roumanian Mission in Bucharest.

In 1916, the Bukovinians organized a Co-op Store (Grocery) in Regina, but due to financial difficulties it could not survive. Cultural activities among Ukrainians in Regina began with the organization of the Prosvita Society, proclaimed and incorporated by the Saskatchewan Legislature March 16, 1921. Among the organizers of Prosvita Society were several Bukovinians and some served on the executive of the Society. Members of Prosvita Society built a hall, The Ukrainian Peoples' Home at

Group picture at Prize Bump of Ukrainian Settlers. BACK ROW STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT — Mr Ben Vachnuk, Mr Fedor Stanwicky, George Turnowetsky, Mike Bilyk, Prokop Romaniuk, Mike Romaniuk, John [illegible], Alex Bilanowsky, Victor Melashchuk, Mike Turnowetsky, Mrs [illegible] Vachnuk, Jack Semchenko. FIRST ROW SITTING — Mr George Chernychan, Margaret Chernychan, Victoria Zaruska, nee Chernychan, Mary Cudic, Evelyn Petryshyn, nee Romaniuk, Cynthia Walters, nee Romaniuk, [illegible] Romaniuk holding son George Romaniuk, Alice Zahariuk (nee Romaniuk

Standard bearers and band leader are Steve Zaharuk, Nick Kosteniuk and Michael Arganchuk. [illegible] and Michael Chohaniuk

originally from the village of Uhzenetz, county of Kitzman. Instrumental in the organization of this church was Rev K. Kurstiuk, also born in Bukovina. He was also responsible for acquiring five theologians who were ordained by Bishop Theodorovich. The priests were, Rev J. Myha, Rev D. Leschyshyn, Rev E. Hrycyna, Rev M.D. Podolski and Rev. D. Wolohatiuk. The Church in Regina was officially opened in 1928.

There is a Bukovinian St. Michael's Orthodox Church in Regina organized under the influence of the Russian Mission. In 1933 it disassociated itself and joined the Ukrainian Mission. With this church the Brotherhood Society of St. John Shuchavsky is associated, and at present has a membership of nearly a hundred.

In 1932 several members of the Bukovinian Orthodox parish under the leadership of M. Arganschuk from the village of Hatna, county of Suchavsky, built a hall near the church and organized the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society of Isador Worobkevich. This Society celebrated a Jubuee of G. Fedkovich in 1934. The Society held a collection which was sent to the committee in memory of the Poet in Chernivchi. The Society of Ukrainian Bukovinians was very active in its cultural work under the leadership of Steve Zaharuk. They prepared plays, concerts, commemorated Ukrainian holidays, gave courses in self-education and held collections in the interests of Ukrainian causes and needs in Bukovina.

May 30, 1937, the Society of Bukovinian Ukrainians held a protest meeting against the settling of Roumanians in Bukovina. This Society inspired among the Bukovinians a very significant national consciousness, cultural awareness, and a closer unity to the Ukrainian National Society in Bukovina. It accepted the Constitution of the Ukrainian National Society, and united the local branch in Regina, December 5, 1937. Among the members of the Ukrainian Veterans' who organized the Ukrainian National Organization were several members of Bukovinian descent. In accord with the Ukrainian Bukovinian Society, the hall of the Bukovinian Church was renamed Ukrainian National Home and was the home of U.N.F. branch till 1949, at which time the U.N.F. Branch purchased a new building.

ORGANIZATIONS

THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE

"U Yednosty Syla"

(In Unity There is Strength)

Following the precept that "man does not live by bread alone" the early Ukrainian pioneers in Canada began to organize various associations knowing there is strength in unity. The depression itself with its limitations served to join people in their communities. By the late 1930's throughout Canada there were many Ukrainian organizations serving the religious, cultural, social, economic and political needs of Canadian Ukrainians. The Second World War, with its threat of pervading totalitarianism, alarmed all freedom loving Canadians but especially so those of Ukrainian origin. They felt it their duty to do their utmost to save the democratic way of life.

Leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian organizations held several conferences with the intent to form the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, its purpose was to

Executive of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee (K.Y.K.) in Regina 1947. Seated: (l. to r.) W. Puchalski, N. Masnick, W. Wesetowski, W. Hewak, F. Cuz. Standing (l. to r.) A. Topolnyski, J. Feduschak, M. Ceyko, H. Dadyk.

Choir of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Regina with its Choir Master John W. Melnyk, 1955

Choir of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Regina with its Choir Master Ivan Sochura, 1947

Choir of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Regina, with its Choir Master John Krepiak, 1971

Mayor Baker in the presence of representatives of the member Ukrainian organizations signing the Ukrainian Independence Week Proclamation, Regina City Hall, January 1976. Seated, l. to r.: Rt. Rev. O. Pasichnyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Dr. T.E. Harras, President of Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Mayor Baker and V. Rev. M. Oleschuk of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Every year, for many years, the Ukrainian National flag has flown off the City Hall mast on January 22nd following the Proclamation as the one above)

not as the "umbrella body" to co-ordinate the war efforts on the home front of all member organizations. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee set up its headquarters in Winnipeg with Dr. Basil Kushnir as first president. Excluded was the Ukrainian Labour Temple group, it was Communist dominated and considered subversive. Subsequently, the Ukrainian Labour Temple was declared illegal because of its activity during the period when Hitler and Stalin concluded a non-aggression pact. The Federal Government seized its property and the membership went underground. After the war, the group emerged under a new name, Association of United Ukrainians of Canada (AUUC); its aims of communism are the same.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee became an effective representative body of over 90 per cent of the Canadian citizens of Ukrainian descent.

Among the first to declare support of the Committee were the Ukrainians in Regina. Representatives of the Ukrainian organizations in Regina met on November 14, 1940 and decided to form a branch of the U.C.C. — Ukrainian Canadian Committee. At the inauguration of the U.C.C. were many guests, among them were Honorable W.J. Patterson, Premier of Saskatchewan, Orest Zerebko, M.L.A. for Redberry, Professor George Simpson, a lifelong friend of Ukrainians and Dr. Tracy Philips, M.C., D.C.L., soldier, scholar and Near Eastern Affairs Authority travelling across Canada on behalf of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Mr. Julius Krause was elected president of the newly formed Regina Branch of U.C.C. The association purchased a "Golden Book" in which to record branch and member activities. The book was beautifully decorated by Miss Katherine Pukesh who was the first secretary. The book contained a "Roll of Honour" wherein names of armed forces personnel were recorded. It remains a cherished possession of the Regina U.C.C. Branch. The following

is a quotation from the yellowing pages of the Golden Book. "The significance of the fusion of all Ukrainian organizations on November 14, 1940 was inspiringly set forth by the first president of the Regina Branch, Mr Krause: 'All our new unity and our new strength will be exerted to win the war in order to retain our rights and liberties which we appreciate. By this means we have the right to hope and pray that by these united efforts we shall also regain for our brethren in Europe and for all those peoples who sit in the darkness of tyranny the right once more to be independent and free' "

The organizations whose representatives joined together to form Regina Branch U.C.C. were Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, Ukrainian Self Reliance League, The Ukrainian National Organization and the Hetmantsi (Ukrainian Monarchists) and the Ladies Organization of Olha Kobylianska (this is the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ukrainian Bukowinan Orthodox Parish of St. Michael, Regina).

At the inaugural meeting the individuals who represented these organizations were: Rev. Anton Fyk, Rev. J. Kusey, Rev. P. Shvaliuk, George Hook, Stan Pukesh, Vasyl Vesolowsky, Mykola Masnyk, Hryhoriy Korpan, Petro Demchuk, Mykola Marchuk, Mychaylo Hryhoriw, Stefan Zaharuk, Yosyph Fedushak, Olexander Topolnytsky, Myron Tseyko, Pylyp Ivanytsky, Vasyl Pukesh, Vasyl Hewak, Yosyph Topushak, Dmytro Yanitsky, Oleksa Pawliw, Mychaylo Halapatz, Vasyl Puchala, Mychaylo Pyvarchuk, Dmytro Boyachok, Vasyl Sagan, Pawlo Yatsiw, Julius Krause, Ivan Rykhlo, Danylo Piliuk, Miss Katherine Pukesh, Mrs. Yewhenia Koziar.

The first executive: Julius Krause, President, Vasyl Veselowsky, Vice-President, Miss Katherine Pukesh, Secretary, Pylyp Ivanitsky, Treasurer, Ivan Rykhlo, Financial Secretary, Members at large Rev. A. Fyk, Stefan Zaharuk, Danylo Piliuk.

The Committee immediately went to work assisting in every form in the war effort, such as promotion of sale of War Saving Stamps, War Victory Bonds, Collections for "Milk for Britain" salvage campaigns, sewing and knitting for armed forces, providing receptions for the boys who were training in the armed forces, and similar activities. In the immediate post war years it helped with relief for war victims and displaced persons.

After the war the U.C.C. continued its activities in the social and cultural field, encouraging cooperation with other Canadians in building a better Canada, promoting the learning of things Ukrainian and helping to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage and to integrate it into Canadian "Mosiac".

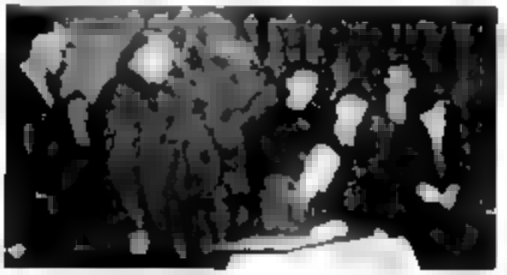
The presidents of the U.C.C. Regina Branch over the years until the present were: Julian Krause, Vasyl Veselowsky, Yosyph Topuschak, Dmytro Kyryliuk, Volodymyre Yuriy Danyliw, Dr. Petro Vorobey, Yaroslaw Skrypnyk, Volodymyr E. Schabel, Zenon Vasarab, Yosyph Mashaney, Yuriy V. Prociuk, Vasyl Puchala, Bernard L. Korchinsk., Volodymir Sagasz and Ivan Meinyk.

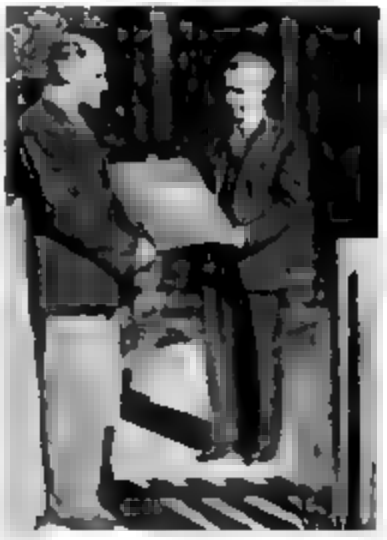
In the intervening years three other organizations joined the U.C.C. The League for Liberation of Ukraine, The Ukrainian Professional and Businessmens' Club, and the Alpha and Omega University Students Club.

The U.C.C. is actively promoting Ukrainian culture through encouraging language, singing, dancing and study of Ukrainian cultural heritage.

THE "GOLDEN BOOK" OF WAR EFFORT DEDICATION

The Golden Book is being signed by Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the British Empire Parliamentary Association. Looking on are from left to right, S. Zaharuk (unknown), Corporal J. Lotochinski, R.C.A.F., Rev. A. Fyk, Ukrainian Catholic Pastor of St. Basil's Parish, Julius Krauss, chairman of Regina Branch UCC, Orest Zerebko, Ukrainian Member of Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, Miss Katherine Pukesh, Secretary of UCC. The ceremony of dedication of the Golden Book took place in St. Basil's auditorium, March 20 [illegible]





The Golden Book

THE UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESSMEN'S CLUB, REGINA BRANCH

Organized in 1960, the club's first president was William Luska who had been a member of a similar association in Winnipeg where he had been stationed with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Members drew up the constitution of the club and formed its aims and objectives as follows:

to make known the role in, and contributions of Ukrainian Canadians to the social, cultural, economic and political life of Canada.

to encourage and promote the closer association of all persons of Ukrainian descent.

to encourage and promote educational facilities for teaching the Ukrainian language and to promote the development of Ukrainian culture.

to promote good fellowship.

to take an active participation in the civic, social and moral welfare of the community.

Regular monthly supper meetings are held to which are invited visiting members of similar clubs and distinguished guests, this practise gives members social contact leading to better acquaintance. Topics of interest are discussed at each meeting. The executive of seven members hold regular meetings usually at the President's home to plan the club's programs. Three annual highlights are the Ladies' Night, Shevchenko Night and Malanka. Popular as the Ukrainian New Year's Ball, the Malanka function became the main fund raising program and has usually been oversubscribed by members and/or their friends.

The following projects were adopted by the club:

to supply books regarding Ukrainian history and culture to University and Public Libraries.

to provide bursaries to leading students in high school and the University of Regina.

to encourage participation by Ukrainian youth in such Ukrainian cultural activities as dancing and choirs; these groups were to be invited to perform at various club functions.

to provide funds for the publishing and translation of Ukrainian literary works such as Lesia Ukrainka's poems and a general Encyclopedia.

Presidents of the club are listed with their year of office tenure:

William Luska	1960-61	B. Bachynski	1968-69
Z. Wasarab	1961-62	F. Sojonky	1969-70
Geo. W. Prociuk	1962-63	A.A. Kohut	1970-71
M. Homenuk	1963-64	J.M. Wasylenki	1971-72
P. Woroby	1964-65	B.L. Korchinski	1972-73
A.J. Wasylenki	1965-66	J.W. Melnyk	1973-74
Wm. Cuz	1966-67	M.A. Sweatchuk	1974-75
Z. Skrypnyk	1967-68	Don Korpus	1975-76
		E. Krenoski	1976-77

Persons interested in becoming members are invited to contact the president.

PROSVITA ASSOCIATION

The first residents of Ukrainian origin settled in Regina in 1901. A majority of the earliest settlers were unmarried young men employed in the building and maintaining of the vast new railway systems. By the year 1913 there were about seventy Ukrainian men in Regina, some were married with young families. It was the intention of many emigrees to make and save as much money as possible and to return to their homes in Western Ukraine.

The first World War of 1914 - 1918 shattered their dreams and their ties with the "homeland". They began to think seriously of making the new country, Canada, their permanent home. Economic security was in itself insufficient for happiness. They hungered for the many facets of their native culture. The Russian, Romanian and other church missions did not meet the needs of the growing numbers of nationality-conscious Ukrainians. They decided to found their own organization; it would assist members to become established, to promote and continue their traditional customs and activities which together gave them the Ukrainian identity.

Nor were these first residents unlettered. In Ukraine many of them had been members of a large and influential organization called "Prosvita", the name is a translation of Enlightenment - the far reaching movement of the 19th century. Prosvita originated in Western Ukraine in 1868 and was founded by a group of intellectuals in the city of Lviv. Its prime purpose was the improvement of the economic status of the peasants. Years of oppression by a series of conquerors, land owners and ruling classes had left a residue of abject poverty. The society set up various programs to lift the masses out of the morass caused by indifference and cultural strangulation. Literature describing procedures involved in setting up co-operatives, a village store, was distributed, legal advice was offered.

Since the illiterate could not benefit from literature reading halls were set up in villages, towns and cities. There the people met to listen and learn from those who could read to them.

As early as 1880 when the emigration began from Ukraine, Prosvita acted to protect against the exploitation of immigrants by various agents. Such agents, on a commission basis, attempted to lure land-hungry peasants by false promises to a new paradise in Brazil. Prominent in the Prosvita society was Dr. Joseph Oleskow, a professor of Agriculture at the teachers' seminary in Lviv (Lemberg), he convinced thousands of emigrants that Canada had more to offer than Brazil or any other new country. Through him many emigrants chose Canada as their future home.

Accustomed to the leadership of Prosvita in Ukraine the Ukrainian pioneers in Regina felt a deep void. They called a meeting on March 1st, 1921 and after the deliberations a new organization "Prosvita" emerged. Its first executive was as follows: President, J. Buchkowsky; Vice-president, P. Kozar; Secretary, N. Sawasy; Assistant Secretary, L. Pusenuk; Treasurer, W. Wesolowsky, and, Financial Secretary, H. Korpan.

The first meetings were held at Mr. Sawasy's residence, a suite at the back of 335 Victoria Avenue which was Kroiter's store. The society published a monthly paper called "Smoloskip" which means "The Torch"; the editors were Mr. and Mrs. Kozar who published the periodical for two years.

A larger meeting place was required and arrangements were made with Fred Solomon who owned the present Erbie Hotel to use one of his larger rooms. Later a building south of Victoria Avenue on Toronto Street was rented by the Association for its activities. These included concerts, theatrical productions, lectures by local speakers and guests, debates and social functions. Members conducted drives for subscriptions to Ukrainian newspapers and particularly to the Ukrainian Voice.

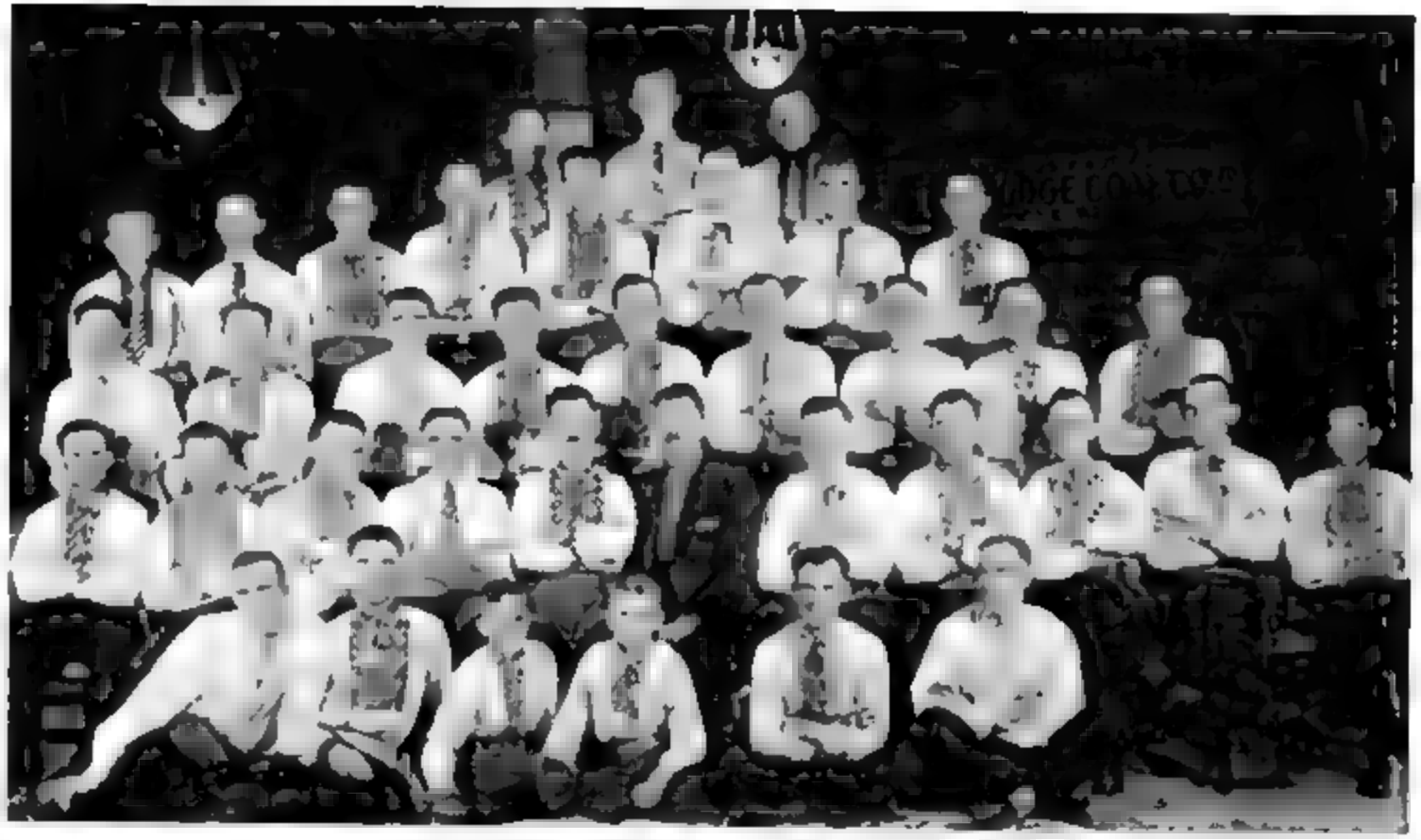
A definite division appeared in the Ukrainian community, there were those who were inclined to support the extreme socialist, or communist, regime which had established itself in Ukraine with the aid of the Russian Red Army, while others adhered to a belief in complete independence and democratic government for Ukraine. This latter group decided to function separate and apart. In 1922 they decided to build their own centre on Quebec Street. Original donors to the building fund were J. Federowich, N. Sawasy, I. Sydoniuk, G. Huk, J. Chyzowsky, O. Masofie, W. Wesolowski, J. Rychio, B. Federowich, N. Nebosenko and S. Starzynski. Loans were given by N. Shupeniuk and J. Chyzewsk. The contract to build the hall was given to N. Homeniuk.

The completion of the hall brought an increase in its membership and in its activities. A library was established; newspapers and periodicals were obtained for the membership. An English language school was conducted by W. Hawryluk for adults while Ukrainian was taught by J. Federowich.

The members were unselfish in their concern for Ukrainians everywhere. They were separated by oceans and many miles of land but the fate of their relatives and Ukrainians generally was of great concern. Unjust treatment of Ukrainians by occupying

ТОВАРИСТВО
ПРОСЬВІТА
1925
РЕДАКЦІЯ
КНИГИ
1921

Commemoration by [illegible] Friendship Society of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the original Friendship Society among Workers in [illegible] Beijing 1979



Joint Male Choir of the Ukrainian Prosvita Society and the Ukrainian National Federation (UNO) with Choir Master S. Bubniuk seated fifth from left on the early 30's

Commemorative observance of the independence of Western Samoa in the Provincial Hall in Regina on November 1, 1962

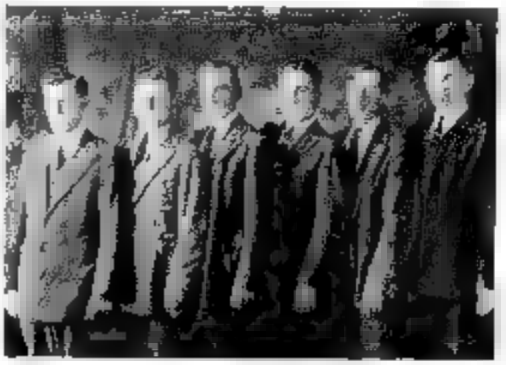
nations was prevalent. Whether the areas were under the jurisdiction of Russia, Roumania or Poland made little difference in the subjugation both expected and perpetrated. The Regina Prosvita led protest meetings to attract public attention. Briefs were submitted to various governments. Financial assistance was forwarded to the Prosvita in Lviw and to the Ukrainian press.

A branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada (CYMK) was organized in Regina in 1933. It assisted the society's aims and objectives.

Prosvita was not only a beacon to light up Ukrainian culture; it also had religious conotations and specifically the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. To this end a meeting was held in the Prosvita Hall February 10, 1924 at which time a committee was elected to proceed with the organization of an Ukrainian Orthodox parish. George Supyniuk was elected chairman of the committee, arrangements followed with Rev. S. Hrebeniuk of Goodeve to hold the first service on March 9. A church was ultimately built on Winnipeg Street.

The Prosvita Hall on Quebec Street has been a centre of continuous activity. Over the years it was enlarged and remodelled several times. Several choir directors, Ukrainian dance instructors, theatrical producers, English and Ukrainian language teachers and others have served the community associated with this pioneer organization. The Prosvita Society was honored by visits of distinguished guests including the Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir.

The Regina Prosvita Society became an active member of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League which was formed in 1927 to unify the various organizations which shared the same ideology. It continues its activities, both enlarging and promoting the Ukrainian identity in the urban sociological structure of a capital provincial city.



Members of Ukraine "Prosvita" Society, 1924. L. to r. W. Weselowski, S. Kopchuk, N. Chezewsky, J. Kuryewich, W. Danyliuk, H. Korpan.

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

In 1922, the members of the Prosvita Association initiated the teaching of Ukrainian. A committee was formed to organize and promote the program. Members of the committee were: J. Fedorowich, S. Starzynski and W. Weselowski. It was decided to employ teachers to teach reading, writing Ukrainian history and culture in the Ukrainian language. Part of the curriculum concerned itself with religious teaching and social values.

The school continues to function and is supported by the Ukrainian Orthodox Parish, Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association of Regina and the Ukrainian Women's Association.

The following photograph is an illustration of the co-operative effort between the Ukrainian "Prosvita" Society and the Ukrainian National Federation in the production of a school concert.

UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION DAUGHTERS OF UKRAINE BRANCH, REGINA

The women of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada are united in most congregations into a service group, each group or association is affiliated with its provincial association and through it with the overall national federation.

In Regina, the branch is known as Daughters of Ukraine and has a long history. Its founders met February 27, 1927 to plan and organize a branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association. This followed closely on the birth of the association itself in Saskatoon in December 1926. Though the association now reaches across the nation, the Regina branch was one of its earliest affiliates and gave leadership and example to many others.

The first executive was comprised of the founders Mrs. E. Kozar and Mrs. M. Stew, formerly Miss K. Pukesh. They had attended the Saskatoon meeting which had resulted in the formation of the first association.

The Daughters of Ukraine determined their aims and objectives after prayerful study. These centred on matters closest to the heart of a Ukrainian Orthodox woman in Canada. They sought to preserve and promote the Orthodox religion and to foster all cultural facets of an old and rich heritage. It included an awareness of the need to involve and inspire their youth to participate in cultural and religious activities. The organization pledged itself to the financial support of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its cultural institutions in Canada.

The Regina Branch of the National Association follows the precepts and directives of the parent organization and through participation in provincial and national conferences plays an important part in the formation of policies.

In Regina the membership has its local programs and enjoys a reputation for involvement in community affairs as well as in those pertaining to Ukrainian culture and orthodoxy. The association is a member of the Regina Council of Women wherein it actively participates in various programs.

Significant contribution was made by the association's members to the war effort during World War II. Knitted articles for the forces, sewing for the Red Cross and entertainment of Regina based soldiers were all part of the effort. However, the members undertook a further project. They raised funds for the ambulance to be used overseas by the Red

1927-28

Ukrainian Women's Association, Regina, commemorating their 40th Anniversary

(Regina Women's Association Regina Branch

Cross; this was a joint venture by the associations across Canada.

During the 48 year history the association presidents were as follows. The Mesdames E. Kozar, O Shewchuk, A. Pavlechenko, P Gawryluk, V Motsiuk, M Buchkowski, A Tetenych, K Miskew, D. Gregory, M Korpan, A. Mudry, H Starzynski, N. Zenchyshyn, M. Usick, V Sopwnyk, G Melnychuk. S. Ankiewich and J. Kushnir There are 65 members in 1975

Within the Regina branch, Daughters of Ukraine there ensued a dual growth of identity — that of being good Ukrainians and Canadians. While promoting good citizenship they resisted assimilation and the loss of their cultural heritage. The dedication and generosity of the members resulted in a quiet spiritual and moral growth leading to an awareness of their destiny. It is their belief that a good Canadian is one who nurtures and preserves his cultural inheritance so that it may enhance the Canadian cultural mosaic

The Association serves as an example of democratic co-operation, of dedication to service and to the Shevchenko determination to retain traditions and religion in an ever encroaching environment. It is the fond hope that young people will continue the work begun in 1926

THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION IN REGINA

The formation of the Regina branch of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association dates back to May 1, 1933, when the first organizational meeting was held under the leadership of Harry Tyzuk.

At the first organizational meeting the branch adopted the name One Hundred 41, in the name of Hetman John Mazapa. A decision was also made at this meeting to develop two separate groups - a girls' group and a boys' group, with each group having its own executive. The first executive of the girls' group was made up of the following members: K. Pukish president, A. Marchuk vice-president, E. Zalusky secretary, M. Brendak - treasurer, and E. Demchuk social convener Members of the first executive for the boys' group were W Weselowski - president, M Homeniuk vice-president, N Buchkowski and S. Senaiko - treasurer, and J Shepeniuk - quarter master An advisory body serving both the boys' and girls' group was represented by Mrs. E. Kozar, Mrs. Homeniuk, Mrs. O Marchuk, Mr N Marchuk, Mr N. Shupyniuk and Mr S. Zaharuk.

The newly organized CYMK members made their presence known by taking an active part in all aspects of community life. For example, they were actively involved in the membership development of the church, and in supporting various projects that were undertaken by the Women's Association. They collected funds to subscribe to the Ukrainian Voice newspaper, and also organized an active sports club.

By 1934 the Regina CYMK branch had developed to the extent that it began to produce a monthly newspaper called the Soomkivskay Holos. This newspaper was published over a number of years, providing its readers with information about CYMK's many activities within the Ukrainian community Although the newspaper covered various themes, most of the articles were educational in nature. In one of the issues, P Kozar contributed an article which carried the following message "Let us seed clean seed, let us be just to others as we are to ourselves! Being known for our fairness and honesty will bring us respect from others. These planted seeds in the spring of life in our hearts will result in achievement which not only Ukrainians will be proud of, but also Canada — that it has such model citizens"

The Regina CYMK branch was also known for its active participation in provincial conferences, festivals, contests, and debates. The drama group under the leadership of Mr A. Patryluk received much recognition for its many excellent performances.

During these early days when money was particularly difficult to come by, it is very significant to note that through their diligent work, the CYMK members were able to donate $1,044.00 toward the building of the new church.

Very Reverend S. Kiciuk, Mr M. Kereliuk, Mr A Patryluk, Mrs. O. Zbitnuk, Mr P Hieck, Mrs Kiciuk, Miss S. Zenchyshyn and Mrs. A. Palyga were active members of a committee which devoted much energy to support the work of CYMK

GYMK 1932

Regina C. Y. M. K. Group in 1933

UVAK Dance Ensemble, May 1939. Participation in a mass concert during the Royal Visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

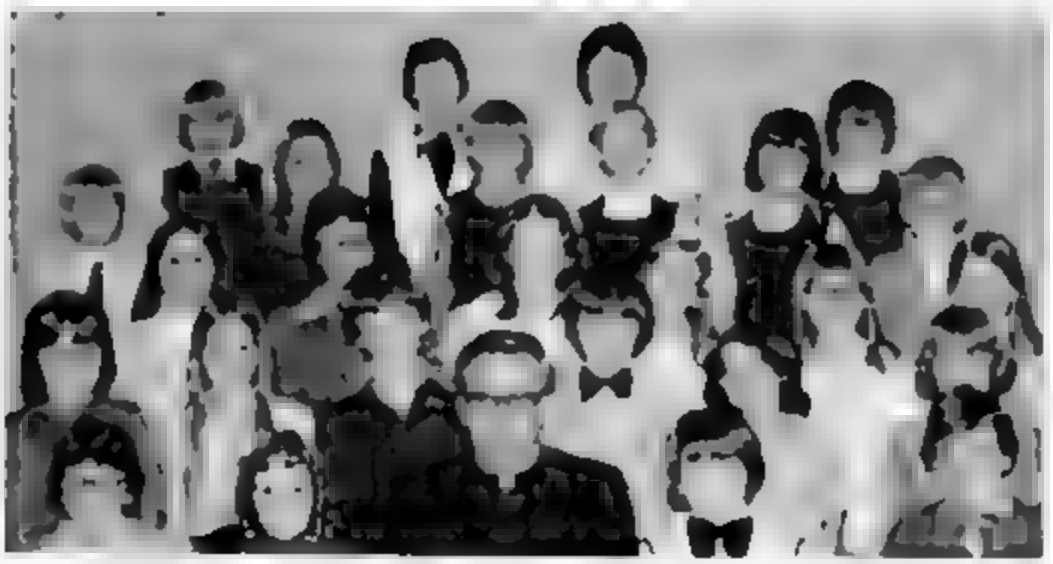
UVAK Dance Group, 1951. (l. to r.) Ol. Omelchuk, Ph. Shipruck, I. Svenyk, Ed. Dudiak, V. Chelak, B. Rychlo, A. Seniuk, B. Zenchyshyn, A. Chelak, N. Moisiuk

1953 CYMK Girls, l to r A Senchuk, L Zenchyshyn, E. Matiowski, A. Chelak

More recently, a senior branch and a junior branch of CYMK was developed in Regina. Executive members of the senior branch were as follows: Miss O. Warnyca - president, Mr H. Hieck vice-president, Miss S. Zenchyshyn secretary, Mr W Kosheman - treasurer, Mr M. Kereluk - instructor, and Very Reverend Kiciuk chaplin. The advisory body was represented by Mr M. Kereluk Mrs. O. Zbitnuk and Mr. J. Melnyk. Members of the junior branch executive were D. Sopawnyk - president, J. Katrusiak vice-president, O. Chelak secretary and S. Procyshyn treasurer

Activity in 1975 is not very strong. There is a fervent hope by adults that the youth can once again be encouraged to continue in the study of Ukrainian culture.

Regina Senior CYMK Branch 1961 With V. Rev. S. Kiciuk Spiritual Leader and Branch Leader Harry Hieck



Junior Class 1975-76 First Row — Kathy Sattler, Lisa Cherepuschak, Rex Chenault, Terry Cherepuschak, Aaron Sattler. Second Row — Patty Cherepuschak, Adrienne Butkowski, Roseann Burgess, Peter Hlavin, Bethlee Hutchinson, Joan Hoge. Third Row — Patty Pachovek, Mary Anne Hlavin, Cheryl Wagstaff, Marlene Barron, Debbie Lucas, Eric Weyshampel. Fourth Row — Dennis Philipow, Donna Cremeans, Tim Hulse, Zane Philipow, Marcia Shepard, Barry Wagstaff, Bill Rose — Mark Dumanski, Mrs. Sonia Pachovek, Mrs. Lesia Cherepuschak, Don Cherepuschak

Senior Class 1975-76 First Row — Judy Bonchuk, Joan Sarnyk, Rex Chenault, Dianne Butkowski, Gary Cherepuschak. Second Row — Gretchen Chenault, Theresa Kuhlman, Marianne Petrosky, Tammy Hulse, Marilyn Martin, Marie Sarnyk. Third Row — Chester Sarnyk, Brian Weyshampel, Terry Kerr, Lee Beth Petrosky, Wayne Sarnyk, Marvin Martin. Fourth Row — Mr. Jim Bonchuk, Mr. Paul Hlavin, Mr. Irene Cherepuschak, Mrs. Aileen Philipow

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION

Ukrainian National Federation, founded in 1932, was incorporated by an Act of Parliament March 29, 1950, is a Canada-wide organizational system, with branches and affiliates in many Canadian communities. The affiliates are Veterans' Section - The Ukrainian War Veterans' Association, Women's Section - The Ukrainian Women's Organization, Youth Section - The Ukrainian National Youth Federation.

In addition, under the guardianship of UNF is "Dorist UNF", a youth group whose members are too young to join the UNF.

UNF branches have a common tie through their Dominion Executive which is located in Toronto. The affiliates, UWVA, UWO and UNYF have common ties with their counterparts within Canada through their respective Dominion Executives which, too, are located in Toronto.

The UNF and its affiliates are founding member organizations of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the highest representative and co-ordinating body of Ukrainian organizations within Canada.

UNF, as an organization, was founded in Edmonton under the leadership of Wolodymyr Kossar, with aspirations to unite the Ukrainian community which at that time was living through a period of painful division. The UNF encompasses Ukrainians of all religious faiths — encourages them to continue supporting the faith of their choice, whatever it may be.

Aims of the UNF Organizational System

1. To conduct cultural educational work by teaching national dancing, singing, embroidery, Easter egg decoration; teaching the language, history, drama, literature, music, wood-carving and other cultural riches of our ancestors, and to stage concerts of song and dance in order that others in our communities may hear and see the beauty of Ukrainian culture.
2. To provide aid for our brethren in Ukraine and elsewhere in times of need and to co-operate with other organizations and with the churches in this matter.
3. Keep the members in touch with each other by attending conferences and meetings and to inculcate the Ukrainian spirit into our youth through work in cultural education, through attendance at summer schools and through sport activities.
4. Ensure a place for Canadians of Ukrainian origin in the multicultural mosaic of Canadians of various ethnic backgrounds.

Members of the Ukrainian National Federation, 1939

1951

Members of the Executive of the Ukrainian National Federation (YHO), 1952. Seated, l. to r.: H. Dashk, A. [illegible] & Zelenko. Standing, l. to r.: P. Yatsiw, S. Danylow, T. Pryma, M. [illegible], H. Stefanchuk, H. Lukchuk, N. Marko, O. Cukrowsk.

965 with Teacher, Mrs. Anita Drebot

UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF OLHA BASARAB, REGINA

The Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab is the women's counterpart of the Ukrainian National Federation, better known as a veterans' association.

The Association held its first meeting in Regina in February 1933, largely through the efforts of Olha Korpus. Earlier an Organization of Knahenia Olha had been in effect. Its president was Olha Dovbush Stoyko. The past World War I immigration formed a "Ukrainska Striletska Hromada", but culturally co-operated with the Organization of Knahenia Olha.

With the founding of the Ukrainian National Federation in 1932 the women saw a void and a great need. The Ukrainian Women's Organization (U.W.O.) was established to promote Ukrainian culture and to carry on a Ukrainian woman's heritage.

One must recall that all this activity took place during the great depression in Canada. The Communist propaganda and success in Russia made all Slavic Organizations suspect to the non-Ukrainian Canadian. Officially, Ukraine did not exist.

The aims of the organization then became centred on the education of the general Canadian population regarding the difference between Ukrainian and Russian, political aspirations of Ukrainians and, the true state of affairs in Eastern Europe.

This monumental task was accepted by the women. They maintained schools, dramas, concerts of dance and song to inculcate in their children the love of all things Ukrainian.

Members of the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Olha Basarab. Seated l. to r. A. Symyk, R. Feduschak, O. Puchala, O. Korpus, P. Hewak, P. Bratash. Middle l. to r. S. Trembowetska, M. Hrycay, K. Bodnarchuk, E. Halapatz, M. Sagat, M. Kozowy, N. Lucow, A. Soloduke. Top l. to r. A. Huculak, A. Piwarchuk, P. Iwanicki, E. Semkiw, P. Charyk, M. Furega, A. Kushil.

Concerts were held at 1737 St. John Street until 1935, later the U.W.O. and other members of the U.N.F. moved to facilities on MacDonald Street.

Nor did their work end with the Ukrainian cultural effort. They were very much Canadian and took their place in the Canadian community. During the Second World War they devoted much time and energy to the war effort.

They joined in the collection of funds for the purchase of a training plane, the "Evhen Konovaletz" and for the establishment of a pilots' training center with the U.N.F. of Oshawa. At the dedication of the plane the U.W.O. was represented by Olha Korpus.

The women worked diligently for the Red Cross and through the Ukrainian Gold Cross. They provided parcels for Canadian-Ukrainian soldiers in armies overseas.

The U.W.O. in Regina maintained financially a nursery for children of Ukrainian displaced persons in Germany. Other highlights are: donation of Ukrainian Handicraft to the Saskatoon Ukrainian Museum; entertainment of well known Ukrainian visitors; the welcoming of the Queen and Prince Philip in 1951, the establishment and support of a Ridna Shkola, the promotion of Vischi Ovvitn Kursi for the children in Winnipeg in subjects such as music, language and dance; participation in the Regina Council of Women, the Regina Multicultural Organization, the Red Cross, the United Appeal and other social service efforts within the Canadian community.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL YOUTH FEDERATION REGINA BRANCH

The Regina Branch of the Ukrainian National Federation is the parent body to which the Ukrainian National Youth Federation is affiliated. The members are at least teenage. A sub-teen group called, Dorist, exists also.

Though the U.N.Y.F. has been in existence in Regina since 1934, there have been periods of inactivity.

The group was first led by Nadia Korpus and later by Vera Feduschak.

Through the years the membership included the following persons:

Lilian Bratash, Marjorie Bratash, Mary Boyachek, Elaine Bochin, Luba Werhun, Gene Werhun, Roman Werhun, Andrew Halapatz, Mary Halapatz, Julia Harazny, Doris Dadyk, Vera Dadyk, Anita Drebot, John Dzianowsky, Eva Kaszczuk, Steven Kaszczuk, Lucy Kuderewko, Mirosaw Kuderewko, Andrew Kuderewko, Nadia Korpus, Patricia Korpus, Roman Korpus, Don Korpus, Marianne Matlock, Irene Mackiw, Alice Mackiw, Valerie Pryma, Olive Pryma, Peter Pryma, William Pryma, Josephine Patrick, Leona Samkoe, Eunice Samkoe, Jacob Samkoe, Anne Swyryda, Mary Swyryda, John Stashko, William Solodiuk, Mary Luciow, Jennie Nowosad, Olga Tkach, Mary Tkach, Vera Feduschak, Luba Feduschak, Nadia Feduschak, Helen Chomyn, Anastasia Ciz, Marie Cehoski, Linda Shullman, Sandra Shullman, Sonia Shiplack, Sylvia Shiplack, Patricia Yabionski, Pam Yaciw and Milie Yaciw.

The young people continue in the important work of learning Ukrainian culture, song and dance.

During the 1951 Royal Visit the following dancers performed before the royal couple: Lilian Bratash, Anne Swyryda, Nadia and Patricia Korpus, Anastasia Ciz, Jennie Nowosad, Eunice and Leona Samkoe, Mary Boyachek.

Owing to the removal of their archives, some of the association's history may be missing.

PENNY FUND

In 1935 M. Babey initiated collections for the Ukrainian Liberation Fund, created for the purpose of strengthening the Ukrainian struggle for freedom. The first ones to accept the levy of one cent per day were the following: M. Babey, Stephan Woitko, William Hevak, Nick Hrytsay, Peter Hawronski, Philip Ivanecki, Max Kwasnowski, Walter Kis, Sophie Kutson, Panko Luzny, Michael Nayda, William Pukish, William Sagal, Dmytro Semotiuk, Alex Topolnyski, Joseph Feduschak, William Puchala, William Fylypchuk, John Rohmatiuk, Dmytro Chris, Dmytro Yanecki, Dmytro Boyachek, Michael Halapatz, Kassian Hneda, D. Dobrowolski and Michael Kostenuik.

Later, the membership was increased by the addition of Michael Arganiuchuk, Alex Barabash, Myron Ceyko, John Chaiko, George Yakiwchuk, Michael Mackiw, Nick Marko, Zenon Wasarab, Harry Sasamanchuk, Yarko Skrypnyk, Peter Andrechuk, Miron Balych, Andrew Baziuk, Irene Hladyshevsky, Michael Drebot, William Kohut, William Tarnowski.

Up to 1973 the fund netted $1,574.09. Collectors of the fund had been M. Babey, J. Feduschak and A. Topolnyski. Mr. Topolnyski is acting on behalf of the fund at the present time. On occasion, fund collector was Harry Sasamanchuk, secretary for the U.N.F. for many years. His collections went through the records of the local U.N.F. branch.

UKRAINIAN SELF RELIANCE ASSOCIATION REGINA BRANCH

The Ukrainian immigration to Canada began during the latter years of the last century and rose steadily until the outbreak of the First World War Saskatchewan became the destination and home of many land and freedom hungry Ukrainians

With the establishment of homes the settlers built churches for these were a God-fearing people However their concern for their children soon prompted the interest in educational, social and economic fields. Schools were established and cultural societies were formed.

Many societies sprang up throughout the Ukrainian communities and all were born of the desire and intent to preserve the linguistic and cultural heritage of Ukrainians Through the succeeding years it became evident a central body was required to co ordinate and assist the activities of the various Ukrainian societies

In December 1927 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan a co-ordinating body was set up under the name of The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada. It became the first organized body of the democratically oriented Ukrainians in Canada, its membership was principally made up of Ukrainians of the Orthodox faith

The principal aims of the League were

(a) to unite all Canadian Ukrainians on the basis of sound and loyal citizenship,
(b) to preserve and promote Ukrainian language and culture in Canada as a contribution to the Canadian mosaic
(c) to raise the standard of Canadian Ukrainians in the social, economic and political spheres of life of Canada

Separate organizations to serve the Orthodox women and youth evolved and encompassed their needs and aspirations

The men's organization became active in the late 1930's and assumed the name of Ukrainian Self Reliance Association. Its constitution lists eight objectives, of these the principal ones are as follows

(1) To foster, promote, maintain and perpetuate in the national life of Canada the finest spiritual and cultural elements and traditions of the Ukrainian people
(2) To develop and maintain in its members profound pride, love and respect for their Ukrainian heritage and to promote their instruction in the history and geography of Ukraine, and of its literature, music, language, arts and crafts, traditions and customs as distinctive attributes of their identity
(3) To assist and contribute to the continued growth and expansion of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada
(4) To cultivate among its members a deep and abiding understanding of and respect for parliamentary institutions and the rule of law, and the obligation to respect the rights of others.

For some time Ukrainian Orthodox social and cultural activities were maintained through membership in the local Ukrainian Community Centre named "Prosvita" (enlightenment)

In November 1958 largely through the leadership of John D. Stratychuk the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Self Reliance Association was founded

The first executive consisted of President John W Melnyk, 1st Vice-President Peter Myron, 2nd Vice-President M. Nikolaichuk, Recording Secretary - Harry Mandryk, Corresponding Secretary John Kreptul, Treasurer Mark Stratychuk

The present (1975) Board of Directors, as the executive is called is as follows

President - Michael Swenarchuk, Past President Steve Senyk, Vice-President - Dr Tony Harras, Secretary - John Kreptul, Treasurer Russell Pankiw

Directors: Peter Geleta, George Koehman, Steve Pilipow

The following persons served as president of the organization. 1960 - M. Nikolaichuk, 1961 Paul Hleck, 1962 Victor Boychuk, 1963 Tom Palyga, 1964 Victor Boychuk, 1965 - Alex Patryluk, 1966 George Procuk, 1967 John Kreptul, 1968 Wm Dumanski, 1969 - Victor Boychuk, 1970 - Ed Klopoushak, 1971 Edward Labach, 1972 John J Synyk, 1973 Sam Chez, 1974 - Steve Senyk, 1975 Michael Swenarchuk

Provincial Executive

The provincial executive of the Association was situated in Regina for three terms. Metro Kereluke served as provincial president for two terms and Michael Swenarchuk for one

John D. Stratychuk was active as both provincial and branch secretary for a number of years. John Melnyk, the first president also served as secretary for many years

National Executive

The national executive of the association was centred in Regina from July 1971 to August 1973 The officers' were Metro Kereluke - President, Paul Hleck Vice-President, Michael Swenarchuk Secretary, Edward Klopoushak - Treasurer Darec

tors were: Rev. O. Krawchenko, Rev. N.K. Moroz and John Zenchyshyn.

The clubs' membership fluctuated between 19 and 50. Two Moose Jaw residents and seven Wynyard-Elfros persons have become members.

The Branch supports the following institutions and activities: Shevchenko Monument in Winnipeg, P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute, Scholarships for Church Camp Students, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Regina, St. Andrews College in Winnipeg, Ukrainian Hall "Prosvita", Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camps, Ukrainian Teaching Seminar (in Philadelphia), Purchase of Books to Public Library, Aid to Teaching of Ukrainian, Grants to Assist the Central Office, University Scholarship for Ukrainian, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, CYC Foundation.

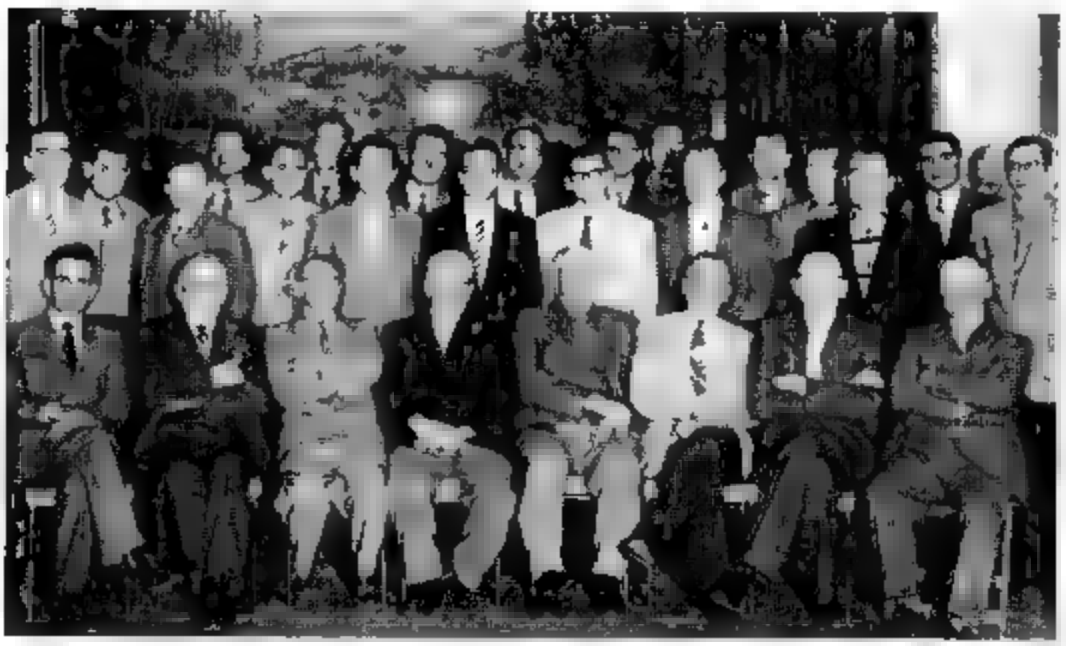
Work projects in which the members participated were: Painting of Buildings of the Green Grove Church Camp, Painting of rooms in the new Mohyla Institute, Finishing of the Church basement.

In 1963 the Branch nominated a candidate for the provincial wheat queen. She was Sonia Zenchyshyn (Mrs. R. Korpus) who was first runner up to the queen for that year.

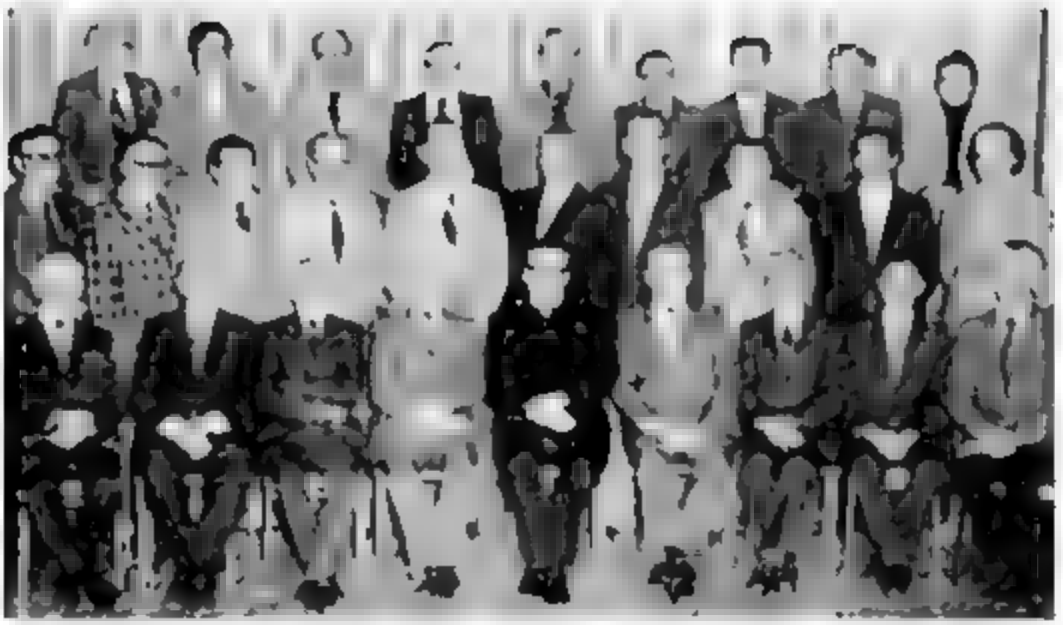
The Branch participated in inter-club curling and golf tournaments. Tom Palyga and Nestor Shevchuk donated provincials trophies.

The Regina branch is regularily represented on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in the city. This body represents all democratic Ukrainian organizations. In 1975, John Melnyk is chairman of the committee.

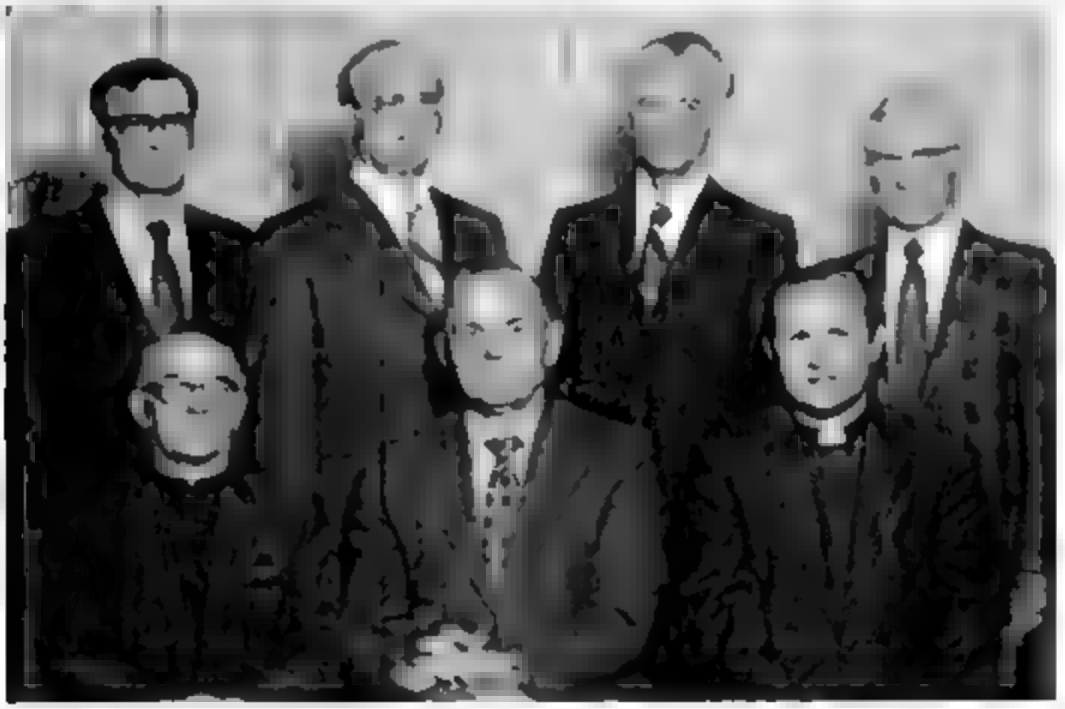
However, recently the most important activity has been the financing and sponsorship of instruction in the Ukrainian language. Under the direction of members who are educators, a course of study was drawn up and its application supervised. The Branch allocates a major portion of its entire financial resources to this project. The course of study has been approved and adopted by other communities where Ukrainian instruction has recently been introduced.



Members of the Regina Branch of Ukrainians Self-Reliance Ass'n (T.Y.C. 1959)



Members of the Regina Branch of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association (T.Y.C.) assembled at the annual meeting in Dec. 1975



Members of the National Executive of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Assn. (T.Y.C.) centred in Regina in 1971 - 1973. Seated: (l. to r.) V. Rev. N. Moroz, member, M.D. Kereluke, president Rev. O. Kawchenko, member. Standing (l. to r.) Edw. Kleparchuk, treasurer, P. Hrach, vice president, Michael Swenarchuk, secretary, and John Zenchyshyn.

THE UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE

Regina's first Ukrainian school was established in 1918 at 726 Victoria Ave. in a hall built in 1911 by the Romanian Canadian Cultural Club

The hall was purchased by the Slovanskenne Kanadskoh Ukrainskiv with a view to perpetuating the Ukrainian language

Ukrainian children, attending Canadian schools, and growing up in an English-speaking environment, were losing the mother tongue

The Ukrainian School of Language specialized in reading, writing, chorale and singing. Later dancing and mandolin instruction were added. With student advancement, history, literature and geography were taught

Cultural studies were considered aids in keeping alive old country traditions and at the same time advancing Canadian citizenship.

The first teacher was Peter Nykolink, now living in Alberta. The Ukrainian school became a centre of educational, cultural and dramatic activities for that ethnic group. Early in the 1950's it was torn down and a private residence stands on the site

In 1928 a new cultural centre was established for young and old at 1809 Toronto. The Association changed its name and is now the Ukrainian Cultural Centre and continues its various activities in an effort to promote Ukrainian culture

WORKERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
BRANCH #10, REGINA

After the First World War immigration to Canada from Slavic countries increased tremendously. But the economic conditions in Canada were far from ideal. Unemployment was rampant and there were thousands out of work. The lucky ones who were employed, worked at the hardest physical jobs, at very low wages. Safeguards for workers in camps, mines or construction simply did not exist. Compensation and unemployment insurance were unknown and unheard of. The only course left to persons who were desperate for help was to appeal to their fellow workers and to beg in order to buy food for themselves and their families.

Branches of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, as well as other clubs and societies which existed in various localities, were plagued with appeals for financial and material help from crippled and sick workers and from widows with small children whose husbands had tragically lost their lives at work. It was impossible to deny their passionate pleas for help, but there were no available funds for such emergencies. Special collections had to be taken up at various meetings, concerts or social gatherings. This begging became frequent and widespread, making the situation impossible to cope with. Faced with such a deplorable situation members of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association conceived the idea of forming a society whose main purpose would be to give mutual aid and assistance to members in time of need.

In 1922 the Workers' Benevolent Association in Winnipeg was formed with 80 members. The idea of mutual aid began to take root and many branches were formed in various cities across Canada. The Regina Branch No. 10 of the W.B.A. was formed in 1923. Its meeting place from then on was at the Ukrainian Labour Temple (now Ukrainian Cultural Centre).

The local branch of the W.B.A. (as other branches in Canada) took an active interest in the whole community. It urged the immigrant workers to become Canadian citizens. It helped to organize and conduct schools for them where they could learn to read and write in Ukrainian and English. A library was set up, lectures held, concerts and plays staged. All were a means of helping the new Ukrainians on Canadian soil.

The local branch of the W.B.A. took part in various undertakings to build and maintain their own press — "Ukrainian Labor News", "People's Gazette", "Workingwoman", "Farmers' Life", "Ukrainian Life", "Ukrainian Word", "Ukrainian Canadian" and now "Zhytya & Slowo". The members did not forget their kinfolk in the Ukraine; they collected funds to assist the flood victims and political prisoners. They joined labour unions at their place of employment, campaigned for unemployment insurance, for old age pensions, for full medical and hospital care for all workers.

During the last World War the W.B.A. supported the war effort, urging its members to donate blood to the Red Cross and calling on its members to join the Canadian armed forces. On the national scene there were many who died and paid the supreme sacrifice in the heroic struggle against Fascism. Thousands of dollars of Victory Bonds were purchased by our members, hundreds of pairs of woollen sox and mitts were knitted by the Regina W.B.A. and A.U.C.C. women for soldiers on the battle front. Regina members were active participants in the great National Festivals of Ukrainian Dance, Song and Music in the belief that a blending of Ukrainian culture helps to develop our Canadian culture, making for better understanding amongst the peoples of Canada.

The growth and development of the W.B.A. was not an easy one. There were people who lacked faith in the idea that workers were capable of creating a mass fraternal mutual aid organization. We pay tribute to the following pioneers and founders of the Workers' Benevolent Association who had to learn by doing and leading the organization: John Lapchuk, Vasyl Holowach, William Panch, John Pawlyk, Bessie Marocher, John and Leontina Marchuk, Mykola Myronuik, Peter and Anna Nykoliak, Nykola Orshewsky, Helen Simson (Kasnow), Timophy Sunak, Dennis Pasloff, Margaret Kornitsky, Yevhenia Kropiwnytska, Stephen and Anna Lakay, Peter Lapchuk (Winnipeg), Mike Sawchyn and Nick Stefanyk.

The role our pioneers played in founding the Workers' Benevolent Association cannot be considered as having a selfish aim. They laid the foundation for a great fraternal progressive movement, composed not only of Ukrainian branches, but of Russian, Polish, Carpatho-Russian and a Slovak and Hungarian section, 13,000 members in all.

The humanitarian tasks taken upon itself by the Workers' Benevolent Association are being

Members of the ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE (Stovaryshennia Ukrainskoho Robitnychoho Domu) and WORKERS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Regina Sask. 1923.

THE FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

The first children's Ukrainian school was located at 726 Victoria Avenue, Regina, a hall built in 1911 by the Roumanian Club. In the spring of 1918, the hall was purchased by the Association of Ukrainian Labour Temple of Regina.

The Ukrainian School of language was established in the fall of 1919, where reading, writing, chorus singing and eventually dancing and mandolin music were taught. With the advancement of students history, literature and geography were included in the curriculum.

These studies were important aids in acquainting and teaching the students of their origins as the sons and daughters of pioneers. They learned the historical and cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people

FIRST CHILDREN'S SCHOOL of ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE – Regina Fall 1919 Teacher Peter Nykoniak

THE UKRAINIAN MANDOLIN STRING ORCHESTRA

The orchestra formed in 1922 is sponsored by the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Regina. Its directors have been Mr. Cheperyn, N. Krechmarowsky Wm. Holowach, P. Lapchuk and E. Kassian

The orchestra performed first in Regina, later venturing out to neighboring cities. It presented operettas such as "Natalka Poltavka" and "Oy ne Khody Hrytsu" as early as 1931. Later it performed for community organizations in Regina such as the Red Cross and the Javcees.

In 1937 the orchestra consisting of 35 members gave 32 concerts in northern Saskatchewan, next year they gave 18 concerts in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In 1939 the Regina City Council granted them a tag day whose proceeds underwrote a tour in Eastern Canada. The orchestra appeared at the first National Ukrainian Festival held at the Arena Gardens in Toronto.

During the war years the Mandolin Orchestra gave a number of benefit concerts (with the dance group) for the Red Cross and for medical supplies to the Soviet Union. They also performed for the Archbishop of Canterbury, entertained in hospitals,

Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra of The Ukrainian Labour — Farmer Temple Association in Regina, 1939
Conductor — Peter J. Lapchuk

CHILDREN'S STRING ORCHESTRA of ASSOCIATION of UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE
Regina, Sask. 1922
Conductor V. Chypuryn
Peter Lapchuk — (centre front row) Original-Member of orchestra to this day
Conductor from 1931 to 1972

Poltava Mandolin Orchestra, 1973 Conductor — Ernie Kassian

participated in a benefit for the Boy Scout Troops and the R.C.A.F. in Regina and Moose Jaw.

In 1946 the orchestra was sent to a National Festival of Ukrainian song, music and dance in Edmonton. Guest artists were Zoya Haidai and Ivan Patorzhynsky from the Ukraine. John Mosiuk was artistic director of the Festival.

In 1951 the Mandolin Orchestra participated in a National Ukrainian Festival held in Toronto on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. The celebrations included the unveiling of the first statue to T.H. Shevchenko on the North American Continent, and in 1955 the orchestra participated in Provincial Ukrainian Festival held in Grand Theatre in Regina on the occasion of Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee.

The orchestra through the years continued to take part in National and Provincial programs of dedication to Ukrainian heroes, civic occasions and artistic festivals. They took part in the centennial programs of B.C. and Manitoba.

In 1971 the Mandolin Orchestra participated in a National Ukrainian Festival — Festival 80 — in Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton, Alberta, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. Five hundred performers from across Canada appear in Festival 80. As part of the celebrations a monument to Vasyl Stefanyk was unveiled in Edmonton as a gift from the people of the Ukraine to their kinsmen in Canada. Wm. Chomyn was the artistic director of the Festival.

The same year they participated in the Canadian premiere of the multimedia drama "Adam's Sons" in the Playhouse Theatre in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Drama based upon Olga Kobylyanska's "Land". Script M. Sago. Drama Director, N. Laszlo. Musical Director, Wm. Philipowich.

On several occasions they joined with the Poltava Dancers to present concerts.

In 1972 the Mandolin Orchestra (Poltava Ensemble) presented a Festival Concert in Regina's Darke Hall on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the women's branches of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians.

They presented the "Ukrainian Medley" with participation of the Intercollegiate Orchestra at Mosaic 73 at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts in Regina.

In 1974 the Mandolin Orchestra appeared as guest artists at the presentation of "Soul of Ukraine" with the Pavlychenko Folkloric Ensemble in the Centennial Auditorium in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The program was staged by Lucia [illegible].

The orchestra continues its work of training young musicians to present Ukrainian arts.

POLTAVA FOLK ENSEMBLE

Sponsored by the United Ukrainian Canadians in Regina the Poltava Dancers enter their twenty second year

It was in 1955 that the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians held a provincial Festival in Regina marking Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee With the combined cultural forces of Kamsack, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina, the Festival introduced the young Poltava with "Metelitsya" in its first major performance

In 1959 Poltava received a Citation of Merit presented by CKCK-TV "for outstanding achievement for or by teenagers"

During the Shevchenko centenary year, Poltava also performed "Excerpts From the Ballet Lileya" on a half-hour television program featuring the cultural forces of the Regina AUUC. That same year the ensemble appeared at the Regina and Saskatoon Shevchenko Festivals and in climax, at the National Shevchenko Festival of Music, Song, and Dance, at Toronto's Varsity Arena

In 1963, Poltava first entered the Annual Moose Jaw Music and Ballet Festival. This Festival was to prove a focal point in the future development of the group. It elevated the ensemble from the role of performers to that of competitors. At the same time the Festivals provided professional criticism from such adjudicators as Arnold Spohr of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

That year, in its first try at the competition, Poltava took first Festival honors at the Moose Jaw Festival with a mark of 91 for the dance "Ukrainian Medley." In the following nine consecutive years the ensemble was to retain those honors with such dances as "Tropotyanka," "Shalunitsh," "On the Cornfields," "Marina," "Devyatka", "Hopak Zhyto Maty", "Three Grandfathers", "We re From Bukovina", "Hutsulka" and "Russian Reflections" Adjudicator Arnold Spohr, in writing about the ensemble in 1964, said "You kept me happy throughout . you know what dancing is about."

Two performances of the 16 during the 1966-67 season remain as highlights for Poltava. The first was their appearance, in May of 1966, at Winnipeg's Playhouse Theatre, where the combined cultural forces of Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Regina paid tribute to the 75th Anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada

The second event was Expo '67 Twelve years of rehearsals and concerts were climaxed by Poltava's seven performances at Expo '67

The Winnipeg Ukrainian Festival of Song, Music and Dance, marking the 50th Anniversary of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians was a highlight of the 1968-69 season

During the 16th year of its existence the ensemble had given twelve performances, among them the Manitoba Centennial Festival of Ukrainian Song, Music and Dance at Winnipeg's Centennial Arts Center, the Regina Folk Art Council's Mosiac '70; the Annual Sports Day at Buchanan, a performance of the Suite "A Ukrainian Welcome," on request from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government at its official reception for the USSR ambassador, Mr Mroshnichenko, and a 20-minute performance in Saskatoon at the official opening of Noranda Mines of Canada

Highlights of fourteen performances given in 1971 included Poltava's appearance at Edmonton's Festival 80. Here the ensemble joined 500 performers from across Canada to celebrate the 80th Anniversary of Ukrainian heritage in Canada. On the same occasion there was unveiled a statue to Vasil Stefanik, a gift from the Ukrainian people to their kinsmen in Canada

It was again in 1971 that the ensemble captured the Tait trophy for the highest mark in the Moose Jaw Music and Ballet Festival. Competing against 800 entries, Poltava captured first place with a mark of 96 for its performance of "Russian Reflections"

It was in the summer of 1971 that four members of the Poltava ensemble on the invitation of the Ukraina Society travelled to Kiev for a month long study session at the State Choreographical College

The repertoire of the ensemble includes dances by such leading Ukrainian choreographers as Pavlo Virsky, Kum Vasilenko and Volodimir Nerodenko

In the fall of 1971 the Poltava dancers were to form the base for the creation of the AUUC Poltava Ensemble of Song, Music and Dance. This ensemble was to not only incorporate singers and dancers, but Saskatchewan's only mandolin orchestra

In the spring of 1972 the Poltava Ensemble of Song, Music and Dance received a federal grant to assist in presenting thirteen concerts in the three western provinces. The performances ranged from Calgary's Annual Shevchenko Concert to Winnipeg's Canada Day Celebrations. In its 18th year of existence the Poltava Dancers performed before an estimated live and television audience of 170,000 in the first seven months of 1972

The year 1973 saw the filming of a 16mm color documentary "Poltava: A Heritage of Dance" Produced and directed by Norman Sawchyn Funded by grants from the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Youth and

Poltava Dance Ensemble of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, Regina, [illegible] Dance

POLTAVA DANCE ENSEMBLE
ASSOCIATION OF UNITED UKRAINIAN CANADIANS — REGINA, SASK.

Culture of the Province of Saskatchewan. Its first premiere was held in March 1974 in the Ukrainian Cultural Centre. Also in 1974 Poltava Ensemble participated in Festival Winnipeg 100 at the Centennial Auditorium in Winnipeg, Manitoba. 600 performers from across Canada appeared in this National Ukrainian Festival in tribute to the 100th anniversary of the City of Winnipeg. They presented "An Invitation to a Wedding" at Mosaic 74 held at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts in Regina sponsored by the Regina Multicultural Council.

In July 1974 three members of Poltava dancers left Canada for a month long dance seminar at the State Choreographical Institute in Kiev, Ukraine.

In 1975 they presented three Ukrainian Festivals in Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon in honour of the Bard of the Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko.

The Poltava dancers are one of twenty groups across Canada chosen to appear at Festival Canada 76 at Ottawa. Five performances were given in Ottawa.

The Poltava ensemble organizes and sponsors Dance Seminar 75, a national dance workshop for three weeks at the Saskatchewan Summer School of the Arts. 40 dancers from twenty Ukrainian dance groups in Canada participated. Instructors were Kim Vasylenko, merited artist of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Lubov Kamina Sobchenko, dance instructor at the Kiev State Kornichuk Institute of culture. Vadym Avramenko, ballet soloist of the Kiev State Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre and Andrew Nechyporenko, Department Head of folk instruments at the Kiev State Kornichuk Institute of Culture. This seminar marked the first occasion that dance instructors from the Soviet Ukrain conducted a seminar in North America.

The director of the ensemble is Alex P. Lapchuk and the Assistant Director is Zoya Shmyr.

UKRAINIAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION BRANCH NO. 7, REGINA

The efforts of founding father Paul Shulha culminated in the organization of the association in Regina. Mr. Shulha taught Ukrainian in the Ukrainian National Home at 1817 Quebec Street. In March 1924, he was instrumental in persuading the executive of the need of a veterans' branch. A committee was struck and on May 5, 1924 the branch was organized. Its first executive consisted of Paul Shulha, W. Kozak, M. Babey and I. Pavlechenko, of Saskatoon.

The general meeting on June 16, 1924 signed up the following membership: Paul Shulha, Michael Babey, Jacob Maruschak, Wm. Wesolowski, Wm. Sopel, Michael Kuziak, Wm. Kozak, Jacob Shpunarski, Joseph Abramovich, Michael Semuk, Stepan Kutson, William Mudry and D. Semeniuk.

These members were further joined by: John Proceviat, Dmytro Sorpka, Max Kwasnowski, Dmytro Yanicki, Dmytro Podilski, Rev. Myron Podilski, John Kmka, William Hevak, George Babiuk, Dmytro Chrin, Alex Topolnyski, Panko Luzny, William Pukish, Philip Ivanicki, Peter Kassian, Joseph Feduschak, Myron Ceyko, William Walowina and Tom Kozak.

The first executive consisted of: President, Paul Shulha, Vice-President, Michael Babey, Secretary Jacob Maruschak, Treasurer, Wm. Wesolowski, Manager, Wm. Sopel.

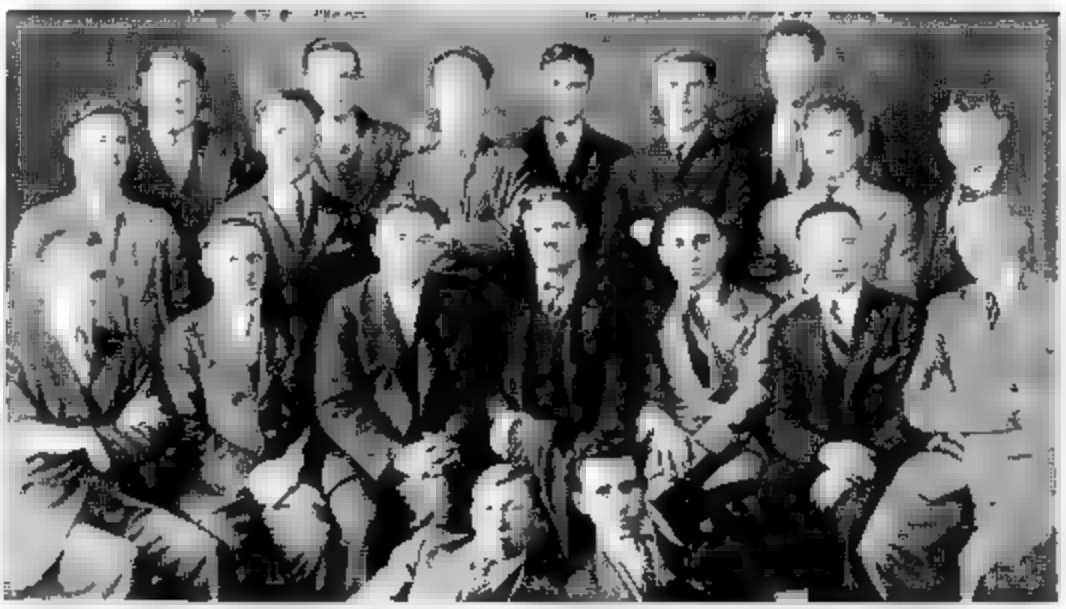
The small group became very active, distributed "Surma" and other brochures and attempted to organize a branch in Moose Jaw. The branch was stationed in the National Home as its members were also members of other active organizations.

Every autumn the group prepared a "November Days" program in which all Ukrainian organizations in Regina participated. They promoted Ukrainian publications, especially the "Ukrainian News", printed in Winnipeg. Exchange visits were made to various points within the province.

The members conducted military and self educational evening sessions directed primarily by M. Babey, M. Kuziak and P. Shulha. The lectures by M. Babey on co-operatives eventually led to the organization of a food store and a credit union. He also organized the Prosvita "Book of Commemoration" in March, 1932.

The branch often held meetings in the homes of M. Babey, S. Kutson and P. Ivanicki.

The branch received several important personages on fraternal visits: M. Melnychuk of the Ukrainian Liberation Organization and William Hultay. The branch sent exchange delegates to the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association. These were M. Babey, M. Semuk, M.D. Podilski and P. Shulha.



Charter Member of the Ukrainian War Veterans' Ass'n., Regina Branch No. 7, 1929
In the foreground (y ng) l to r A. Topolnyski, T Kozak
1st Row (Seated) l to r., H Cenaiko, W Weselowski, W Kozak, M. Kuzek, M. Babey, W Mudry, J. Spiniarsky
2nd Row J. Babuik, J. Parobok, Unknown, J. Abramovich.
3rd Row S. Kucan, M. Seniuk, Unknown, D. Semoniuk, N Dunitz, W Saga

Members of the Ukrainian War Veterans' Ass n. Regina Branch No. 7, 1950.
1st Row (Seated) l to r J Procewiat, D Soroka, D. Podiisk , C Kucan (president), M. Kwasniowski.
2nd Row l. to r D. Yanitsky, D Samotiuk, J Kinka, Rev. M. Podesky, A. Topolnyski, W Hewak
3rd Row l, to r W Sagal, M. Cevko, W Pukish, P Lizney, P Ivanitsky D Chrin.

In .936 the branch co-operated with the Canadian Legion in Canadian celebrations. The same year they worked with the Ukrainian National Federation and the Organization of Bukovinian Ukrainians in the organization of a food co-operative.

Later activity waned. In .937 the Ukrainian National Federation obtained a building from Michael Arganiuchuk. The veterans devote their talents to the strengthening of the activities of the U N F.

This history was compiled by A. Topolnyski and translated by M. Balych.

UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

The Ukrainian Consumers Co-operative in Regina began its operation in 1936 and was the direct result of efforts of Michael Babey. He gave various lectures describing the merits of co-operative economics.

An organizational committee was formed to assist him and was comprised of A. Topolnyski, Rev. M.D. Podolski, P. Ivanicky, S. Zaharuk, N. Kostynuk and E. Kucza.

The founding meeting was held July 1, 1936 at 2041 McDonald Street. The first persons to obtain membership were N. Kostynuk, S. Zaharuk, K. Hneda, J. Feduschak, P. Ivanicky and M. Arganiuchuk. These six persons were instrumental in making application to government for the obtaining of a Charter.

Incorporation occurred February 26, 1937 at which time membership totalled 80 and the assets $340 collected through shares. The first female members were Maria Ciz and Olena Patryliuk.

Mr. P. Ivanicky was named manager of the store in 1936; simultaneously A. Topolnyski became treasurer. Mr. Ivanicky remained in his position until 1940. From July to November 1940, J.

SENIOR MEMBERS - 1940. From left (1-r): M. Piwarchuk, F. Aleksandruk, N. Bratash, H. Dadyk, W. Hevak, W. Puchala, M. Halapatz, R. Ciz, P. Korol. (2-r), A. Topolnysk, G. Jakwchuk.

UKRAINIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASK. The first organizational meeting July 11, 1937

Feduschak filled the position temporarily until the appointment of Alexander Topolnyski. Mr Topolnyski was replaced by M. Pachkowski.

There was a variety of employees required to service the growing enterprise — butchers, clerks, delivery boys and auditors.

Some of the butchers were: H. Korpan, J. Feduschak, W. Sagal, V. Boyachok, D. Meriko, A. Nugent, M. Kolondzek and M. Pachkowski.

At the outset, clerking was a voluntary contribution made by daughters of members. They worked primarily to achieve experience and competence. The first of such girls was Miss Anna Kostynuk. There has been a turnover of 23 clerking staff. Some of the recorded staff were: Anna Ciz, Mary Marchuk, Victoria Vancha, Stella Chomuk, Mike Yanchura, Erna Kuderewko, Ingrid Ractzio, Sofia Pankewych, Evgen Kozakewych and Helen Paanuk.

Delivery service was first performed by Kanan Hneda without pay. Later a plan whereby delivery was made by members for ($5) five dollars per week and money was applied either to shares or grocery bill. The method was eventually replaced by a delivery truck system.

The audit practice is one to ensure correct business methods are employed and for the protection of the interests of the membership. Mr Andrey Pawlik, a Chartered Accountant from Winnipeg gave much service with little remuneration. Eventually, the audit was carried out by the Audit Department of the Federated Co-operatives Limited at Regina.

Location of the Co-operative Store

The first rented building was situated at 922 Victoria Avenue and rental cost was $25 per month. It remained in that location until May, 1937, when it moved to 1801 Winnipeg Street. In 1940 the corner store at 1777 Quebec Street was rented from John Zenchyshyn where business was conducted until 1945.

The Association was anxious to own a building and paid in cash the amount of $8,200 for a building at 1801 Winnipeg Street. This amount was loaned to the Association by its members who contributed from $800 to $100 to raise the amount necessary.

In 1957 under the supervision of S. Zaharuk, a new building was constructed by B. Ariychuk, contractor. It was next to the existing store which was rented by the Quick Cleaners Company when the Association vacated it.

The store was extended in 1973 at a cost of $25,000 and allows for a larger variety and volume of services.

Growth of Members — Shares — Sales

Year	Members	Shares	Sales
1937	102	$ 878.	$ 20,829
1968	271	20,87[illegible].	141,606.
1973	273	29,673.	262,603.

All association development was made possible through the firm belief and dedication of the members who produced loan capital whenever required. They have shown what great achievements can result from close co-operation.

The Board of Directors of the Association, together with the members of the Prosvita Society, evolved the idea which resulted in the founding of the Ukrainian Credit Union of Regina in 1941.

Summary Information

During 37 years the Association had a turnover of 73 members. The first president, Stefan Zaharuk, served for 10 years; other long time officers were,

The Board of Directors — 1957. From left, A. Topolnycki, P. Andrechuk, J. Hneda, S. Zaharuk, K. Drutzul, W. Pucha a, W. Sernyk, N. Tkach.

The Board of Directors — 1965. From left (l-r) H. Waschyshyn, S. Senchyshyn, J. Salamanchuk, A. Topolnycki, E. Kuderewko, W. Puchata, (2-r), M. Pachkowski, N. Lapchuk, E. Zaluski, J. Lyzanowski, G. Brendak, J. W. Hneda.

John Salamanchuk, 18 years secretary; Eli Zaluski, 18 years supervisory committee member, Edward W Puchalo, 13 years as director, and John Lyzaniwski, 8 years as treasurer The devoted service of these and other members contributed in the growth and worth of the Association. Much information and assistance was available from the department of Co-operation in the Government of Saskatchewan

Grateful Acknowledgements

The Association extends deep gratitude to the clergy of the Ukrainian Cathoic and the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Churches who were always willing and ready to promote the co-operative enterprise. Of these the late Rev Ivan Kusey not only became a member, but contributed greatly with his progressive ideas.

It greatly appreciates the co-operation of the Ukrainian newspaper "New Pathway", published in Winnipeg, for the printing of annual Association reports.

The contribution made by Engineer Wm Topolnycky by his suggestions and his remarks in the press greatly assisted the Association's efforts.

Dr Uhrich said, "Canada is a great country Canada gives a fair chance to each Canadian of race or creed. People should retain their individuality Variety is essential to progress."

Officers and Directors of the Association for the fiscal year 1974

President - Eugene Kuderewko, Vice-President John W Hneda, Directors - Michael Drebot, Edward Puchalo, Alex Makowsky, Steve Hutyra, Michael Humeniuk. Supervisory Committee Steve Senchyshyn, Eli Zaluski, Bernard Chomyn Manager Harry Kozakewycz. Treasurer - John Lyzaniwski. Secretary John Salamanchuk. Auditor Federated Co-operative Ltd. Audit Department.

Contributed by Alexander Topolnyski.

UKRAINIAN CREDIT UNION OF REGINA

The idea for the evolvement of a Ukrainian Credit Union originated with the directors of the Ukrainian Co-operative Association. The Co-operative was unable to give credit to consumers and a definite need existed for a credit union

The Regina Ukrainian Savings and Credit Union was formed in 1941 and celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1976, it is one of only a few ethnic credit unions in Saskatchewan.

In 1941 similar discussions were being carried on by the two major Ukrainian organizations in the city the Ukrainian National Federation and the Ukrainian Society of Prosvita. The UNF had organized the co-op association and was not anxious to increase its responsibility, so the co-op turned to the Ukrainian Society of Prosvita to help organize the credit union.

A preliminary meeting of the credit union was held in December, 1940, with about 40 people attending. A committee of six was delegated to organize, including William Wesolowsky, who was president of the credit union from 194. to 1965, and Alex Topolnyski, former manager of the Ukrainian Co-op and the unofficial historian of Ukrainian co-operatives in Regina.

The first formal meeting of the credit union, in May, 1941, saw over 30 members join, with a total working capital of $59.25, including shares and membership fees.

By the time the Ukrainian Credit Union had its first annual meeting six months later, membership had increased to 75 and assets totalled $668.85 Loans totalling $500 had been approved.

From that small beginning, the credit union has grown in 1966 to a membership of 169 persons. Assets have increased to $47,000 by careful management of funds. During the course of its 25 year history, the credit union has approved loans totalling $537,725

There are no full-time employees of the credit union. The manager, John Lyzaniwski, spends one evening a week at the office in the hall of the Ukrainian National Federation. As in most small credit unions, the work of the executive is entirely voluntary During the 25 years, directors of the credit union have attended 372 directors' meetings, 315

M Ceyko and Manager, ,ohn Lyzaniwski

credit committee meetings and 29 audit committee meetings in addition to annual and monthly meetings.

The success of the credit union depends without doubt on the strong ethnic ties of Regina's Ukrainian community, which is rather large.

The manager, Mr. Lyzaniwski, says there is a real need for such credit unions.

"We provide service for people in the community who like to feel free to help themselves. That's the way credit unions operate, and there is no difference between small, ethnic ones like ours and big community ones.

"You must remember that when many of these people were looking for credit, back in the 1940s, there was no place they could get it, except from themselves."

THE UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY BRANCH #34

The Regina branch of the society was established in 1932 when Ukrainians in Regina became aware of benefits to be derived through membership.

The first founding executive was comprised of N. Masnick, president; W. Wesolowski, vice-president; F. Tatenych, recording secretary; S. Kopchuk, financial secretary; and G. Marchuk, treasurer. The auditors were George Supyniuk, Wm. Mudry and H. Korpan. Membership was taken through purchase of life insurance policies.

In the succeeding years membership gradually increased. Mr. N. Masnick remained president until June 1965 when he retired. Orest Pasicka was elected director of the Fraternal Society in Saskatchewan at a convention held in Winnipeg in June 1965. He also assumed the position of financial secretary for the Regina branch which he continues to maintain.

President of the Society Head Office in Winnipeg was John Syrnyk, the late editor of the Ukrainian Voice. The position is currently held by S. Radchuk.

Early picture of the members of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society, Branch No. 34. Front l. to r., S. Lyseiko, F. Tytenich, N. Masnick, N. Marchuk, G. Marchuk. Back Row l. to r., N. Demko, G. Zenchyshyn, K. Palyga, N. Palyga, M. Korpan, H. Korpan, D. Churpek, S. Onyshko.

The Regina Branch has 1.6 members. Through its various insurance plans for adults and children the Society has benefitted many of its members. Being a fraternal society it allowed its members to realize dividends which according to actuarial statistics ranked above average

UKRAINIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF ST. NICHOLAS OF CANADA

The Regina branch of the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas was organized in 1951 and became the 37th branch of the Association. there were 14 members. George Huk was in charge of financial matters.

In 1961 the head office sent out John Parkasewych to Regina on an organizational drive. Together with Wolodymyr Sagasz he recruited 24 new members, each of whom took out policies from three to ten thousand dollars. Wolodymyr Schabel assisted in the recruitment until a total of 71 members was signed up. In 1975 there were 43 members. some had died, others found residences outside Regina.

The Regina Branch participated on a national level by sending delegates to conventions. At the 13th National Convention Wolodymyr Sagasz was elected as a member of the Supreme Advisory Council and at the 17th National Convention, he was elected as the Supreme Vice-president of the Association, the position he continues to hold. Since the 17th National Convention, Wolodymyr Schabel was elected to the Supreme Advisory Council and was appointed Chief Organizer for the Province of Saskatchewan. Both Wolodymyr Sagasz and Wolodymyr Schabel, in co-operation with headquarters in Winnipeg, prepared and conducted a successful two-day seminar in Saskatoon in 1969. Special guests and lecturers were Supreme President, John Nowosad and Supreme Secretary, John Parkasewych.

Although the 37th Branch has only been in existence for 25 years, there has been much hard work and effort on the part of the members in order to enlarge this organization in Saskatchewan.

The 1975 executive members of the 37th Branch in Regina are as follows:

PRESIDENT - George Huk
FINANCIAL SECRETARY Wolodymyr Sagasz
RECORDING SECRETARY John Gawdyda
AUDITORS Wolodymyr Schabel
Harvey Pinnach

THE EFFORTS AND PROGRESS OF THE UKRAINIAN LABOURERS

By John Zemshyshyn

With the attempt to portray the life of the Ukrainian labourer in Canada during the pioneer years comes the realization that it is an enormous subject. To give it the deserving depth and quality would require a volume to be written. No doubt such a book will one day be produced by a descendant who is not only proud of his heritage, but gifted in his ability to express the Ukrainian hunger for freedom and for a home of his own.

The purpose of this article is much more modest. It will serve only to provide a brief synopsis of the role played by the Ukrainian labourer during the early years of development both in Regina and the surrounding rural area. His contribution in diligent work is itself priceless.

The first Ukrainian immigrants to Regina were not labourers as such. They were agricultural people who emigrated to Canada primarily to acquire land for farming purposes. The ready availability of land in a free Canada was a ray of hope to an oppressed people.

Certain people did not obtain homesteads and earned a living for themselves and their families as labourers. Others acquired homesteads and also worked to supplement small and meagre crops.

Accustomed to various forms of heavy manual labor, the Ukrainian immigrant was willing to assume its burden in Canada. It was for this express purpose that Ukrainian emigrees were sought. Thousands of them were employed by the railways, particularly on what was known as "extra gangs". These labourers were engaged in the repair of railroads already in use and in the constant construction of new lines in virgin lands. They worked steadily and hard in the construction of various drainage facilities including ditches and canals.

The work was difficult and dangerous. Many casualties occurred in rock removal, dynamite

blasting, as well as tree-felling. Even today evidence of these accidental deaths remains in the small wooden crosses along a railway. They are weather-worn grim reminders of the heavy risk and toil endured by hardworking men. It is most fitting that we pay a silent tribute to the memory of Ukrainian railway labourers as we notice their forgotten markers.

Northern Saskatchewan bushland offered employment to labourers, it too was wearisome toil with its accompanying hazard to life from falling timber.

The mines were another labor resource to immigrant men. Though most of them were engaged in coal mining others found work in mines with metallic ores. There was much loss of life owing to methods used and explosion of gases underground.

Nor were the labourers only of Ukrainian origin. There were Anglo-Saxon, German, Polish, Italian, Romanian, Czecho-Slovak and Russian. All the diverse people learned to communicate with one another in a Slav language until a working knowledge of English was acquired.

From the early Ukrainian labour force grew the leaders of the Ukrainian cultural movement with its aim of enlightenment. An example is the three Stechishin brothers; Miroslaw who became the editor of the Ukrainian Voice, Michael, a lawyer in Yorkton and later a District Court Judge in Wynyard, and, Julian a lawyer in Saskatoon. This family came in 1902 from Terebowlia district in Ukraine. Miroslaw worked on the "extra gang" of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a labourer and water boy in 1902 in Pilot Butte east of Regina. His recorded memoirs were published in the Ukrainian Voice of February 5, 1967.

Following each of the two world wars many Ukrainian immigrants settled in Regina. These people brought with them various skills; some had a high level of education. Yet a great number of them began life in Canada engaged in heavy physical labor.

We honor and pay tribute to the Ukrainian pioneer for his contribution to the development of Regina and district. Their descendents today are members of various professions and business, others have extraordinary skills. They have become legislators and sit in the judiciary. Many maintain ties with the land and carry on in the tradition of the original tillers of soil.

Our gratitude is to the Divine Hand that led the Ukrainian emigrees to choose Canada, to the Canadian governments who granted refuge, hope and freedom; to the various employers who provided a means of livelihood and future growth to the Ukrainian labourer and his children. Nor do we forget our debt to the two principal employers in the early years, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. To the city of Regina we extend our gratitude for granting employment to Ukrainian labourers that they may become the self-supporting citizens of today.

John Zenchyshyn
Former employee of the C.P.R.
April 26, 1927 to July 5, 1967

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROADERS

THE EARLY RAIL ROADERS, C.P.R. REGINA AREA

The earliest Ukrainian men to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway between Regina and Balgonie are recorded for the year 1902. They are as follows: Miroslav Stechishin, Sam Dutchak and a Yastruchak and Hohbetz, first names unknown. Many immigrants came from Ukraine for the purpose of extending the vital railway system.

It was the life-line of communication and transport prior to the advent of the automobile and air transport. The same railway brought letters from "home" to the lonely men.

Section Foremen in Regina
N. Muzuk, S. Zack, N. Shewchuk, F. Dagnone, T. Nixon, F. Sorowski, R. Milani, N. Supuniuk, G. Syupyniuk, G. Petryna, V. Szora, J. Luchenko, W. Babchuk, A. Achtymichuk, D. Safnyk, A. Tupich, M. Luchenko, D. Rosiak, G. Drebit

Bridgemen, Carpenters, Painters and Lampmen in Regina were
F. Fer, F. Ciz, P. Patryluk, M. Halapatz, W. Malyk, J. Ciz, P. Ciz, Z. Bernowski, Paul Czyz, B. Korol, W. Semeniuk, A. Barabash, H. Barabash, S.

Section men in Regina Yard, from left to right. S. Malawski, G. Vachniuk, G. Stasko, S. Hranoha, M. Zaharuk, G. Kernechuk, (Foreman) F. Dagnone, P. Nowosad, R. Milani, L. Kienas, P. Yaciw, E. Breslani, J. Jacko.

The names of other railroad workers are:
P. Yaculn, J. Kuchyiyma, B. Tarongul, S. Worona, B. Sc.oduk, P. Smoly, J. Zenchyshyn, J. Maksymowich, T. Stronski, D. Churpak, J. Perleyko, M. Sadowsky, J. Kanuka, R.B. Fisher, S. Murzyn, A. Parobek, D. Buhay, M. Hnatchuk, B. Holub, D. Boyachek, G. Mykolyk, E. Zalusky, N. Kulynych, J. Katrusiak, S. Semchyshyn, P. Zenchyshyn, P. Chudchak, J. Panchyshyn, A. Topolnyski.

Dumych, D. Luciw, C. Yuskiw, J. Fedushchak, D. Bodnarchuk.

C.P.R. Roadmasters.
Steve Zack, A. Yaremko, A. Katrusiak, J. Petryk, W. Babchuk, D. Shaw, Wm. Bodnarchuk, Owsianek, F. Semenk.

General Roadmaster
Western Line from Regina - John Katrusiak.

And so the days and years sped by as the men worked hard and long for small wages. They ex

anined their blistered hands at night but their lip to stop complaint and sought healing sleep. Their comunal bedrooms were boxcars where 24 men slept usually on the floor

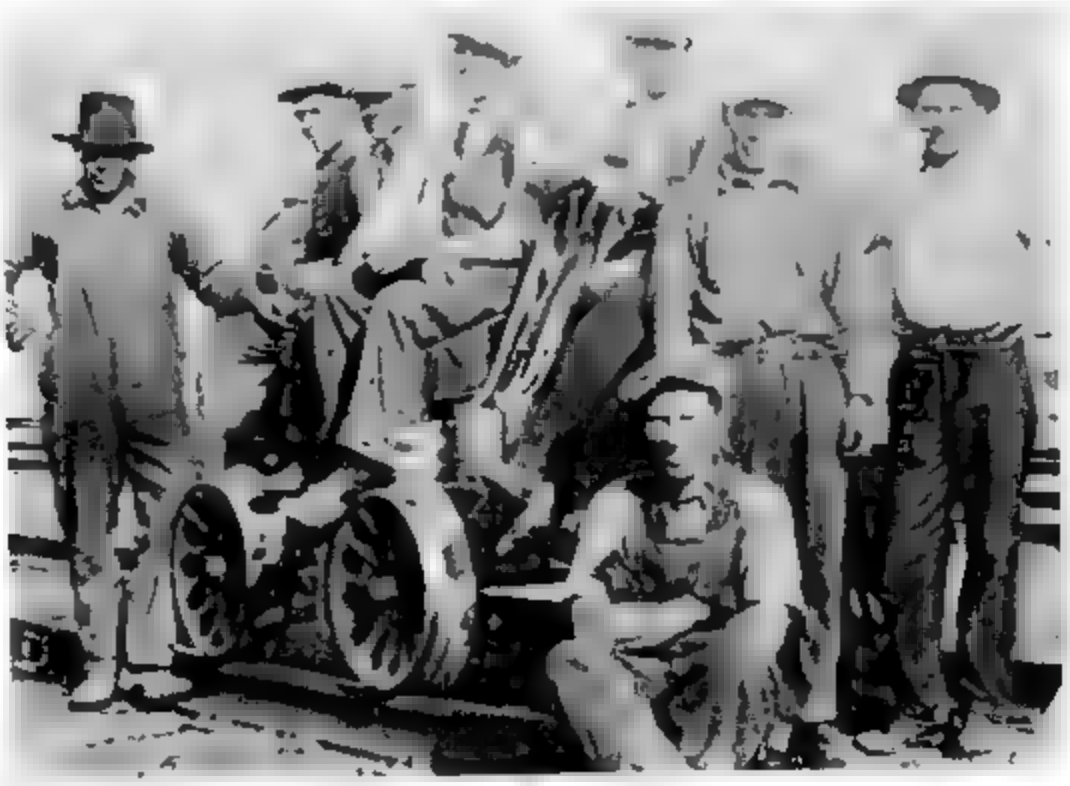
The following tribute was written by Mrs. John D. Cogswell of Oromocto, New Brunswick and appeared in the railroader's magazine. She wrote it for her husband but it equally applies to the Ivans and Petros who at one time were also section men.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SECTION MAN

Dear Johnny
For many years you walked the ties,
Tamping shims and fighting flies,
In winter's storms, on the trolley car
You road for miles on the CNR
You've worked with many a different crew,
Talked and planned on things you'd do,
When the time arrived, when you'd be done,
And you started out on your final run.
You worked on the track most of your life,
Away from your children, away from your wife;
Had lots of worries, had lots of fun,
But bet you were happy when day was done
At last came the day! You could hardly believe it,
When you said to the boys, "I'm going to leave it."
So you bade farewell to the boys in the shack.
"It's time to retire, I'll not be back."
So then you talked of the good old days.
When you first started out on the old railways
You worked so hard for a quarter an hour,
But paid one-fifty for a bag of flour
Many the time you said, "No doubt
The old CN is on its way out,
There'll come a day when we are through,
The box cars will be flying up in the blue."
You worked for nigh 40 years together,
Through ice and snow and all kinds of weather
With many a good Foreman on that line,
Finer bosses were hard to find.
Some have retired, some have gone,
But the old CN still travels on.
But think of this winter when the north wind blows,
They'll be facing the blizzard while you're toasting your toes.
Then on the days with the scorching sun,
They'll be sweating gum-drops while you're having fun
Stretched out on the grass 'neath the old apple tree,
Singing "Little Brown Jug Don't I Love Thee."
Yes, you laughed and talked, had many a joke.
But there's a lump in your throat (you thought you'd choke)
On that last day when you said "so-long,"
There was parting of friendship very strong.
But after 39 years of the railroad life,
Don't you think it's swell to be home with your wife?

Contributed by a railroader's wife

C P R Hand car In the R C M P Museum in Regina



Section Men in Grand Coulee 1931 Sitting on ra[illegible] John Zenchyshyn

THE ARMED SERVICES PERSONNEL

UKRAINIAN WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Regina and District

The following persons serving in the Armed Forces during World War II were from Regina:

Anaka, Fred
Anklewich, L.
Arabski, A.
Arabski, W
Babiuk, Peter
Babiuk, Wm.
Bodnarchuk, P.
Bochinck, Steve
Boychok, Harry
Boyko, Mike
Boyko, P
Buhnis, Mike
Bushniak, S.
Chelak, O.
Chobaniuk, Mike
Chobaniuk, Nick
Ciz, Wm.
Culic, Mike
Demchuk, Wm.
Demchuk, Mary
Dobrowsky, Frank
Evaschyshyn, Wasyl
Fedoruk, Archie
Gorari, Elmer
Gregory, Mike
Gregory Marie
Holeska, A.C.
Hrab, Steve
Hretsay, Nick
Hrytewich, Steve
Husulak, M.R.
Hunchar, Nick
Karpiuk, Peter
Karpiuk, Nick
Kostick, Nick
Koculyma, Mike
Korchinski, Julian
Korol, Mike
Korpan, Boris
Kosh, Paul
Kosh, Wm.
Kosh, Joseph
Kosko, Peter
Kostenuik, Mike
Kostiuk
Kowaichuk, Wm.
Kozak, P.E
Kuck, Mike
Krasue, Wm.
Krotter, Peter
Kruk, Joseph
Kryzanowski, Alex
Kryzanowski, Dmytro
Krywobusa, Metro
Kutney, Nick
Kut, Dr Sam
Magorka, Metro
Marusiak, Michael
Misskey, George
Moisuik, Nick
Morhun, Wm.
Nakony, Ivan
Nowosad, Jean
Pankiw, N
Paseka, O.
Paskaway, Peter
Patryluk, Peter
Patryluk, Wm.
Patryluk, A.
Peluk, Mike
Puchala, E.
Pukesh, J
Romaniuk, Bill
Rutsko, Victoria
Sawa, Roman
Sawa, Murray
Sawchuk, Mike
Sawchuk, John
Sawchuk, Wm.
Sawchuk, Josephine L.
Sawchuk, Martin
Sharman, George
Sheshwal, Nick
Shotropa, John
Shushelnecky, Joseph
Sondolack, Wm.
Sondolack, Fred J
Sondolack, Alex F.
Stach, Walter
Starzynski, Mike
Starzynski, Paul
Strilchuk, Wm.
Sturby Wm.
Swyryda, Hnat
Syrnyk, Peter
Todoruk, George
Tokar, Mike
Trofan, J
Turchak, Peter
Turchak, John
Turchuk, Mike
Usick, Wm.
Wachniuk, Anna
Wasylenki, Dr A.J
Wenger, John
Wenger Steve
Wenger, Peter
Werestiuk, Wm.
Woronowski, Wm.
Wysmenity, John
Yacula, Mike
Yakymyk, John
Yurkoski, Gordon
Yuzyk, John
Zaharuk, George
Zaharuk, Paul
Zaharuk, John
Zalusky, Wm.
Zanewich, Walter
Zanewich, Jack
Zazulak, John
Zazulak, Nick
Zafusebak, Joseph

Service personnel from Regina area districts were:

Montmartre District

Chomick, John
Chouchuck, Fred
Chouchick, Harry
Chouchuck, Steve
Chouchuck, Paul
Dusyk, Mike
Gormak, Paul
Gormak, Peter
Gormak, Mike
Hrycak, Frank
Hrycak, Mike
Stopanski, Mike
Stopanski, Bill

Candiac District

Romanow, Andrew
Romanow, Mike
Romanow Peter
Sharber, Ted
Sharber, Mike
Shiplack, Paul
Shiplack, Steve
Shiplack, Mike
Shiplack, John
Soroski, W

Other areas — known and unknown addresses.

Kawuza, Wm., Riceton
Kawuza, Paul, Riceton
Mandryk, Wilcox
Bodnar, Chris
Ewashchyshyn, Wasyl
Fil, John
Fil, Walter
Jacula, Mike
Koculyn, Mike
Korchynski, Juban
Kostuck, William
Leskiw, Harry
Leskiw, John
Leskiw, Joseph
Stack, Walter
Sobchuk, Harry
Wagner, John
Topuschak, Joseph
Demchuk, Alex
Tataryn, Harry
Weselosk., William

Every racial origin was represented in the Canadian Army during the Second World War. In this photo there are a number of officers in Military District No. 12 of Ukrainian origin posing with Brigadier G.A.H. Trudeau following a recent conference in Regina.

FRONT ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: Lt. E.J. Nokony, A.27 C.R.T.C. attached G.S.O. III M.D. #12 of Hubbard, Sask., Nursing Sister A. Walke, Regina Military Hospital of Ituna, Sask. Brigadier G.A.H. Trudeau, District Officer Commanding Military District #12 for Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask. 2/Lt. M. Demchuk, C.W.A.C. of Regina, Sask. Lt. P.J. Worobetz, #120 C.A.B.T.C. Regina of Krydor, Sask.

SECOND ROW: Honorary Captain S.W. Sawchuk, Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Army Chaplain of Winnipeg, Man., Captain E.V. Dubiskey, Canadian Dental Corps. of Minnedosa, Man., Lt. W.... Stechishin, #122 C.A.B.T.C. of Yorkton, Sask., Captain J. Eremko, #43 Canadian Provost Company of Melfort, Sask., Honorary Captain M. Pelech, Ukrainian Greek Catholic Army Chaplain of Saskatoon, Sask.

BACK ROW: Lt. S.A. Rokosh #121 C.A.B.T.C. of Ituna, Sask. Chaptail S. Worobetz, R.C.A.M.C. attached to #12 District Depot, Medical Inspection Room of Krydor, Sask., Lieutenant J. Esaruk, #121 C.A.B.T.C. of Winnipeg, Man. Captain E.J. Kusey, R.C.A.M.C., attached to #12 District Depot, Medical Inspection Room of Canora, Sask.

Absent at the time of photographing was Lt. W.M. Blahey, #122 C.A.B.T.C., Willowbrook, Sask.

Lt. Governor of Saskatchewan, Dr. Stephen Worobetz presents a first class meda to R A Fedorowich who served as a commissionaire in the Corps of Commissionaires in 1973.

UKRAINIAN SETTLERS AND THEIR SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM THE UKRAINIAN SETTLERS IN CANADA AND THEIR SCHOOLS 1891 1921

Written by J. Skwaruk, 1958
at Edmonton, Alberta

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a brief historical survey of the educational opportunities offered the pioneer Ukrainian settlers upon their arrival in Western Canada. The thirty-year period under investigation begins with the arrival of the "first" Ukrainians in Canada in 1891. This study attempts to gauge and evaluate the educational influences of government, missionary, and private forces concerned with the school problems of the Ukrainian settlers. The study is introduced with a review of the factors relating to the Ukrainian immigration and a short history of the Ukrainian immigration in Canada. The Basilian Fathers and Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate were the first Ukrainian religious groups to play an important role in the educational history of the Ukrainian Canadian settlers. The immediate work of the Basilian Fathers in education was closely linked with the contribution of the French Canadian missionaries who strove to provide educational facilities for Ukrainian children. An interesting aspect of the educational growth of Ukrainian Canadians in Western Canada was the establishing of the government-sponsored training schools before the First World War for Ukrainian students in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, and Vegreville. These schools prepared the students for the university or the provincial normal schools, and in the case of the Brandon school, offered a three-year teacher training program permitting the graduates to teach in Manitoba. This thesis also records a short history of two Ukrainian private schools, Sacred Heart Academy and St. Joseph's College, which were founded in the times of the Ukrainian settlers in Saskatchewan and are successfully in operation today. This study is based on a unique collection of relatively unknown original and primary sources.

The Ukrainian-English Seminary in Regina

A similar school for the training of Ukrainian teachers was established by the Saskatchewan Government at Regina in 1909, and was officially called The English School for Foreigners.[22] The Ukrainian people and Ukrainian press referred to it as the Ukrainian-English Seminary in Regina.

Along with director Greer the first Ukrainian teacher was W. Plotsko who remained on the teaching staff for only a few months.[23] The only other Ukrainian teacher on the staff of this school was N. Romanuik, who received his appointment in the fall of 1914. There were nearly fifty students registered at this school.[24]

The Regina school operated in much the same manner and with much the same purpose as the Brandon School, although its influence and popularity with the Ukrainian people was much less. Joseph Megas, a Saskatchewan school organizer, offers the following information in the pages of Novy Kray 1910:

> The Saskatchewan Provincial Government opened a new school last year to prepare qualified teachers for Ukrainian school districts of the province. This year the building will be enlarged to accommodate a greater number of students. There will be two teachers, and the students will be divided into lower and higher divisions. The course begins at the beginning of October and will last for eight months. (Translated from the Ukrainian.)

One of the reasons the Regina school did not win the immediate approval of the Ukrainian public was that there was no Ukrainian teacher on the teaching staff as there was at the Brandon school. The Ukrainians felt that it was extremely important for the future teachers to be fully instructed in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian literature, and history before going out to teach Ukrainian children. In 1912, Novy Kray wrote:

> For the first time since the Ukrainian teachers' seminary was founded in Regina, a concert was given in the Ukrainian language in honor of the Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko. This is a very important moment, because since the founding of the seminary, the Ukrainian language had no place in it.[26]

The Regina school was open to other nationalities as well, although most of its student body was Ukrainian. In 1912, of forty-seven students there were two Poles and three Germans, the rest were Ukrainians.

As early as 1910, J. Badersky, school organizer for Manitoba, reported that of eighty-two schools in Manitoba, thirty-three had Ukrainian names.[40] The following samples are some of the Ukrainian school names of Manitoba.[41] Many additional ones can be found in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, and some are common to each of the three provinces.

Schools named after Ukrainian place names. Bachman,* Bendery, Borschow, Brody, Buchach, Bukowina, Chernowci, Halich, Jaroslaw, Kalush, Kiev, Kolomea,* Komarno, Korohwka, Kossiw, Krasne, Krasnohora, Layniuk, Lemberg, Leszniw, Lukiwci, Lwiw,* Oleskow, Melnycia, Peremysl, Radymno, Shypyntski, Skala, Sniatyn, Stanislaw,* Stry, Stubno, Tarnopil, Terebovlia, Zaporoze, Zawale.

Schools named after Ukrainian historical names Franko, Mazeppa, Shevchenko, Sich,* Shyptytsky, Taras, Vladimir *

Schools named after Ukrainian territories Bukowina,* Galicia, Podilia,* Ruthenia, Ukraina,* Volynia.

Schools named after Ukrainian rivers: Dniester,* Pruth, Toporetz, Zbruch.

Others: Ardan, Boriwa, Chernova, Chornik, Dilo, Horod, Hranko, Miroslowna, Molodia, Myroslaw, Nizar, Paraskevia, Pobida, Prosvita, Rannok, Rosa, Ruryk, Slawa, Swit, Swoboda, Volia, Zamok, Zhoda, Zophia, Zora.

With the coming of the larger consolidated school, the larger school divisions, and the rural bus circuits, the small one-room and two-room schools have virtually disappeared. With them have disappeared many of the schools bearing Ukrainian names. Today, only the fact that such schools did exist is of historical significance. Although the Ukrainian school names are disappearing, the fact remains that in the school divisions of today, where the population is predominantly Ukrainian most of the teachers are of Ukrainian descent. In the Lamont School Division of Alberta, eighty per cent and often more of the teachers are Ukrainian. In the Smoky Lake Division, the number of Ukrainian teachers often exceeds ninety per cent of the total number.[42]

[39] J. Stechishin, op. cit., pp. 30, 31, 341.
[40] W. Swystun, op. cit., p. 128.
[41] D. Zerebin, op. cit., p. 160.
[42] News Item in the Novy Kray (The New Country), Rosthern, Saskatchewan, (September 30, 1910), 1.
[43] News Item in the Novy Kray (The New Country), Rosthern, Saskatchewan, 3 (March 9, 12), 6.
[44] Dr. E. Kaczmyra, Monsignor Adelard Langevin and Ukrainian Canadians, p. 30. Library of Catholic Action, No. 7. Edmonton, Alberta, 1952.
[45] Ibid.
* The name has been given to a school in two or more provinces.
[46] Interview between the writer and H. Kostash, Superintendent of Schools, Smoky Lake Division, Alberta, at Smoky Lake, December 24, 1957.

Pictures are of students attending Regina Normal School

From left to right ... top to bottom the members of the Student's Club Kamenar are I. Kaigan E. Zalusky, E. Sawchenko, S. Pilipow, J. [illegible] Chura, M. Winton ck, P. Oshchypok, A. Mesenchuk, H. Molsuik, B. Kuprowski

UKRAINIAN PIONEERS

B.L. Korchinski

I am honoured and pleased to write a dedication to the memory of Ukrainian pioneers who helped build our beautiful city of Regina and assisted in opening up the Great West. Their biographies are to be found elsewhere in this book

In these few words let me eulogize the living pioneers and offer an humble elegy to those who have passed on to their richly deserved rest. And what may I say to these pioneers whether living or at rest? The words of that immortal bard, Thomas Gray, in his famous "Elegy Written in the Country Churchyard" are not inappropriate Since this is in part, a story of the poor and penniless who came to this land three-quarters of a century ago, to them I say with Gray, when I stand in a prairie churchyard

"Beneath those rugged elm trees, that maple's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude Forefathers of this prairie sleep
The breezy call of incense breathing morn,
The swallow twitt'ring from the straw built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed

Let not ambition mock but their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The SHORT AND SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE POOR"

Yes, the story of Ukrainian pioneers is "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor"

What manner of people were these Ukrainian pioneers who came to Canada in an influx which began in the 1890's as a small trickle and became a veritable flood during the years 1900 to 1914?

They came to this land with very little money, with no knowledge of the language or the customs of their country They brought a burning faith in the Divine Providence, deep love of liberty, and great zest for life. When in retrospect we survey their undertaking, we marvel at the towering courage which led them to do what they did. Imagine yourself, in their place! What would you think if someone, today, offered you a chance to leave this land, which you have learned to love as your home, and told you to go to an unknown country. If he said, "Here is a one-way ticket to go there, and you need no money, because when you get there you will 'live off the land'" Would you go?

"Surely", you would answer, "this person is not serious as he asks me to embark with my family upon such foolhardy and desperate venture!"

And yet, these Ukrainian pioneers, as they left their home in the "old country" and started for the unknown land, indeed, embarked upon a foolhardy venture

THEIR HOMELAND — THE UKRAINE

Our forefathers have lived for untold centuries in the path of the invading Asiatic Hordes of Attila, Ghengis Khan, the Golden Horde, Turks and Tartars and more recently under the oppression and political and religious persecution of the semi Asiatic, semi-barbaric Muscovites and their cruel White and recently Red Tzars. The rich land of Ukraine in the Southern Europe, the land "running with milk and honey", became an eagerly sought-for prize for their covetous, rapacious neighbours Driven hither and yon by the merciless enemy, burnt, devastated and persecuted for his national aspirations and religious beliefs, plunged for consecutive centuries into the cauldron of human suffering and indignity, the Ukrainian peasant developed a deep desire for freedom and independence, he was imbued with a fierce love of liberty

The most insidious and aggressive neighbours of Ukraine were the Muscovites to the north-east and the Poles to the West. Many wars were fought between them for the rich spoils of Ukraine There were periods in history when one of them would gain the upper hand in the land of our forebears. These periods of captivity were interspersed with short periods of Ukrainian independence. And there were also periods when these two predatory nations divided Ukraine into two; Muscovy held the larger eastern part up to the main Ukrainian river the mighty Dnipro, and Poland lording it over the west bank and the Ukrainian provinces of Halychyna (Galicia) and Bukovyna. Finally Poland, weakened under its feudal lords and was partitioned in 1772 between Muscovy and the emerging Austro-Hungarian empire. Muscovy took the greatest part of Ukraine and its capital, Kyiv; Austria appropriated Western Ukraine with the provinces of Halychyna, Bukovyna and the Carpatho-Ukraine

Most of the Ukrainian pioneers came to Canada from the Western Ukraine, and a small trickle escaped from that "prison of the nations" — Russia

Austrian authorities were, a little more enlightened than their Muscovite counterparts and tended to give some small measure of autonomy to their captive nations. Since Polish feudal lords dominated Ukraine before the partition of Poland Polish aristocracy took advantage of the situation by simply continuing the exploitation of the Ukrainian peasantry for their own benefit. They at once occupied any positions of authority allowed by the state, and severely repressed the aspirations of Ukrainian people. Ukrainians, by nature peaceful and freedom loving, found themselves cruelly stifled and oppressed in their own land by the hateful "pan" (feudal lord). Austrian overlords smugly watched from Vienna, and secretly connived with the Polish aristocracy in the oppressions, subtly encouraging the rising animosity between these two Slav peoples, promoting hatred became a state policy of "divide and rule"

THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

The meagre holdings of the Ukrainian peasants, by subdivision among the growing families, became less and less able to support the growing population Their leaders began to cast around for means to alleviate the intolerable conditions of the peasants

On the other hand, Canada, having achieved its Confederation in 1867, after the completion of the CPR main line in 1885, was ready for settlement of its vast prairie region. When the West was opened up for settlement there was a considerable influx of settlers from United States taking up homesteads on the fertile prairies. There was fear in Canadian Government circles, that the newly opened West may fall to the Americans by force of settlement as did the large portions of the far West on the Pacific Coast. (State of Oregon and Washington were formerly part of the Prince Rupert Land, a Canadian territory) Not to have the story of the Pacific West repeated on the Prairies, the Canadian Government went looking for settlers in Europe, for settlers who would be able and willing to fill in the need of Canada. Agents were sent out to various countries to "spy out" for prospective settlers for the Canadian West. They found among the Ukrainians of the Provinces of Halychyna and Bukowyna, in Austria, frugal peasants who were men of the soil. In the judgement of the Canadian representatives they were most likely to succeed in the rigorous conditions of the West. Therefore an invitation went out to the Ukrainians to come to Canada and avail themselves of the "vilni zemli" (free land). When the Ukrainian peasant heard about this new country with its promise of freedom he was eager to venture into the unknown, he was grateful for an opportunity to throw off the yoke of oppression of the hated "pan"

THE EARLY PIONEERS

We can learn what manner of people the early Canadian Ukrainian Pioneers were Dr V J Kaye's words from his fully documented book, "Early Ukrainian Settlers in Canada" portray these new settlers

"Unlike the Irish immigration of the middle of the last century, it was not the evicted, starving paupers who emigrated from Galicia and Bukowina in the last decade of the past century. They were small land owners, who through division of inheritance came to the limit of making a living on their few acres and when they heard about 'free land' in Canada, started a movement which embraced practically the whole province and if it would have received encouragement and some guidance, would have probably doubled

Another misconception, that the "Galician Immigration" of the period consisted wholly of small land-holders, should also be dispelled. A considerable proportion of the immigrants were peasants of means, and in the number was an admixture of the descendants of a very old, but in the course of centuries impoverished Ukrainian gentry, a fact that is not generally known. Although differing little from the surrounding peasantry, these latter jealously guarded their privileges of nobility and the consciousness that they had never been serfs of the lords of the manor Their history reaches back centuries to the Kingdom of Halych (Galicia), when their arduous task of guarding the boundries of the realm. When in the fourteenth century Poland occupied the Kingdom of Halych, it confirmed the noble status of these BOYARS, but because they resisted absorption by the Polish culture, they were denied public office and higher social standing, thus gradually becoming impoverished and yet growing in numbers. Hundreds of members of these numerous clans with names such as Berezowsky Negrych, Genik, Arsenych, Romanchych, Sklepovitch, Urbanski, Malkovich, Buchynsky Korchynsky, and scores of others, came to Canada during the period dealt with in this study To my surprise I noticed on the lists of settlers home steaders who bore full titles of nobility "

Let it not be thought that the Ukrainian pioneers on their arrival in Canada were welcomed with open arms by the local Anglo-Saxon population. There was very much opposition to having these "men in sheepskin coats" settle permanently in our country

Great protest "was raised in various quarters by petty politicians, demagogues and prejudiced newspapers. Letters were written to editors expressing fears that these strange newcomers "would take over the country, perpetrate all manner of crime, especially rape and murder. They will poison the air, pollute the soil with weeds and generally turn the country upside down." The opposition became so violent that in one locality in Manitoba a group of several hundred newcomers destined to a certain municipality partly settled by Anglo/Saxon elements were met by a threatening mob of the locals. They were forced to move on, on foot, farther north into a total uninhabitable wilderness. It was in the late fall. Left without any help from the authorities or the unsympathetic populace, the people were forced to camp in the open in hastily built shelters. Before spring arrived, forty two children and two adults perished from ensuing exposure and disease.

At one period the opposition became so widespread that the Canadian Government was forced to send its chief immigration officer to Halychyna to bring a report on the character, homes and life of the Ukrainian settlers. Mr. W.T.R. Preston one of the most authoritative immigration officials travelled to Halychyna and Bukowina, and visited many places to observe the people in their villages and homes. Here are some excerpts from his lengthy report (To be found in Federal Government archives in Ottawa):

"On the occasion of my late trip to the South Eastern Europe I embraced the opportunity to visit several villages in the provinces of Galicia for the purpose of inquiring into the manner of life of these people ... in view of the fact that from this province there has been during the past three or four years such an extensive movement to Canada ... By driving from such centres as Lemberg (Lviv) and Tarnopol I was given opportunity to visit several villages, namely: Berezowyska, Ostrow, Buczaw, Zboiska, etc. To see one such peasant community is practically to understand the mode of living in all ... In the fertile valleys the land is very valuable ... Their agricultural holdings probably average ten to twelve acres. The fertile valley looks like a vast farm under one management. The greatest care is given to cultivation ... not a sign of noxious weed met the eye ... the peasant population must be thrifty and careful if they want to eke out more than bare existence. One cannot avoid admiring the care and labour expended in the direction to make their habitation attractive. In very few cases did I observe a failure to whiten outside of the cottages, and not in a single instance did I find cattle or fowl sheds annexed to the living apartments.

There was evidence of order and cleanliness ... the village school house, which, next to church was always the most extensive and best looking building in the community ... large, airy, neat and clean. The children from six to fourteen years of age must attend school continuously. The effect of this is seen in the gymnasiums or higher schools in the centres like Lviv and Tarnopol where among the brightest pupils are the children of the peasants ... in the peasant life there are latent aspirations that some of the peasant occupy many positions in official life. In this way they are working themselves above the class to which they belonged in childhood. There is evidence of their health being good." and Mr. Preston concludes his report, "I am fully aware that the Galician (Ukrainian) whom I have seen here neat and tidy in his attire although somewhat quaint to the Anglo/Saxon eyes, cheerful in his demeanour and differential to a marked degree, does not bear a strong resemblance to the Galician whom I have seen arrive in Canada, haggard and tired after four weeks' travel by land and sea. But I have seen his home, the village whence he has come, the farm and land which he has cultivated, and I have no difficulty in arriving to the conclusion, that given a chance in our country (Canada) amid its free institutions, he will quickly become, through his natural thrift and industry, a citizen of whom the most sensitive Canadian will not be ashamed." (quoted from Canadian Government Sessional Papers: 'Report of Mr. W.T.R. Preston', by 1900)

And Dr. Kaye concludes his introduction to his valuable book, "The study of these documents which contain descriptions of the founding of colonies, the establishment of homes on remote homesteads, the destruction of meagre belongings of early settlers by prairie fires, and the joys of harvesting the first crop ... revealed to me in its full scope the courage of these early sturdy pioneers who faced almost insurmountable difficulties with patience and boundless perseverance that finally rewarded them with success. I developed a deep and sincere admiration for these homesteaders, the builders of the Canadian West, and to their memory I dedicate the fruits of my efforts.

IN CANADA

The Ukrainian pioneers coming to that land brought little in the way of material goods, but much wealth of the intangible spiritual fibre. In their lovely happy song you can feel the bright sunshine of broad rich steppes of the Ukraine: in their beautiful Easter eggs and colorful cross-stitch embroidery you can see the fields and the beautiful wild flowers; in their spirited native dance you can imagine the nerve, daring and zest of the Ukrainian Cossacks,

those splendid, brave warriors of the limitless steppes, who on their swift Arabian steeds, with lance and sabre in hand shielded Europe and Christianity from the invading Asiatic hordes.

Independence and love of freedom was deeply ingrained in the Ukrainian pioneer. This was one of the precepts constantly drilled into children by their parents. They must be able to help themselves, stand on their own feet, bow before no oppressor, and, in their respect for liberty and religious freedom, be "beholdent to no man, but God."

Our sturdy forefathers were truly men of the soil. They taught us to love the soil, to love this land of freedom, and to be prepared, if need arises, to defend it with our lives.

Well was this love of liberty taught and deeply appreciated, because witness the new generation of Ukrainians in the context of the Second World War. When the dark clouds of the totalitarian aggression threatened the free world, hearkening to the precepts of their fathers to defend liberty with their lives, and hearing the call of their beloved home land, Canada, the sons of these pioneers volunteered into the Canadian armed forces in percentages, greater per population than those of any other ethnic groups comprising the citizenry of Canada. They gave their lives on the beaches of Dieppe, Normandy, Sicily, Italy and in Hong Kong. Their graves and their dust enrich the flat lands of Holland, the approaches to Falaise and Caen and the far away fastnesses of the Alps. To them we bow our heads in gratitude, and to them the spirits of the pioneers call from the prairie graves, "Well done, my son!"

The Ukrainian pioneers possessed not only great spiritual fortitude, but also limitless physical stamina. And everybody worked. The father, the mother and the children from the early daybreak to the late dusk. They laboured to tame the wild land and to wrest from it a livelihood. The good land responded to their careful husbandry. Today, where once limitless prairie stretched, broad fields of golden wheat, wave upon wave, reach to the horizon; where once impenetrable forests blocked the way, and dark pines and spruce reached to the skies, beautiful homes, schools, universities and thriving cities, with domed churches and splendid spires point their finger to God.

Forgive me, friends, if at this time I will cite the story of my own family, because it illustrates the story of most of the families of the Ukrainian and other pioneers. My people settled near what is now Ituna. They came here in early 1905. Our neighbours were few and far apart. My parents brought with them four of my older brothers and sisters. I came along as a first born in the new land. The closest village was Lemberg, Sask., some forty five miles away across sparsely settled prairie. This is where my father, Leo, used to go in the first years, to work for farmers, who had an earlier start and who needed help. He would walk there in the early spring and stay away till late fall, leaving my mother Pauline, and four small children and an infant, to fend for themselves. He worked hard, and was only too glad to have the opportunity to earn 25 cents a day and his board. He considered himself a rich, happy prince, when he returned home in the fall. There were some new clothes for the family, some essential groceries and a few dollars in his pocket to enable him to buy the first cow, a plow and some seed.

My earliest memories are the old sod shack, the loud, crashing prairie thunderstorms, as my poor mother huddled in the corner of our rough home with her brood and asked us to pray aloud with her for Divine protection; the earth trembled with peals of thunder and the rain water poured in bucketfuls through the sod roof of the shack. We had to rush around in the shack using all available pails, tubs and utensils to catch the rain water which was pouring through the roof. Usually our efforts to protect ourselves and our few belongings weren't too successful. The hard packed clay floor would turn to slippery goo. The bed covers and clothing would be streaked and spotted with the muddy rain water which dribbled through the roof. What a clean-up job after the rain! That's when I remember my mother crying hopelessly when she looked at the soggy ruin. My older brothers and sisters tried to console her saying that the sun will shine again, and that everything will dry out, and that we all will help her to clean up the place. In later years, with a wistful smile on her face, mother used to tell us how, for the first three years of her life in Canada, she cried often, and pleaded with father to take the family back to the "old land." My father tried to console her by saying that God was good, and that life will get better, and that we were blessed because we were living in a "free land." Anyway there was no money for the return passage. My poor suffering mother! When I look back at those early years and think what she had endured, tears well up in my eyes. How unjust to expect a tender human being to live such a hard life!

Our food, our diet was very simple. Our faithful "Bossy" the first cow, with a crumpled horn, provided us with milk, cheese, cream and butter. During the spring and summer all manner of garden greenery, wild berries, wild mushrooms, tender hearts of bull-rushes and cat tails, and occasional wild duck or rabbit, kept us well fed. The winter

months saw on our table such staples as potatoes, cured pork, sauerkraut, dill-pickles, turnips and all kinds of noodles and whole wheat products.

Our garments were as simple as our diet. At first there was much evidence of strong, old country, worked over linen "hand-me-downs." As the family became more affluent, and general stores appeared in our districts, we were proudly dressed in the universal overalls and the famous sheep skin coats. In summer we went barefoot, and in winter felt boots and moccasins protected our feet from severe cold.

Since there were no schools in the early years, because of thinly settled colonies, my father who had several years of European gymnasium education, and was a graduate of a 'Dakrwska Shkola' (Church cantor school) organized classes for us at home, during the winter months. Later our neighbour's children used to come and learn the three 'R s' with us. All education was in Ukrainian. When the first Canadian public schools were later organized, I found the English language and its spelling very bewildering. Some letters in the English alphabet looked like those in Ukrainian but had a different sound, or no sound at all. Both our parents possessed beautiful voices, and sang very often at work, and on Sundays in place of church service. We all learned to sing and later as the family became larger and was growing up we did quite a bit of four-part singing for our own enjoyment and for the entertainment of our friends.

Many a trip did my father make on foot to Lemberg, during winter often in howling blizzard to get some salt for our food and coal oil to light up the gloom of the long winter nights. I greatly admired the stamina of my father. To walk forty-five miles in deep snow and sub-zero temperature, without any trail or compass took a lot of character. On one such trip Mr. O'Connor, a burly, tall Irishman, our neighbour, accompanied my father on a shopping trip to Lemberg. The pair got lost in a blizzard and wandered for three days and two nights in the open. Later Mr. O'Connor used to tell us that he was so exhausted and cold, and sleepy, that all he wanted was to relax into the snow and fall asleep, but, "Your dad would shake me, kick me, and tell me to keep on going — and he surely saved my life!" Oh, he was tough, my father!

HOPE AND FAITH

The Ukrainian pioneer brought with him from his native land, hope, faith, deep religious belief and piety. The living faith of our fathers was deep and strong. Picture to yourself the father, after disembarking with his family in Halifax or Montreal, lead his little flock to the outskirts of the town. There in an open field he and his family fall on their knees, kiss the soil of this land, with upraised hands they thank the Almighty for the safe ocean passage, and for their deliverance from the oppression of the "pan", and their safe arrival in the land of hope. If one were curious enough, one could have witnessed many such simple, moving prayers of thanksgiving of the early pioneers.

Daily family devotion was the rule. The children were to memorize the hymns and the prayers or else they would incur mother's disfavour. Well I recall when my father, having broken the first plot of land, and not yet possessing a seed drill, slung a special seed bag over his shoulder, walked out to the newly opened, sweet smelling spring field. There in the beautiful warm spring sunshine, he solemnly took off his hat, made the sign of the cross, and prayed, "Boshe blahoslovy ze zasieno, shchoby vono prynesło plody na Tvoiu velyku slavu." (God bless this seed that it may bring forth good yield for Thine great glory.) Deep religious belief in the goodness of Divine Providence buoyed the pioneer in his hard life and in many calamities that beset his labours. Ukrainian language is rich in proverbs and wise thoughts gathered throughout centuries of eventful history. For any and every occasion there is some apt proverb or suitable remark.

Mother used to say to us, "Bez Boha ne do poroha!" (Without God you can't even reach the door step), or, "Khto rano wstaye, tomu Bob daye!" (Whoever rises early in the morning, he is rewarded by God himself). In the days of some irreparable loss by prairie fire, hail, flood or sickness and death my soft-hearted mother often broke down and wept, my father tried to console her by saying, "Ne plach, Mamo. Bob dav, Bob vziav, Bohu diakuvaty'" (God has given, God has taken away, let us thank God.) As the natural outcome of their deep religious piety, Divine community worship became an early pre-occupation of the pioneers. Not having any clergy in the early days, the pioneer families gathered on a Sunday in a neighbour's home, before the icon of the Divine Master or the Blessed Virgin which they had brought with them from the Ukraine; it was kept carefully preserved and in summer appropriately decorated in beautiful wild flowers. They worshipped their Creator in hymn and prayer. Later when settlements grew and priests became available, beautiful churches were built. In them the pioneer with his family and friends offered thanks to the Lord for the many blessings in Canada.

Ah! Canada!

That wonderful, free land. The pioneer was blessed beyond his wildest dreams. His toil and perseverance were crowned with wonderful fruits of

success. His sons and daughters have gone to higher education and now occupy important positions in the life of Canada. Many are famous leaders in medicine, politics, professions and trades, and industry. The children and the grandchildren of the Ukrainian pioneers have become Lieutenant Governors, Senators, Ministers, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, mayors of large cities, judges, lawyers, police and army officers, Ph.D's, great builders, architects and all manner of engineers, managers of business and industry, artists and musicians, poets and writers, inventors and researchers; in a word — there is no field or facet of human endeavor where you do not find the descendants of the pioneers. From these mighty pioneers we can draw great inspiration in their sterling virtues of hope, faith, courage, piety and hard work. Let the memory of the Ukrainian pioneers light our way to ever greater endeavours for the glory of God and the good of our dear land, our wonderful Canada.

MONTMARTRE CANDIAC UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENT

In 1953 Montmartre and district celebrated a 60th anniversary of the settlement of their area. To commemorate the event a book "History of Montmartre, Saskatchewan, 1893-1953" was compiled and published. We express our deep appreciation to the authors and officials responsible for the history, for their gracious permission to use by reference to, or direct quotation from, the material found in their book

The following material was arranged and contributed by Mr Andrew Shiplack.
The Editor Janet Swenarchuk

The first Ukrainian settlers arrived and settled in Montmartre district, via Wolseley and Melville in the year of 1897 They were the following families

Peter Shiplack (died in 1907) with wife Maria (died in 1920) with three children. Settled on homestead S.W $^1/_4$ of Section 32, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Stefan Gulewicz (died in 1911) with wife Anna (died in 1951) with six children. Settled on homestead N.W $^1/_4$ Section 28, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian.

Andrew Romanow (died in 1920) with wife Anastasia (died in 1935) with five children. Settled on homestead N.E. $^1/_4$ Section 30, Township 14 Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Wasyl Shiplack, son of Peter, (died in 1969) obtained his homestead in 1901, S.W. $^1/_4$, Section 27, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian

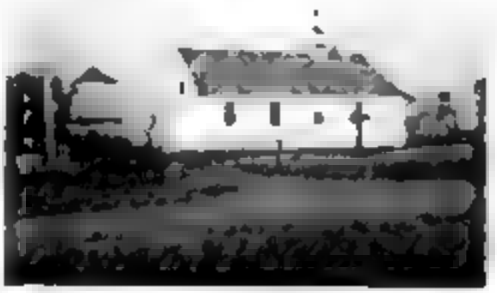
Theodore Gilwicz, son of Stefan, also acquired his homestead N.E. $^1/_4$ of Section 27, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian in 1901

Daniel Romanow, son of Andrew, acquired his homestead N.E. $^1/_4$ of Section 28. Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian in 1901, died in 1957

Theodore Frycz who emigrated to the United States in 1893, from the Carpathian Highlands of Lemkowschyna, came into the settlement in 1902 (died in 1942) with wife Pearl (died in 1949) and four children and obtained a homestead on N.W $^1/_4$. Section 26, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian.

Titus Dutyk came the same year 1902 and his wife joined him in 1904 and obtained his homestead S.W $^1/_4$, Section 18, Range 10, W2nd Meridian in 1905

John and Fred Shiplack joined the settlement and got their homesteads in 1904



Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Candiac Built in 1913

Wasyl Stopanski arrived in 1903. Married Mary, daughter of Andrew Romanow and settled on a homestead in 1905

Hrynko Shiplack arrived in 1906 (died in 1935) with wife Xenia (died in 1926) and six children and obtained a homestead S.E. $^1/_4$ Section 32, Township 13, Range 10, W2nd Meridian

Following them came; John Dusyk and Metro Shorber in 1907, John Kacmar in 1911, John Hrycak in 1911, Joseph Chay in 1912, Paul Lesko in 1912

Most of the settlers came from the Village of Muzylowce, district of Yaworiw, province of Galicia, in Ukraine, at that time a part of Austro Hungarian Empire. They were the Romanows,

Ukrainian Catholic Church St. Peter and Paul Montmartre Sask. Built in 1950

St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Netherby District, Candiac, Sask. Built in 1931

Pioneers of St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Candiac, Sask. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. John Shishkowski, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hak, Mrs. Mary Shipack, Mr. and Mrs. Wasy Short, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Shipack, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warnyca, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shipack

Gilewicza, John Dusyk, Shpiacks, Chays and Lesko families and the Moiesaki, Nakonechni, Bula and Kolenych families who settled in the Dysart district

They were all small landowners in their native land. Their property amounted to from 2 to 12 acres of land. In order to emigrate they had to sell all their property and goods to pay for their transportation. They came to a foreign country, thousands of miles away; they had an ocean to cross, for a promise of 160 acres of free land and a much freer way of life. They were all of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Religion. There being no Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church nor priests to fulfill their spiritual needs, the Ukrainian settlement was served by French Roman Catholic priests from Montmartre until 1908

Father Frank Pander, who spoke Polish and understood Ukrainian languages, was assigned parish priest at Glenavon and served the spiritual needs of Polish and Ukrainian Catholics of the Candiac congregation.

When the first trustees were elected for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Candiac there was amongst them one Ukrainian Andrzey Romanow, and 3 members; Wasyl Shpiack, Ferdynand Shpiack and Wanko Romanow

In 1907 Metro Sharber put up the first building, a blacksmith shop with living quarters on the present site of Candiac and was the only blacksmith there for many years serving the surrounding community shoeing horses, sharpening ploughshares and sundry. He remained the only businessman of Ukrainian origin for many years.

After many years of yearning to hear the church services in a language they could understand the Ukrainian settlers decided to build a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in 1912. In that year a group got together and elected a committee of three: Andrew Romanow, Theodore Gilewicz and Wasyl Stopansky to organize a congregation and build a church. John Dusyk and Wasyl Stopansky were elected as carpenters and to direct the program of building.

John Kotylak donated two acres of land for the site and cemetery. By June 9, 1913 the building was completed and named Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost and at that date the first Mass was celebrated by Father Bose of Yorkton

The first members of the congregation were: Andrew Romanow, Wasyl Stopansky, Dan Romanow, Hrynko Shpiack, John Shpiack, Fred Shpiack, Titus Dusyk, John Dusyk, John Gilewicz, Fred Gilewicz, Joseph Chay, Theodore Fryez, Metro Sharber, John Kotylak, John Gorniak, Peter Stopansky, Hnat Shpiack.

The first priest to serve the congregation on a permanent basis was Father Apolinary Kaszuniecki of Brandon, Manitoba.

In 1930 a group of Ukrainians decided to organize a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Mike Shpiack, Andrew Shpiack and Michael Kushner who was a teacher in the district took active part in the movement. In 1931 a committee was elected as follows: Fred Shpiack, chairman, Paul Lesko, secretary, and Michael Shpiack, treasurer. The founding members were: Hrynko Shpiack, Fred Shpiack, John Shpiack, Michael Shpiack, Andrew Shpiack, Wasyl Shpiack, Theodore Fryez, Paul Lesko, Wasyl Short, John Ometsack, Nick Melnyk, John Shushkowski and Michael Kushner.

The group bought a church building from the Baptist congregation in the Fairview district and moved it 12 miles to a site on S.E. ¼ of Section 5, Township 14, Range 10, W2nd Meridian, where 2 acres of land for the site and cemetery were donated by Hrynko and Andrew Shpiack in the Netherby district.

The first teachers of Ukrainian origin to be hired were Michael Kushner in Netherby School and Stephen Pilipow in Fallowmead School district in 1930. Both were just out of Teachers' College in Regina.

Mr. Kushner was a very active young man. He taught Ukrainian language, reading and writing for one hour after regular school hours and was participating in community affairs.

The first councillor of Ukrainian origin to be elected to the Rural Municipality of Montmartre was Andrew Shpiack in the year of 1938. He served on council till 1944 when he moved to Regina.

In 1938 a group organized an Ukrainian Orthodox Church congregation and built a church about 3 miles north east of Montmartre on John Hewako's farm. The first members of that committee were elected as follows: John Hewako, chairman, Philip Kotylak, secretary; John Procyk, treasurer. Members enrolled were: Peter Bodnar, John Procyk, John Werbuk, John Hewako, John Kolyaych, Stefan Chorney, John Nakonechny, Stefan Procyk, Peter Sluz, Wasyl Chumik, Philip Kotylack, Dmytro Procyk, John Kusa.

In 1943 Montmartre celebrated its 50th anniversary and Ukrainians took active part in the celebration. Andrew Shpiack and Paul Lesko organized a group of singers and dancers. The following took part in that group; Catherine and Daisy Shpiack, Leona and Evelyn Procyk, Anne Dusyk, Mrs. W. (Annie) Gilewicz, Anne and Stella Semak, the latter two girls from Regina were visiting in the Netherby district at that time. The group was dressed in native

Ukrainian costumes, some from Ukraine and others they constructed themselves.

The authors of "History of Montmartre 1893-1953", page 75, said about the groups performance "The elaborate costumes, all hand worked, were new to the greater number of the spectators, even a large number of Ukrainians had not seen them before. Without doubt it was this group which received most praise"

In 1949 a group of Ukrainian Catholics, who lived in Montmartre and near the village organized a new Ukrainian Catholic congregation and erected a church in the Village of Montmartre named Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The building was completed in 1951

The architects and building supervisors were John Dusyk and Wasyl Stopanski. The founding committee was: John T Dusyk, chairman, Wasyl Stopanski, secretary-treasurer and John Kaczmar and Philip Procyk, committee at large.

Founding members were John T Dusyk, Philip Procyk, John Kaczmar, John Dusyk, Mike Hrycak, John Bohonos, Peter Moleski, Hrynko Waszczyshyn, Wasyl Stopanski and Joseph Czemeres.

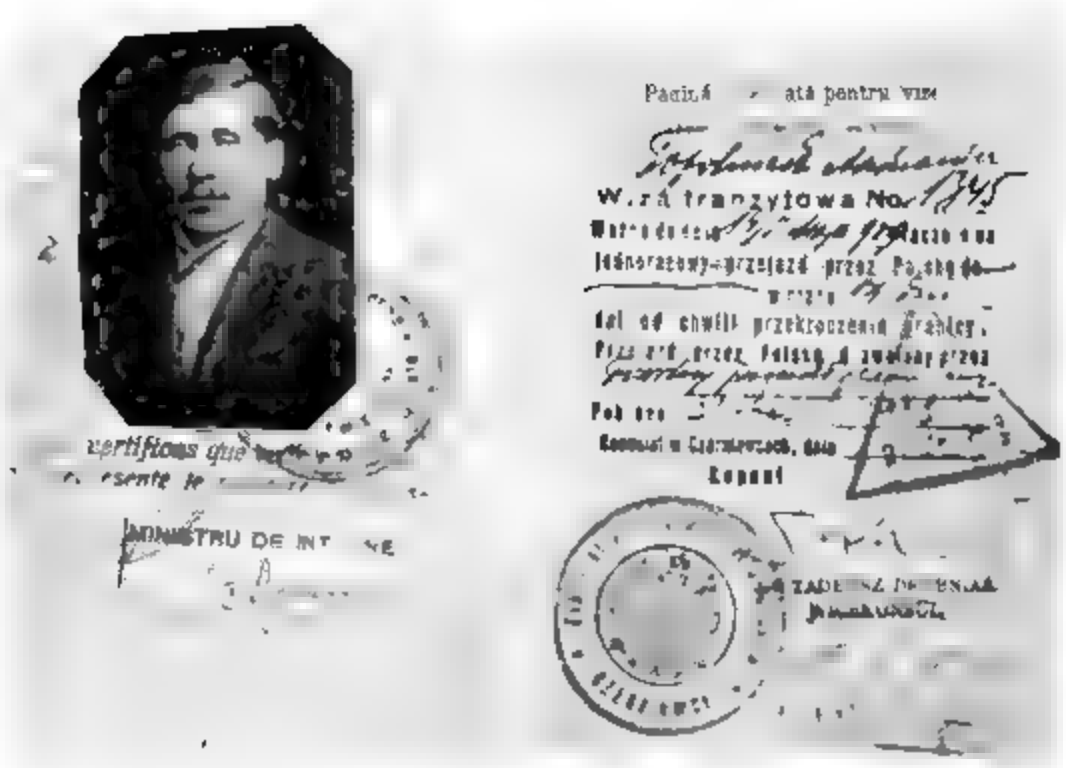
The so called dirty thirties depression years and the drought which continued from 1930 to 1942 left its devastating imprint on the settlement. But the undaunted spirit of the pioneers prevailed and the Ukrainian community has greatly contributed to the development of the Candiac-Montmartre district

Today they are well established, prosperous farmers and businessmen and are active in political and community affairs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Passport issued to John Gregory January 1914 in Austria

Passport issued to Katherine Berlad in 1923 in Poland



A Roumanian Passport issued to Alexander Topolnyski. January 21, 1929

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT QUEEN CONTEST 1963

The Saskatchewan Wheat Queen contest was sponsored by the Associated Canadian Travellers. The Queen with her princesses became guests of the Travellers' Association for the week of the Regina Exhibition where they presided at various functions.

Sonia, daughter of John and Nell Zenchyshyn of Regina, was chosen by the Regina branch of the Ukranian Self-Reliance Association to represent them in the queen contest. Various other organizations sponsored candidates and competition was keen.

Though Sonia was not chosen as queen she placed second and was honored with the queen during the week long festivities.

The Ukranian Self-Reliance League chose Sonia for her many talents and her participation in many activities. She was a member of the Ukranian Youth Association, a member of the Ukranian Orthodox Church choir as well as a Sunday school teacher.

Miss Zenchyshyn married Roman Korpus and the couple has four children; Roman, Audey, Zenia and Zevin.

A SIBERIAN EXPERIENCE

by Peter Andrechuk

After the fall of Poland in September 1939 the Soviet Army occupied Wolynia as far west as the River Bug. The inhabitants became subject to Soviet rule and made no protest.

A short period of peace followed and then the Soviet authorities began to arrest people and send them by freight trains into exile to distant areas of the U.S.S.R. These were Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Siberia. Many of the exiles were to settle permanently in the restricted areas without the right to move. They were the fortunate ones. Others, suspected of anti-socialist thinking were arrested and sent to various labour camps.

Peter Andrechuk was found guilty and designated a socially dangerous element, he was sent to a labour camp in the north of European Siberia. Others were sent near the City of Vorkuta in the Komi. This region became known for the large number of labour camps within it.

Peter was assigned to work with other prisoners in building a railroad. There was no machinery whatsoever, all labour was manual and became back and soul breaking. Each prisoner was assigned a definite task and daily quotas were carefully measured. Payment was made in food only and a short quota resulted in short rations.

The daily food allotment consisted of three bowls of soup and 600 grams of heavy rye bread. The soup, called "Balanda", was nothing more than rye flour diluted in water with a dash of salt and a bit of vegetable oil.

Weak and exhausted the men rarely completed the daily work quota. To stay alive everyone stole from each other. Bread was most important, however, they stole anything that could be bartered for bread, such as clothes and tobacco.

Foremen of the work parties were also prisoners. To help an exhausted or sick man the foreman sometimes made false reports and so saved a man's life. But should he be discovered, he would be punished by an extension of two or three years to his sentence.

The work day began at 5:00 a.m. and the men were soon walking the four miles to the work site. Here, Peter was made to dig in perma-frost, eight cubic meters of frozen earth, move it by wheelbarrow to an embankment where he unloaded it. Day after dreary day the routine continued. They worked to live.

They were back in camp at 7:00 p.m. and after supper were forced to listen to political indoctrination until 1:00 p.m. when they returned to the barracks.

The barracks were large dugouts where the men slept on bunk beds constructed of poles. The long rows of bunks were devoid of any linen and set close together. The men slept in their clothes which eventually became filthy, torn and inhabited with lice. Laundry facilities were non-existent. When the clothes were beyond repair, quilted jackets and pants were issued together with mitts. The Russian "basts" shoes were made of birch bark.

People who came from urban centres where they had not worked manually were not as adaptable as rural people. All suffered immeasurably. Severe frost conditions and lack of medical attention led to many deaths.

Peter was somewhat "fortunate" in that he worked in the "taigas" during the severe winter. There was protection by trees from the winds and campfires were allowed. In the tundra there were no trees nor any other protection. In subzero temperature the 30 miles an hour winds blew constantly. In summer it was hardly any different for the tundra consists of swamps, mosquitoes, black flies and gadflies. Without the protection of winter clothing in summer, one would perish from insect bites.

Lack of vitamins soon led to scurvy, loosened teeth, night blindness and swollen legs, faces and hands. Quotas could not be met by the starved men whose rations were systematically cut.

Peter Andrechuk became one of those who could no longer work and therefore was taken to a special

Peter Andrechuk, War Decorations

barracks to die. He credits his life to his deep faith in God.

On the third day, amnesty was declared to persons who were Polish citizens before 1939. They were drafted into the new Polish Army which had been organized in the Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.

Friends who were automatically freed, took Peter from the death barracks and nursed him back to health. Two weeks later the men walked 20 kilometers to the centre where they were issued release papers and clothing. They road on freight trains across the Ural Mountains to Kazakhstan.

Peter immediately joined the army and was assigned to the Reconaissance Corps of the 7th Division where he was trained for active duty. Uniforms and equipment received from the Near East were English, food supplies were English, too.

In February 1943 the first Polish army units left for Iran crossing the Caspian Sea to the Port of Pahlevi. Many recruits contacted typhoid and perished. Peter recovered and was transferred to Iraq where the English reorganized the Polish Army. He served until the end of the Second World War in the 7th Regiment of Field Artillery which became the 7th Polish Horse Artillery Regiment.

Citations and honors were received by this heroic soldier, some are recorded in this book.

MOMENTS IN CANADIAN UKRAINIAN HISTORY

Among the Reg nians who journeyed to Win- n peg for the unvei ng of the Taras Shevchenko monument July 19, 1961 were Rev and Mrs. S. Kiciuk Harry Hleck. Mrs. P Korpus and Ray, Mrs. S. Onyshko, Mrs. B Mudry, Mr and Mrs. , Sopiwnyk, Mrs. J Samkoe, Mr and Mrs. B Usick Mr and Mrs. N Masnick Mrs. F Busko. P Tutkaluk and Orest W Weselowski, Mr and Mrs J. Zenchyshyn, Mr and Mrs. N. Lapchuk, Mr and Mrs. O Chelak Miss O va Che ak, Mr and Mrs. O Pasieka. M sses Gloria and Patricia Pasieka Mrs N Shewchuk, Mr and Mrs. B Zbitnyk Mrs. K Pa yga, T Beahun, J. Beahun, Mr and Mrs P Andrechuk, Taras Patryluk, I Ciz. Y Skrypnyk S Zaharuk Rev M. Kolodey, Mr and Mrs. J Gawdyda, Mr and Mrs. W Nep-p, Mr and Mrs Schabet, Mr and Mrs. W Sagasz. Mr and Mrs S. Chomyszyn, Mr and Mrs. P Worobey, Mrs. C C T Genik H Salamanchuk J Salamanchuk, S. Bysha. Mr and Mrs E Kuderewko, M ke Drebot, Miss A exandra Washchyshyn, Peter Washchyshyn, Miss Mae Krisilchuk. Dr and Mrs. . Kawula. Dr B. Kazymyra, Mrs. A Dadyk Mrs. J Luciw and Mr and Mrs. P Yaciw

Parade of Ukrainians in Regina to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada September, 1951

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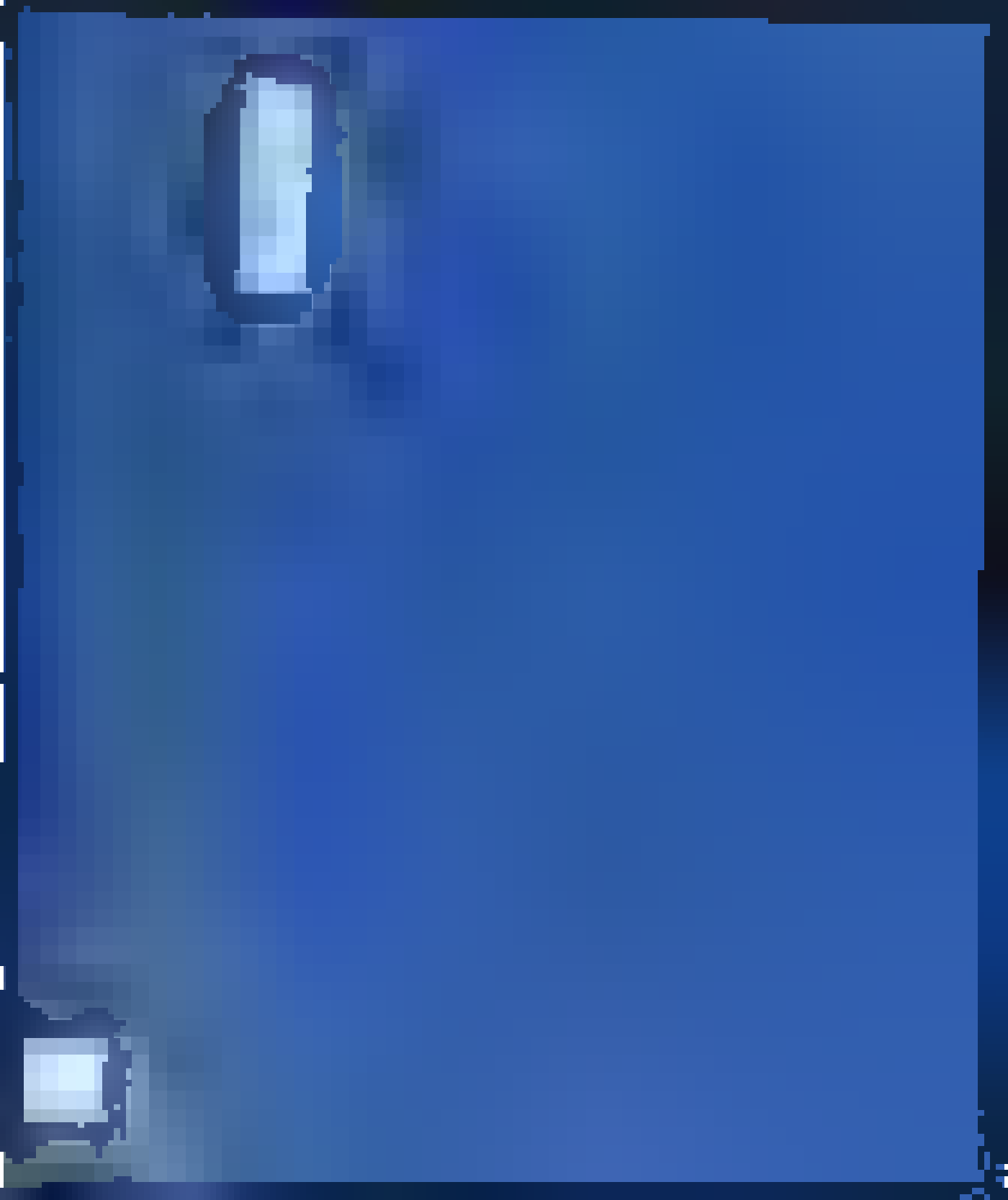
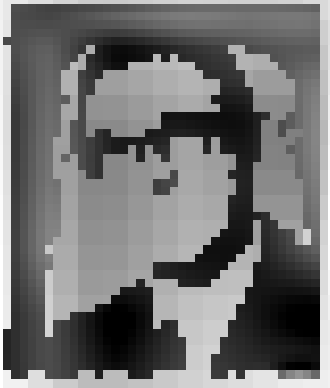
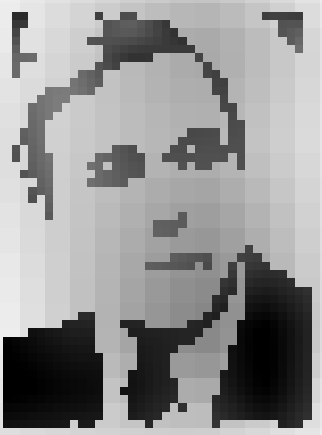
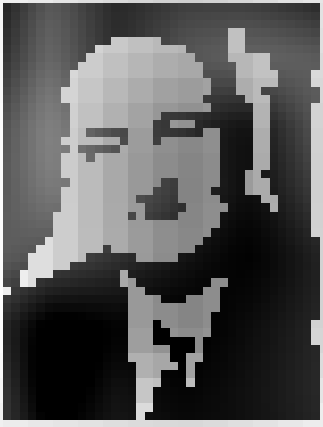
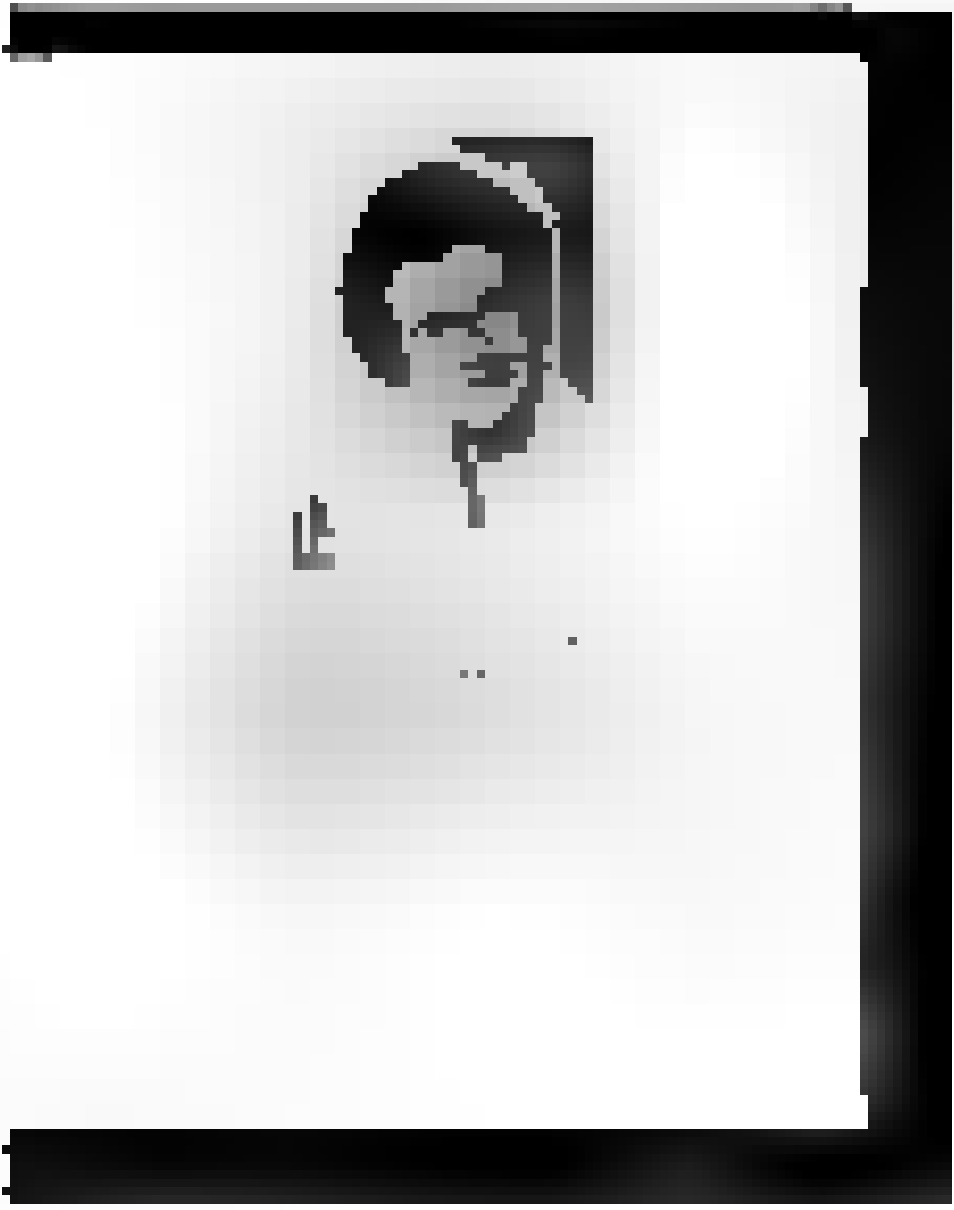
From dreams to reality

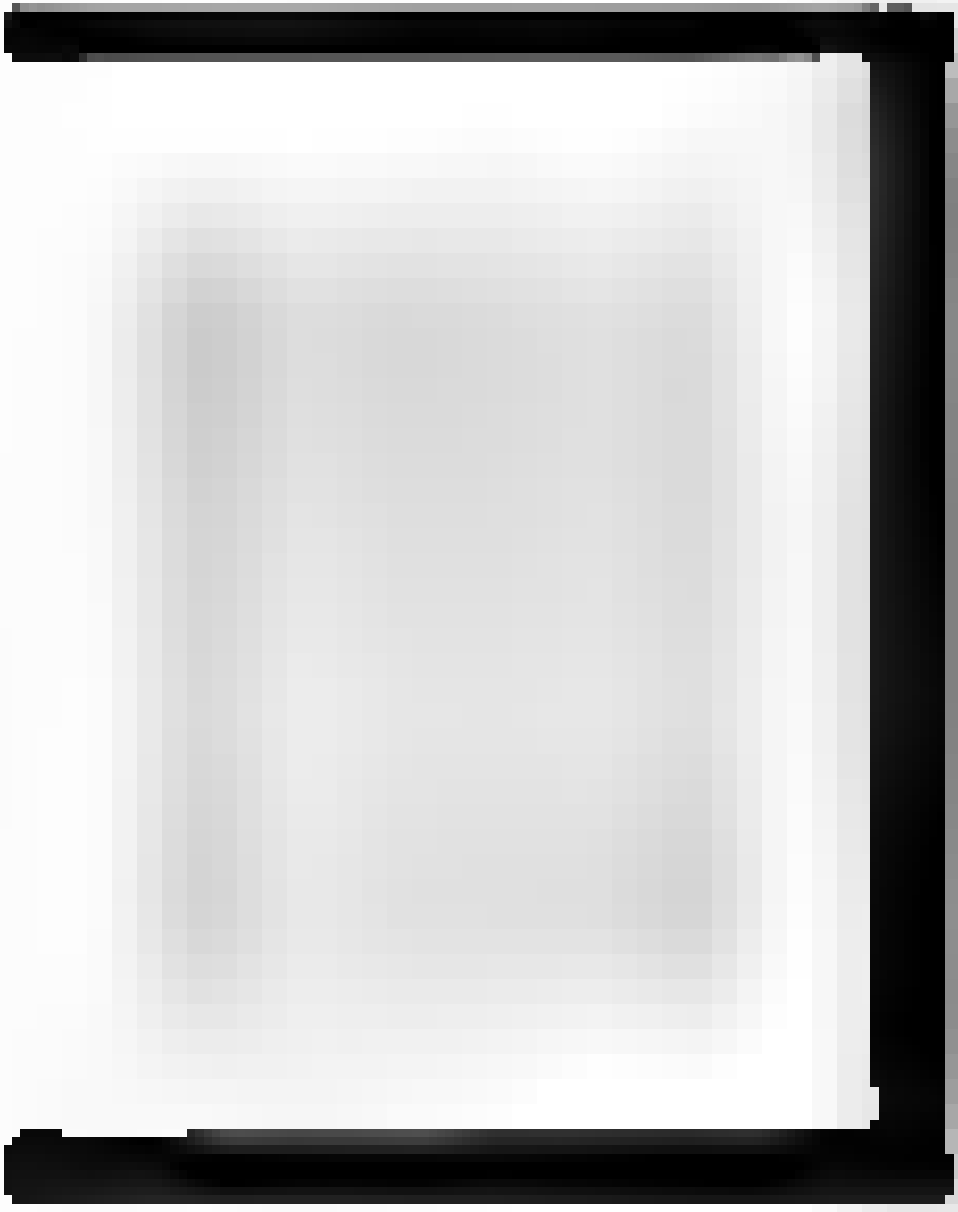


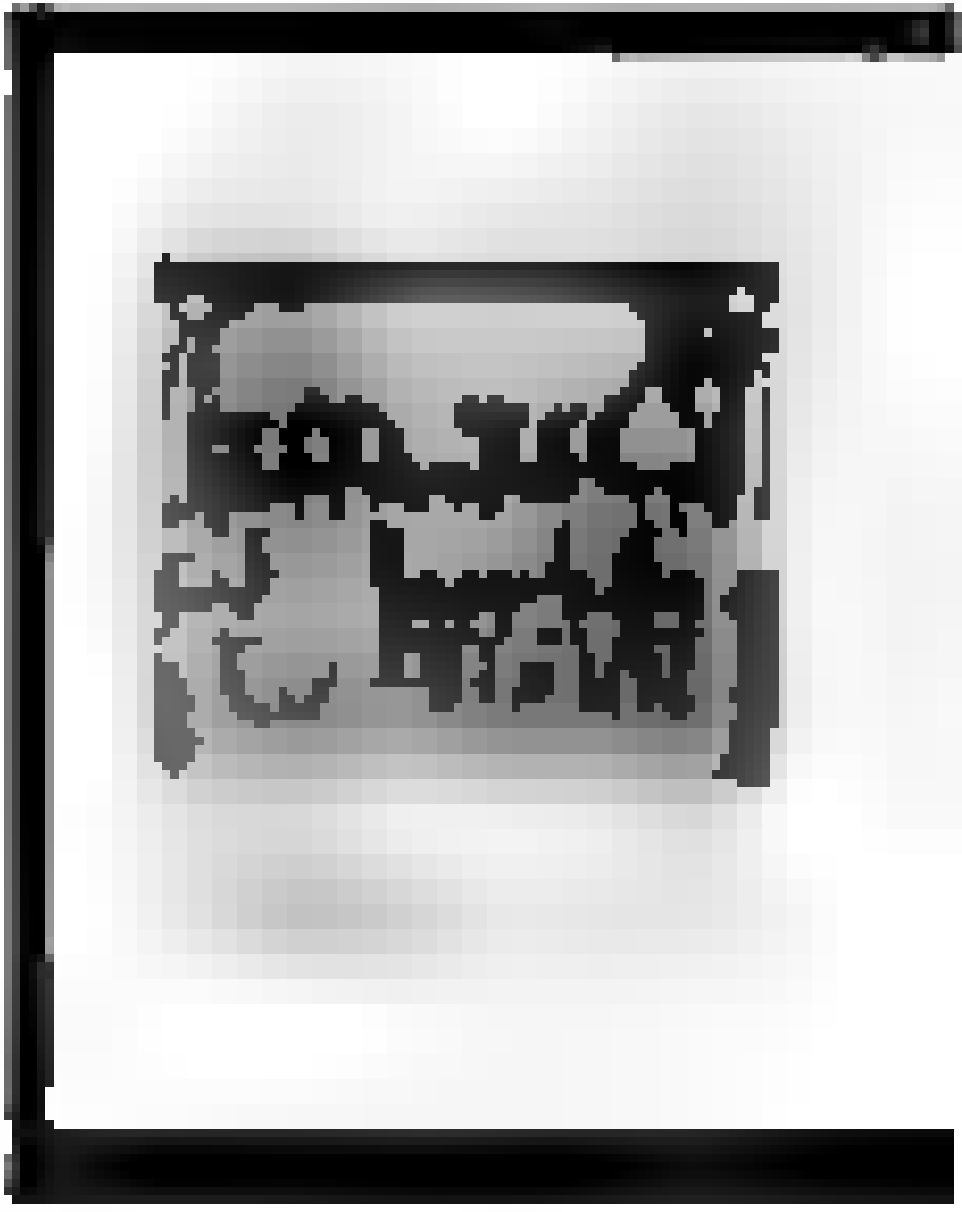


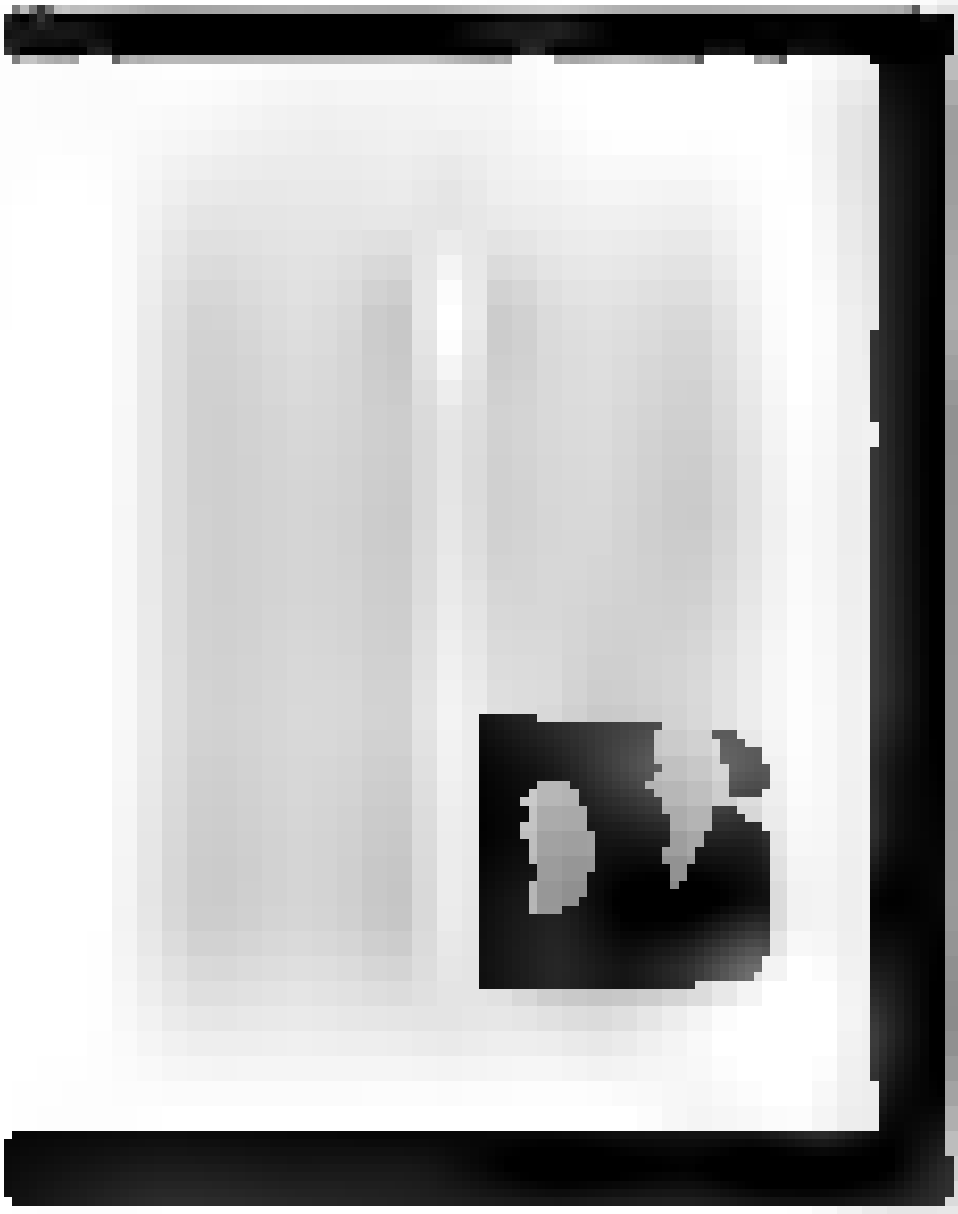


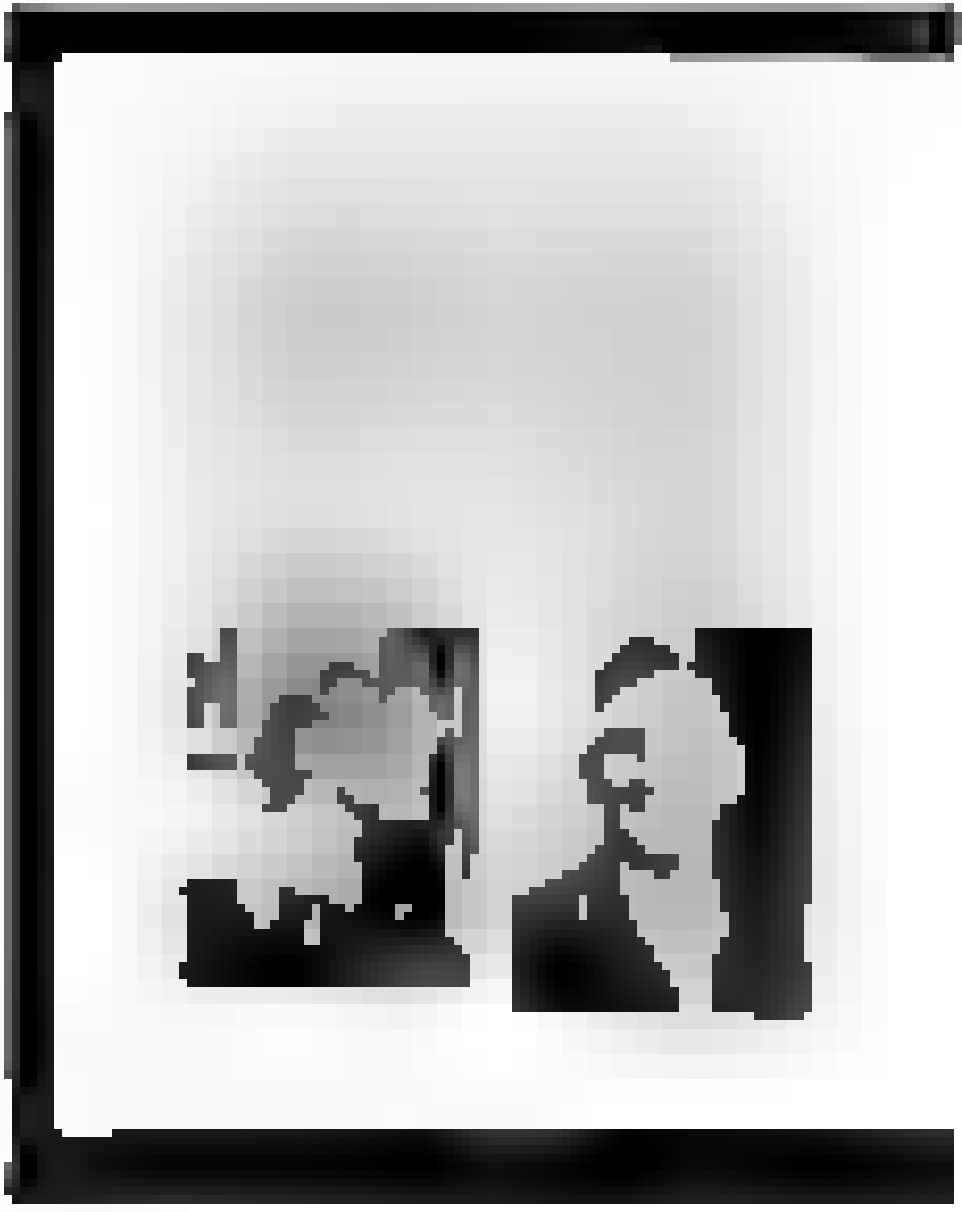


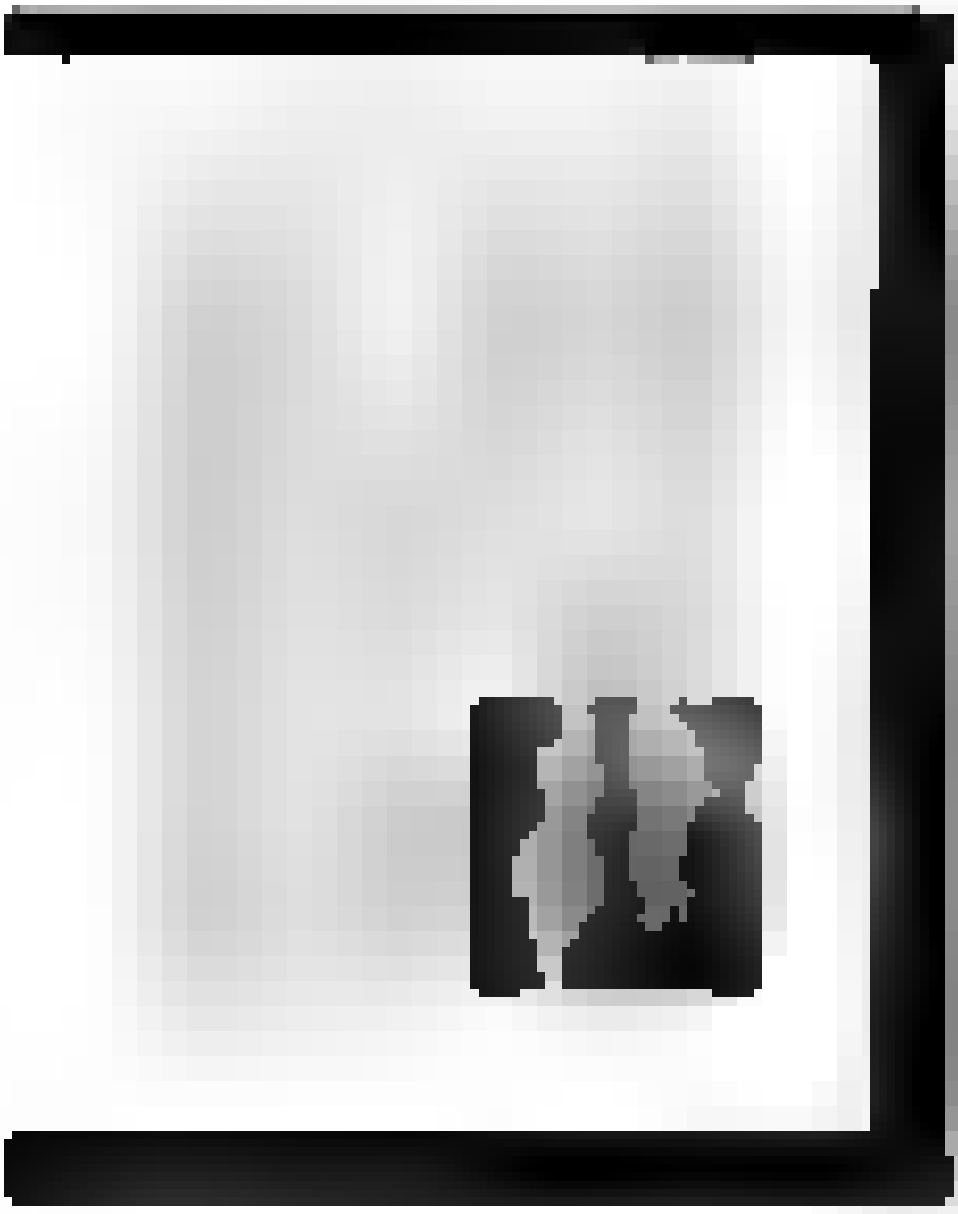


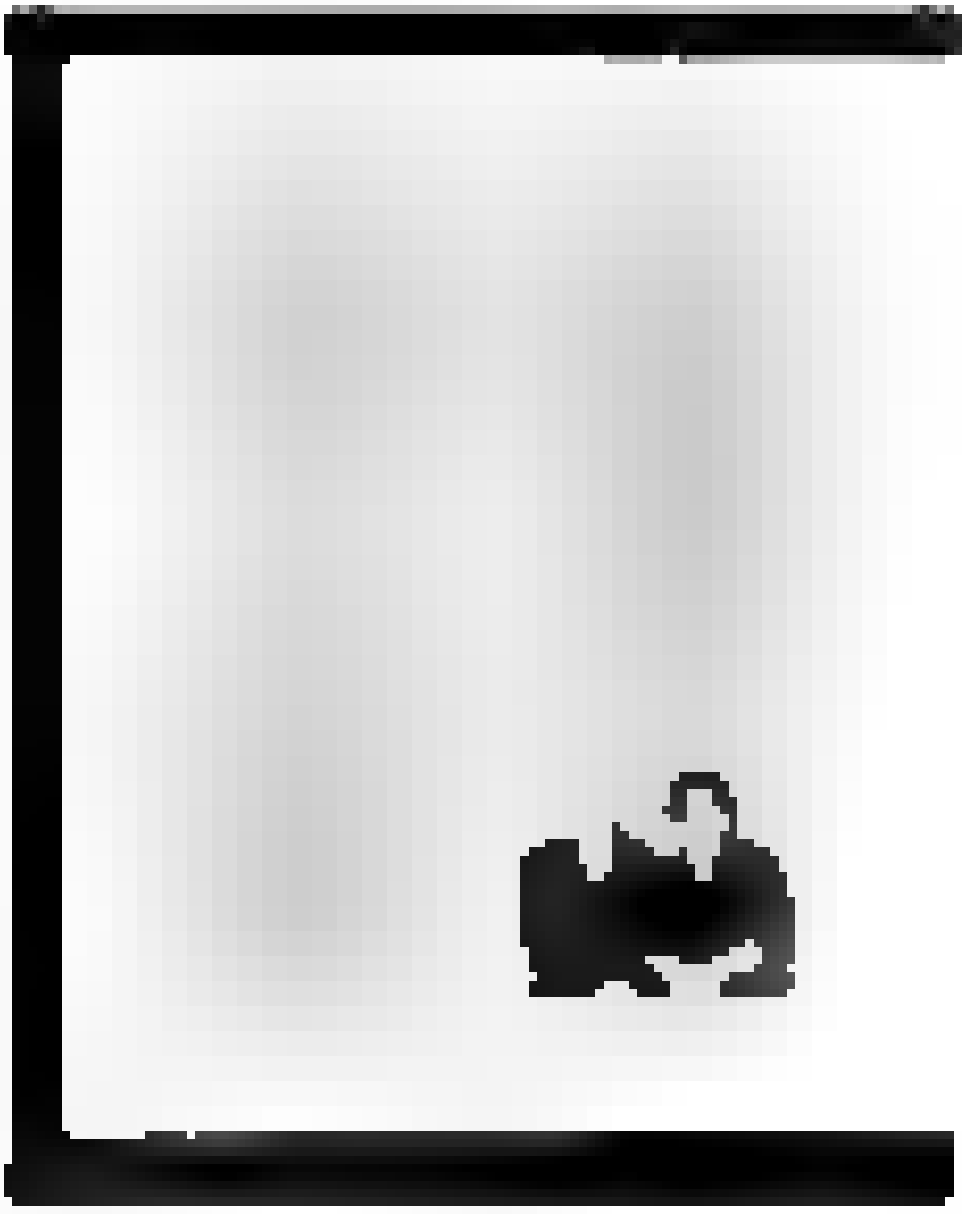


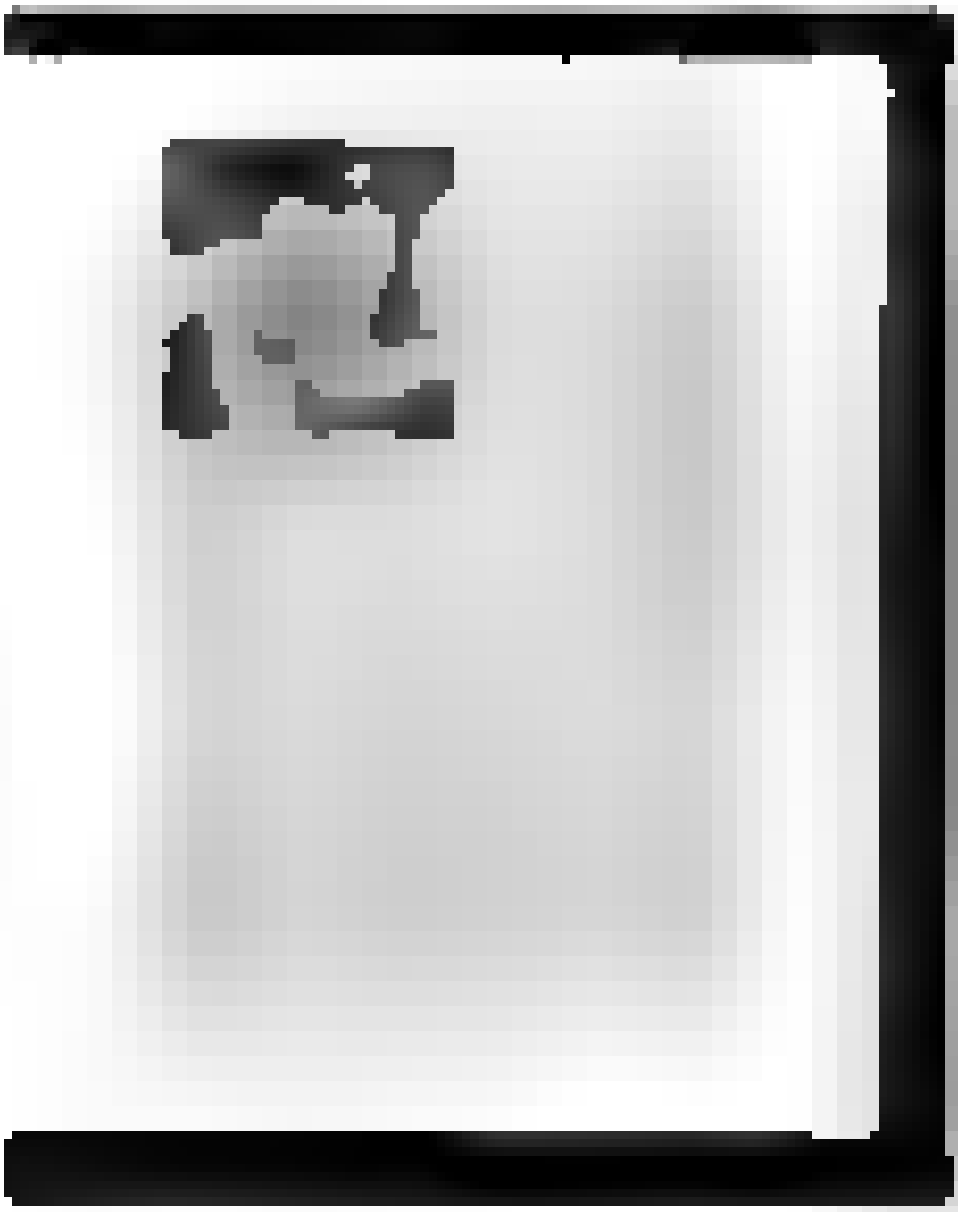


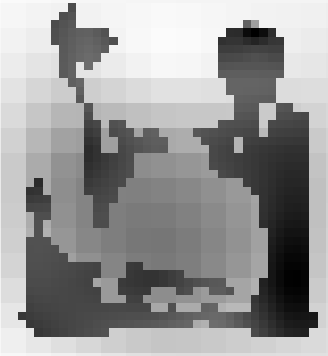


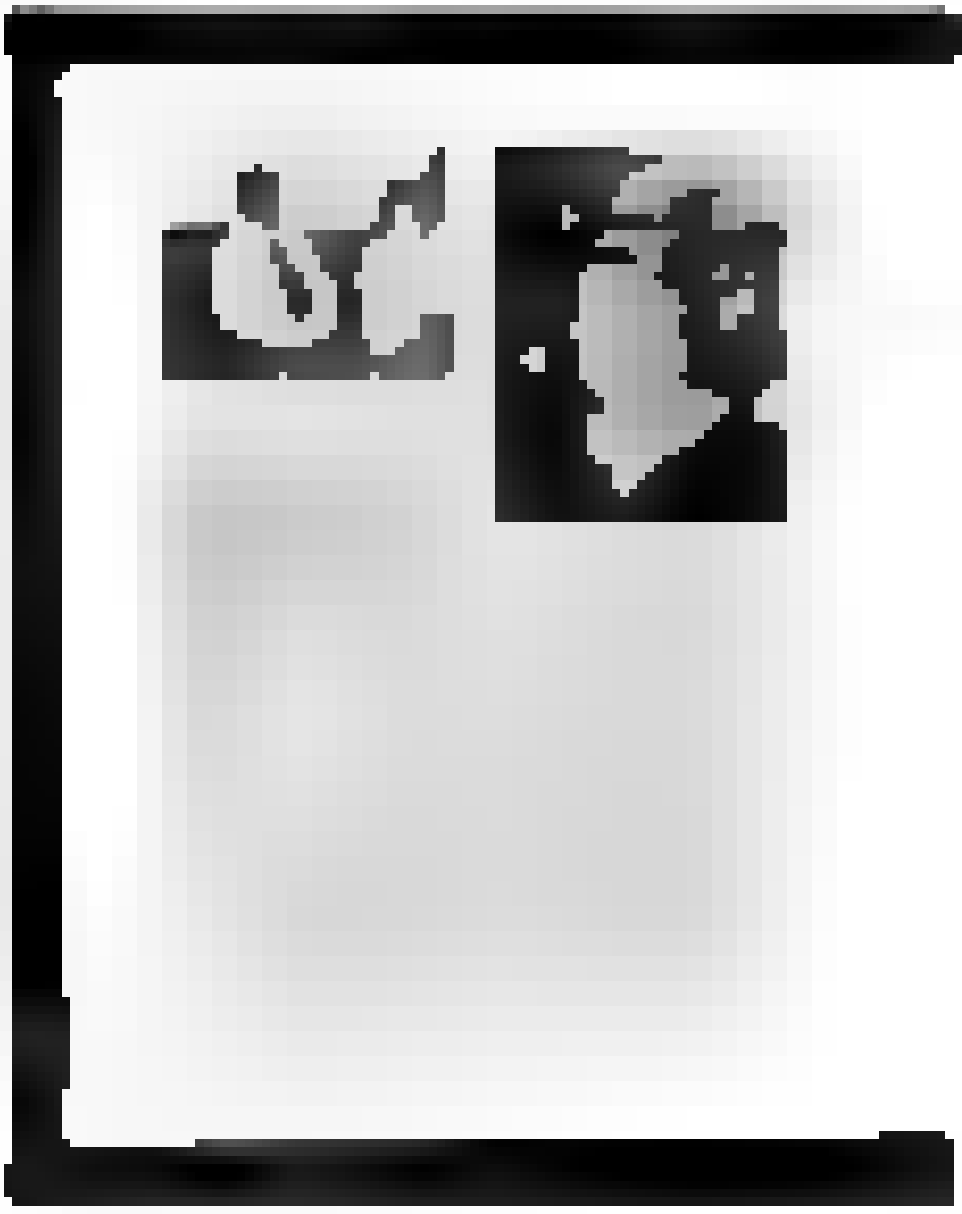


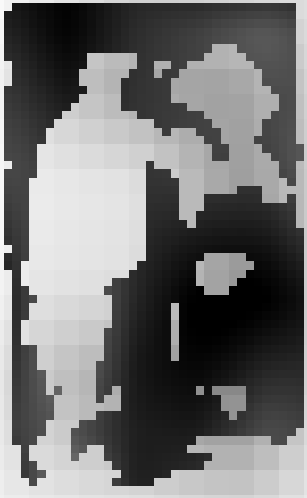


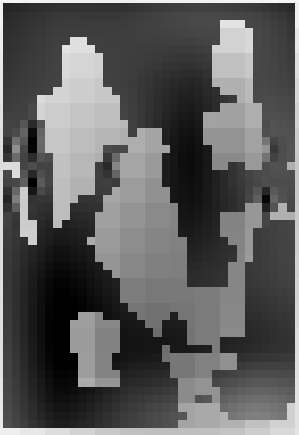


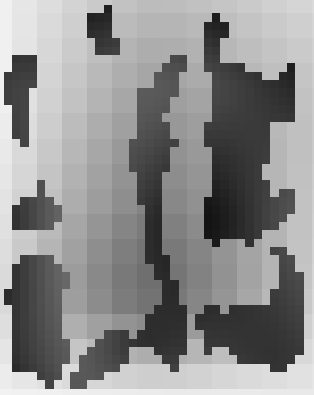


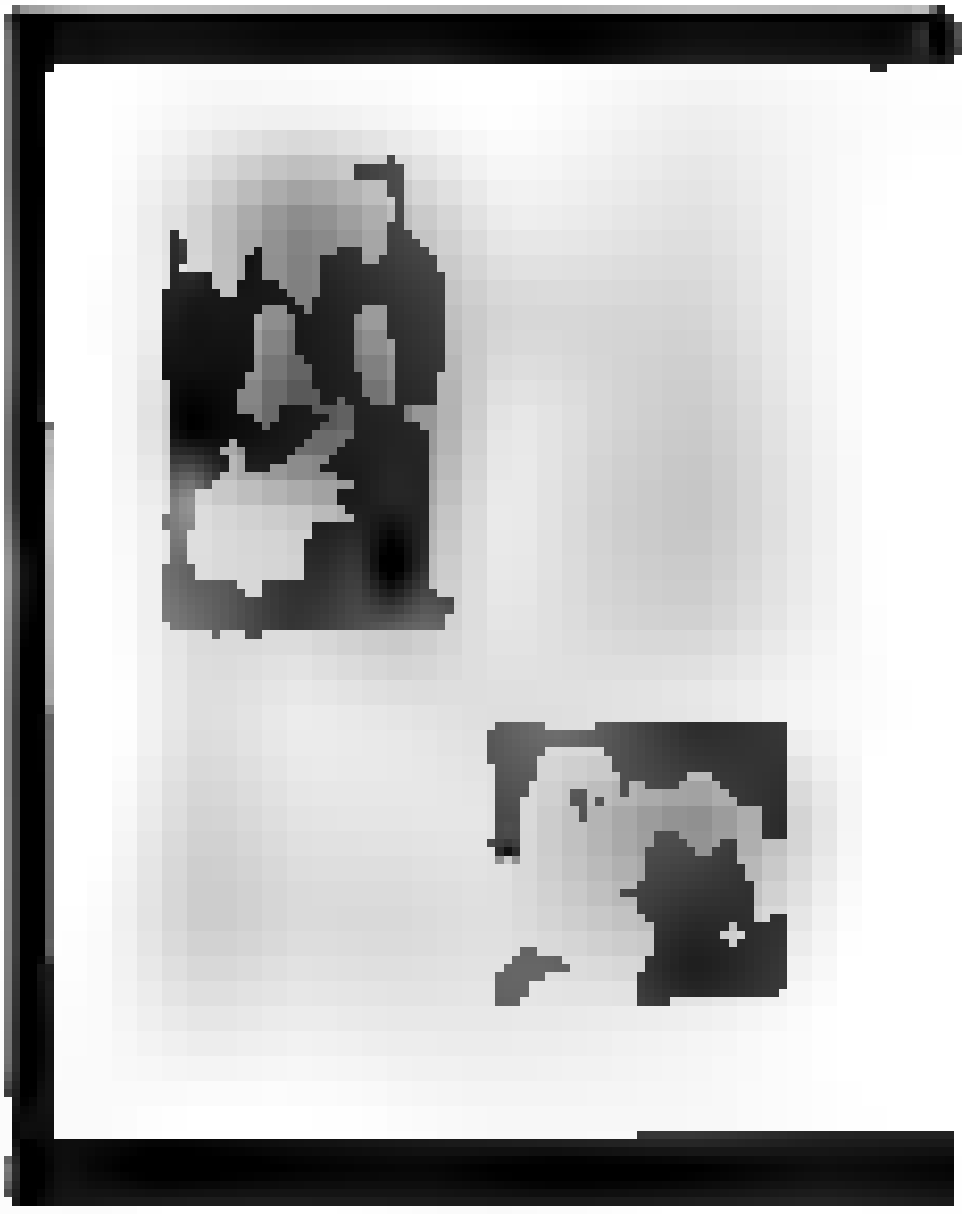


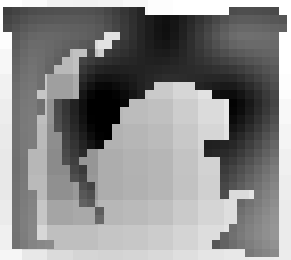


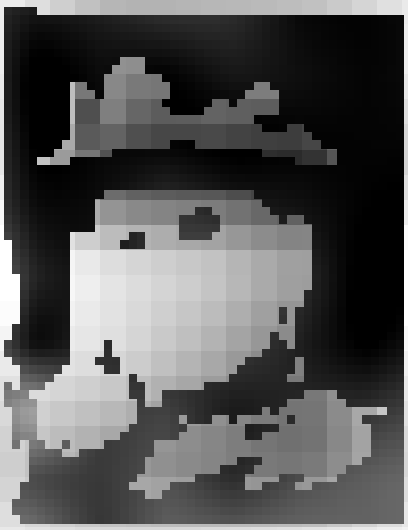


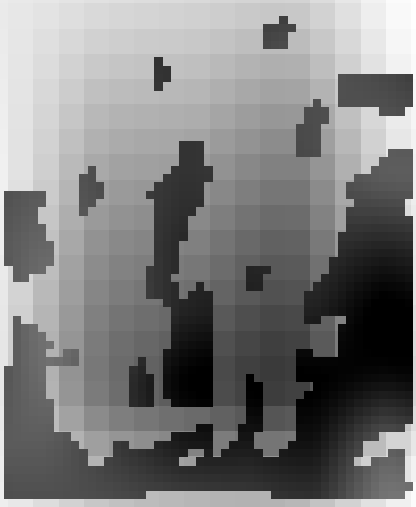


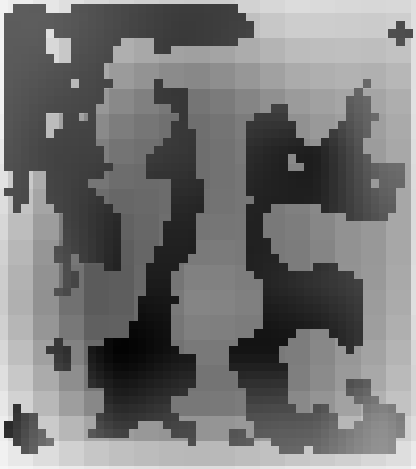


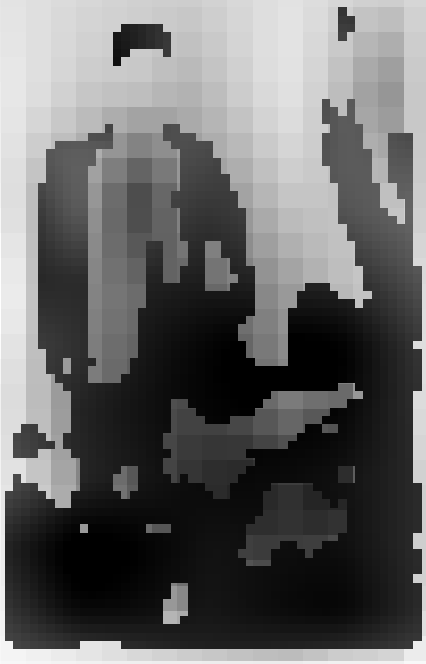


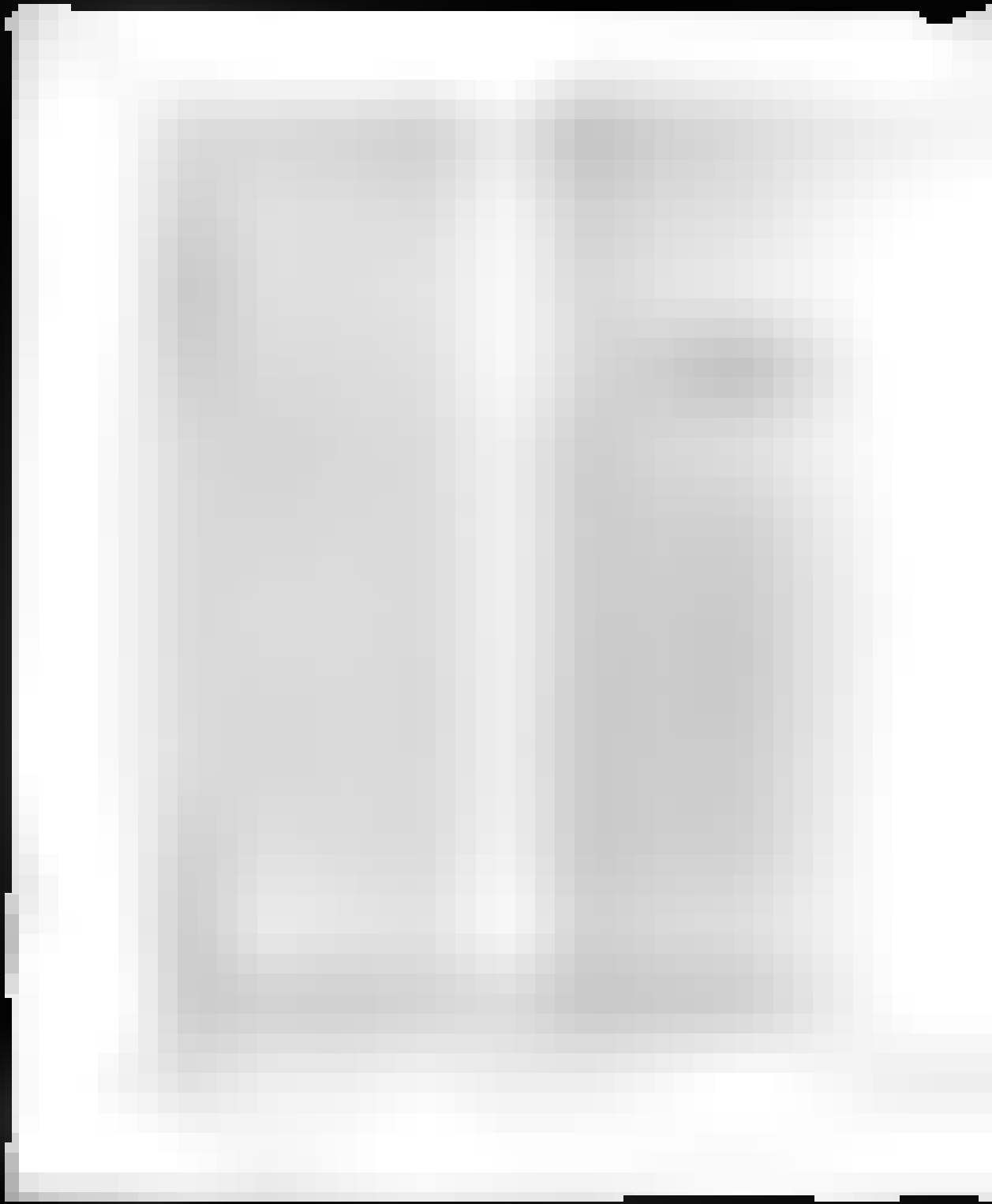


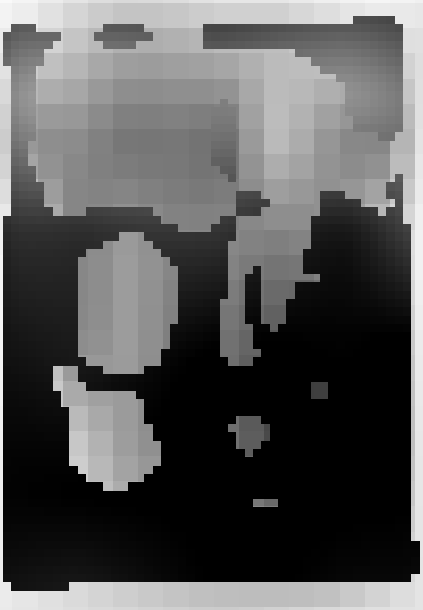


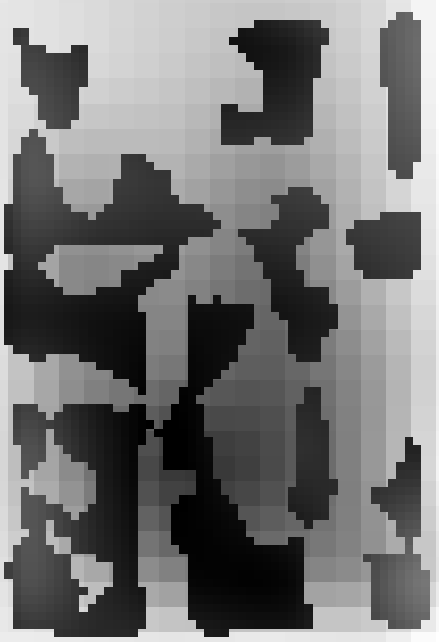


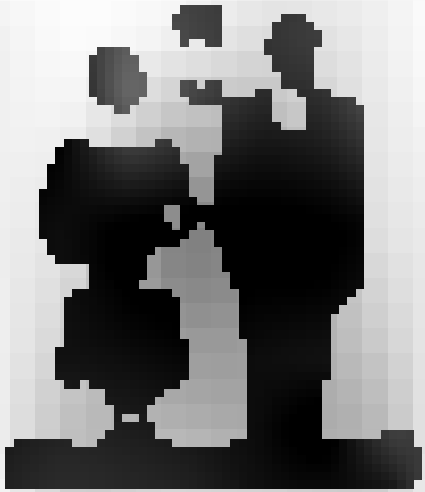


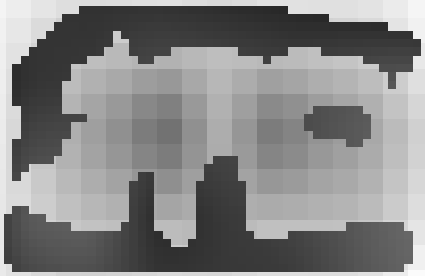


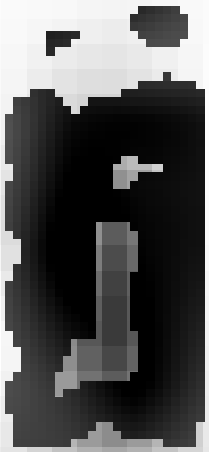


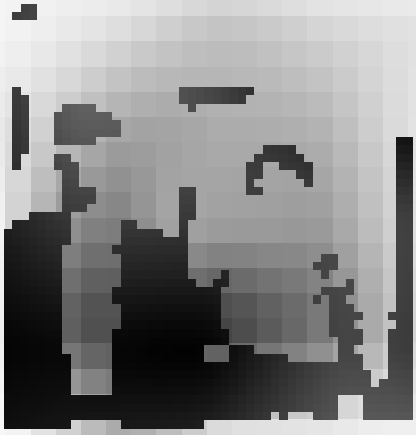


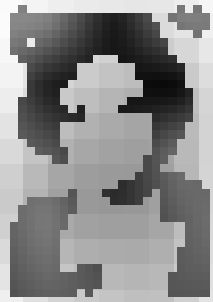


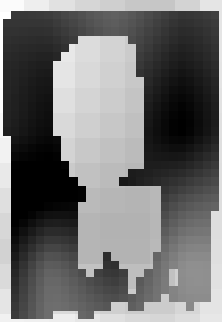


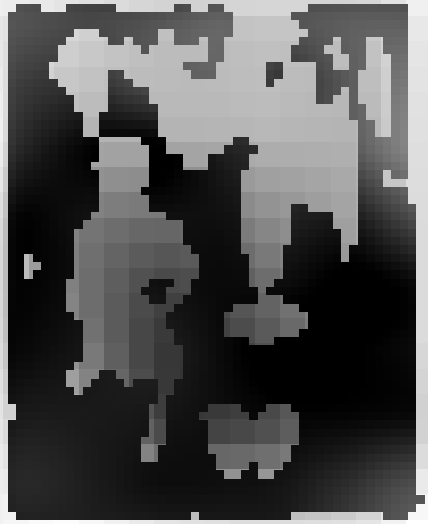


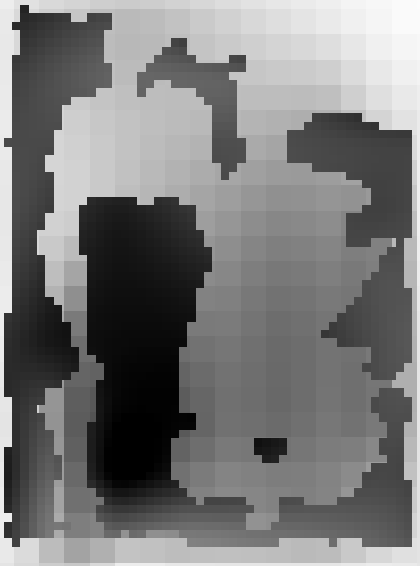


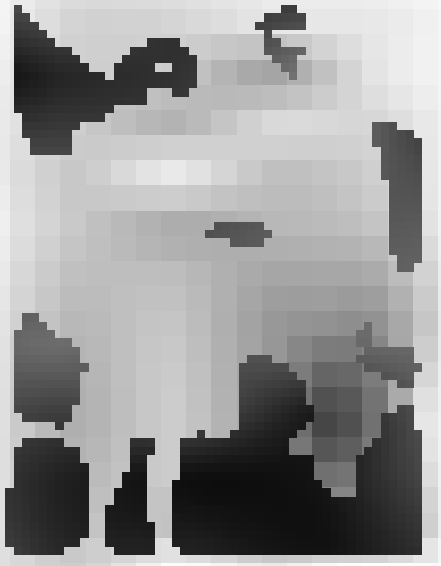


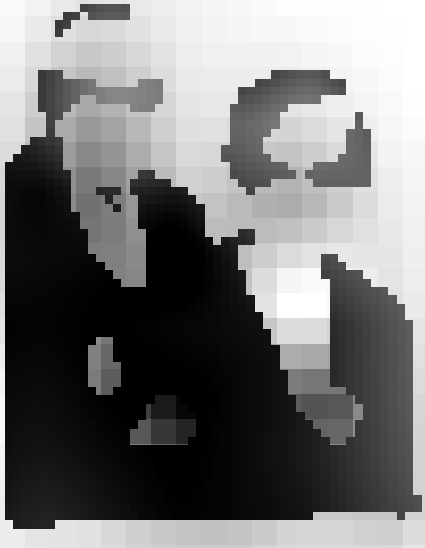


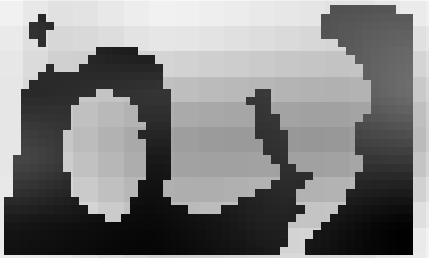


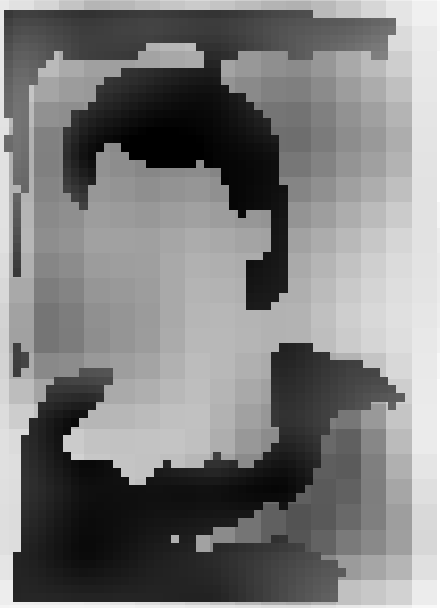


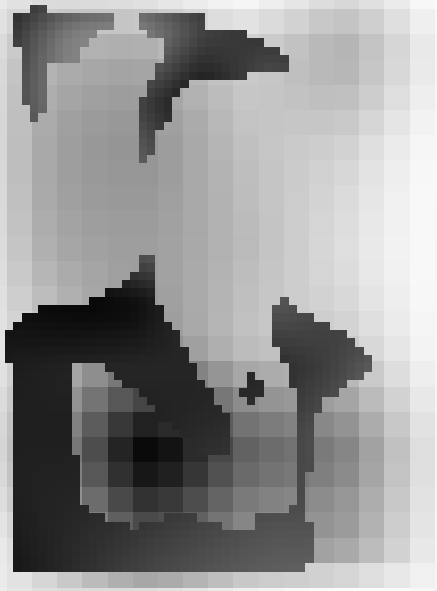


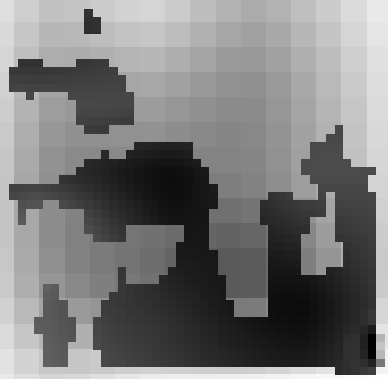


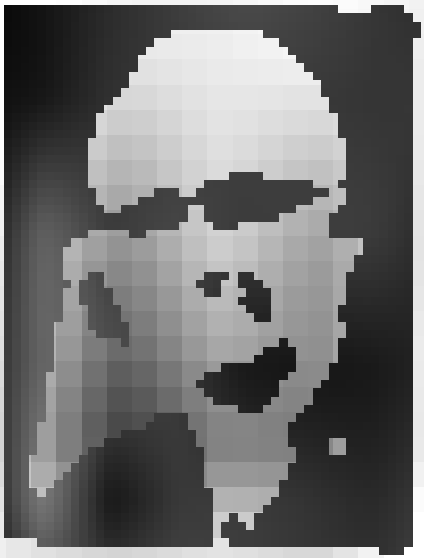


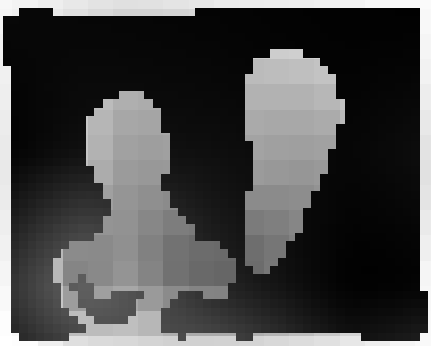


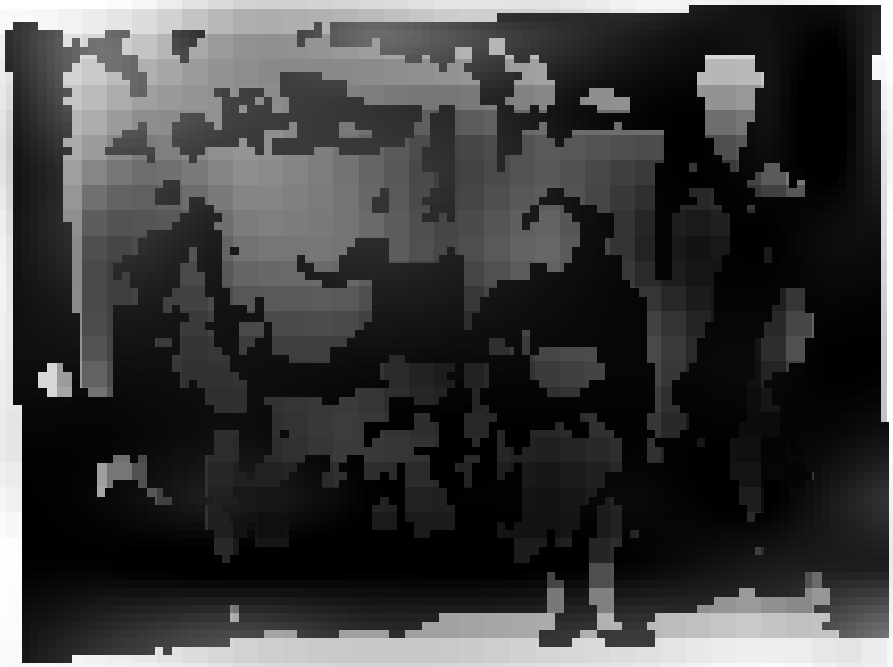


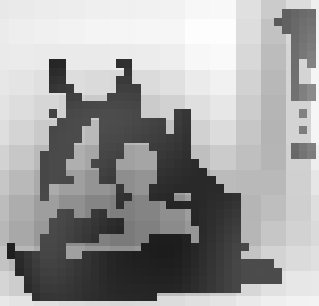


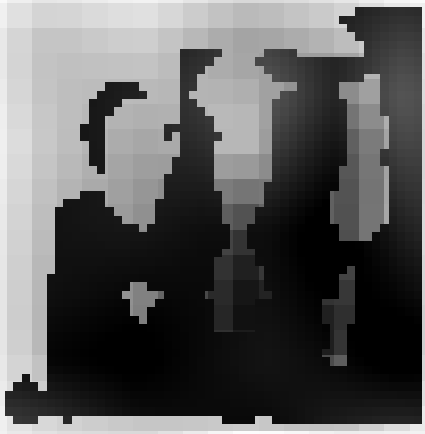


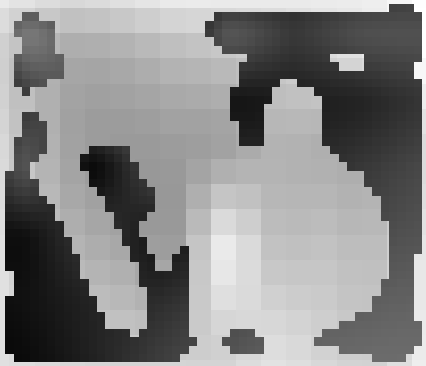


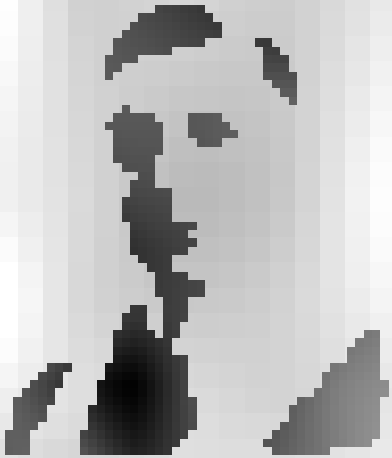


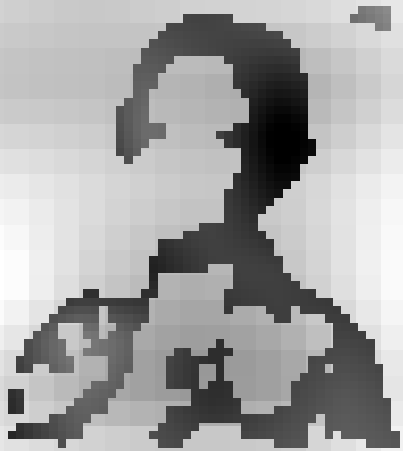


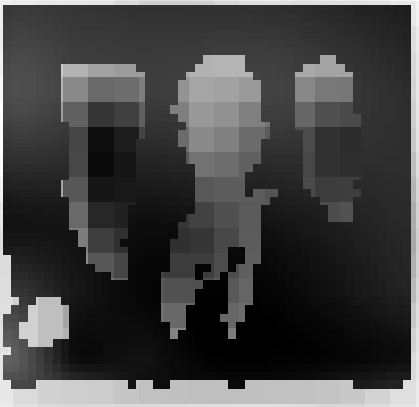


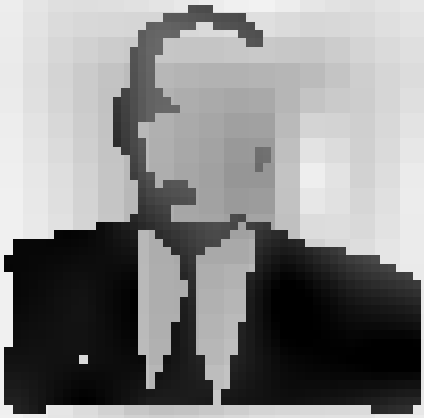


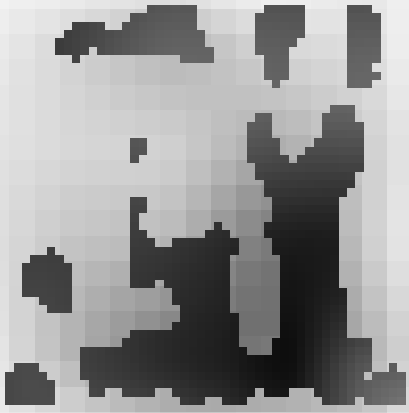


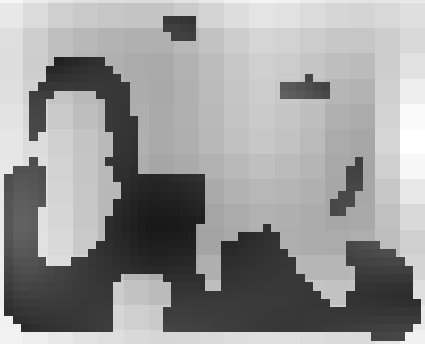


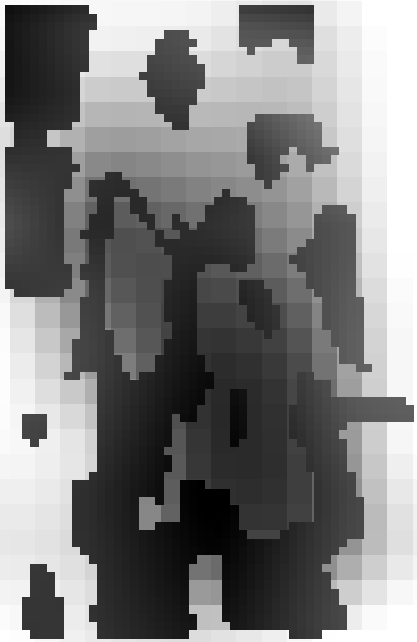


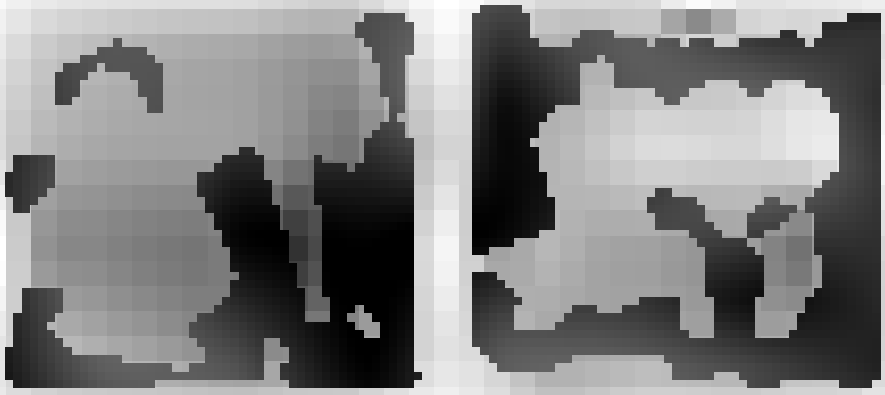


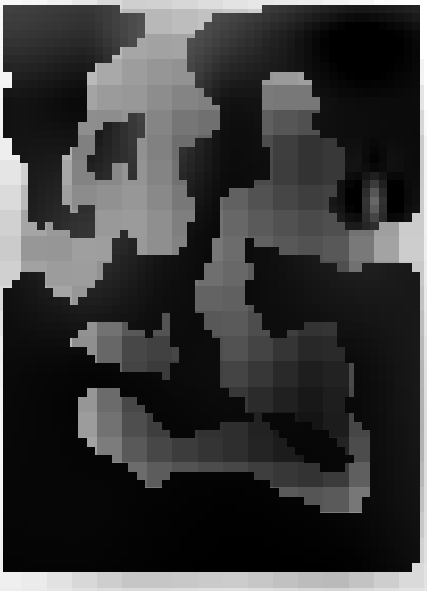


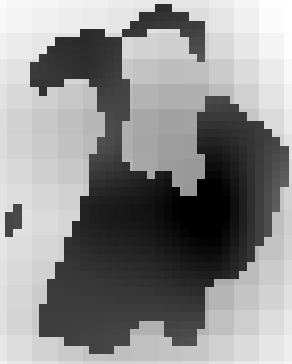


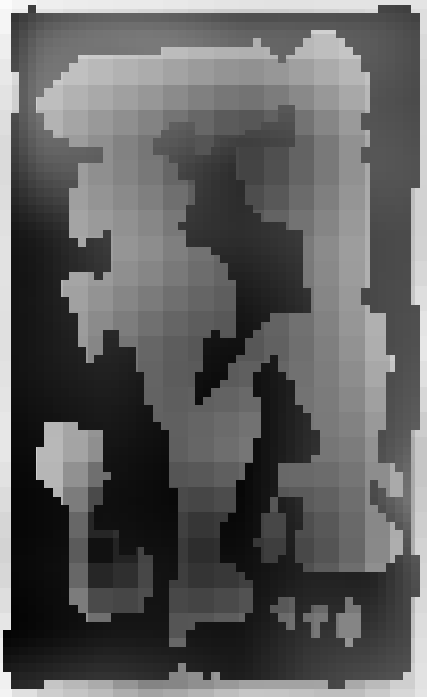


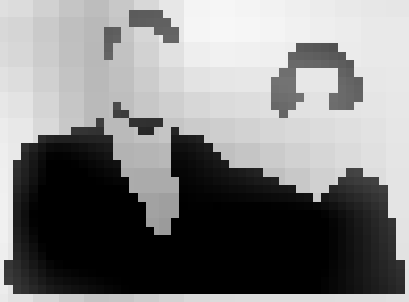


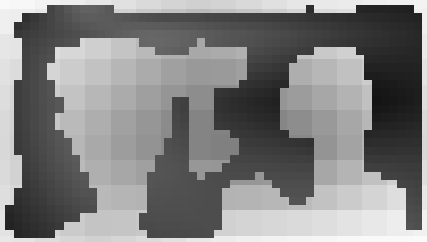


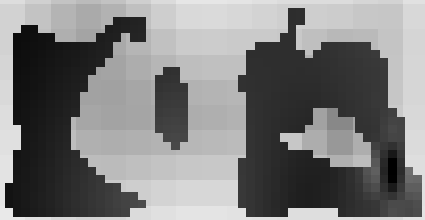


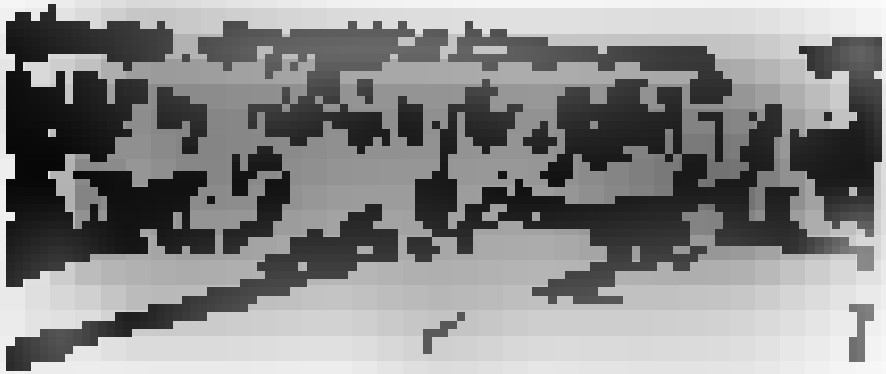


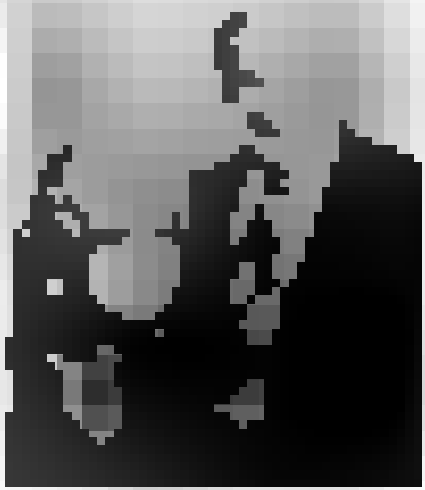


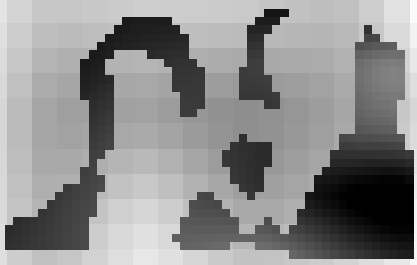


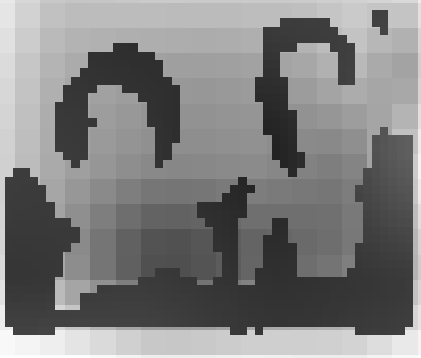


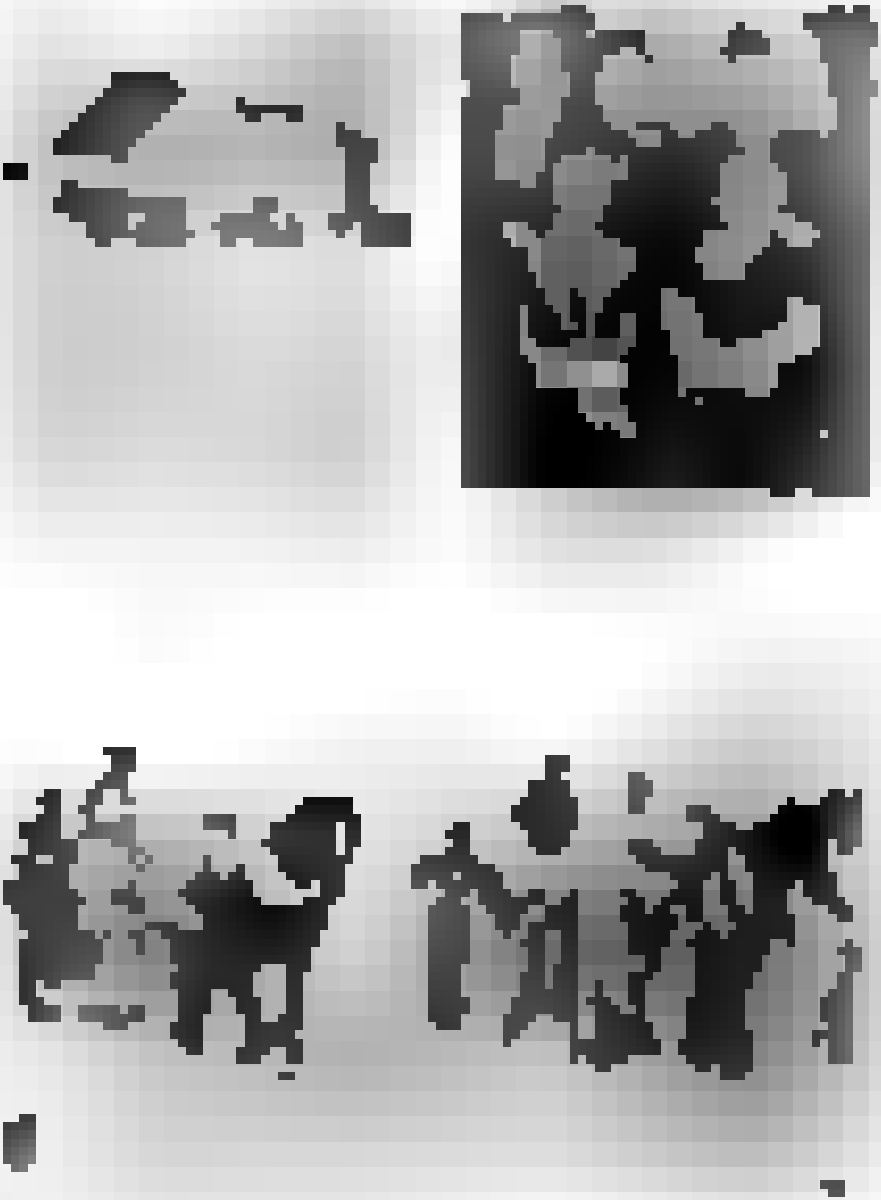


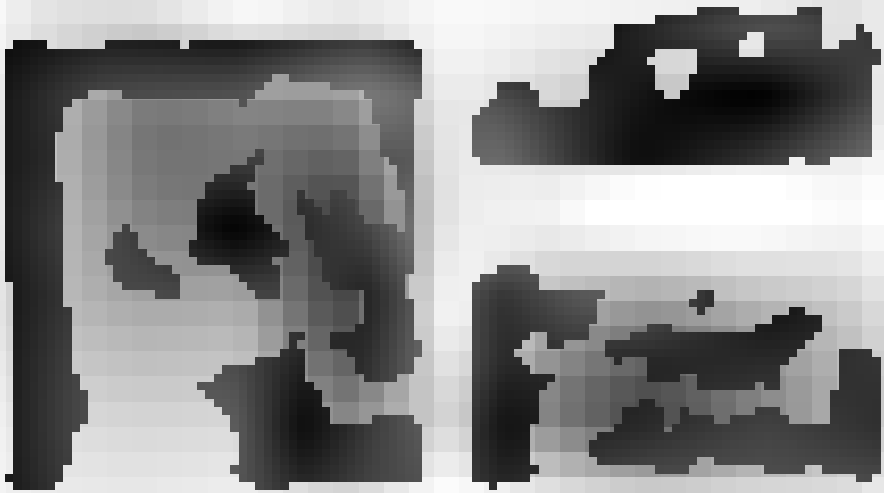


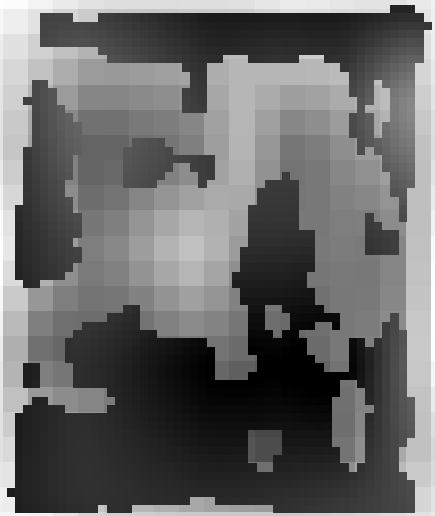


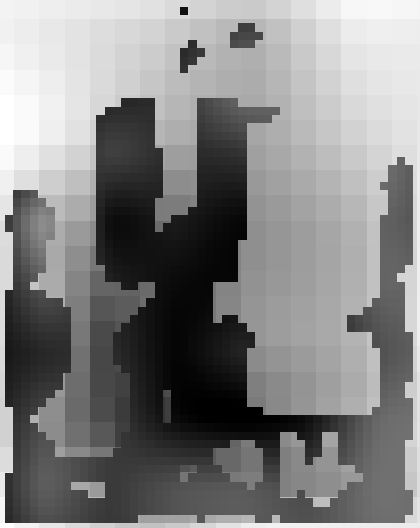


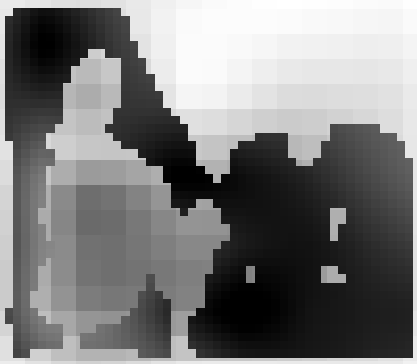


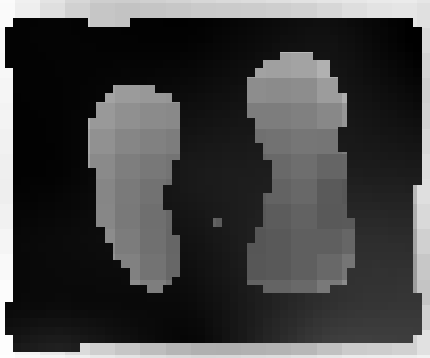


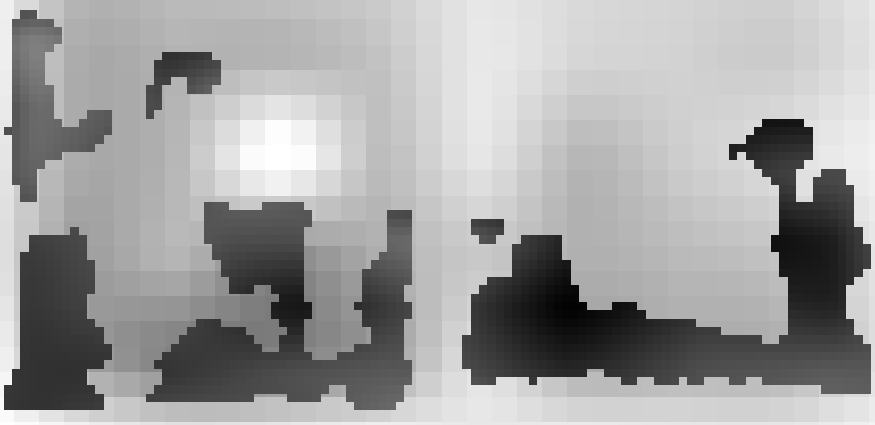


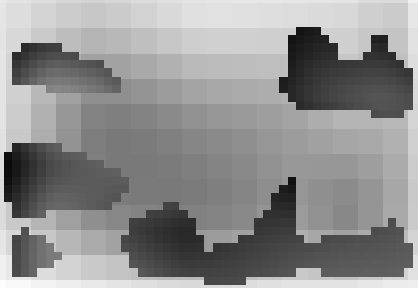


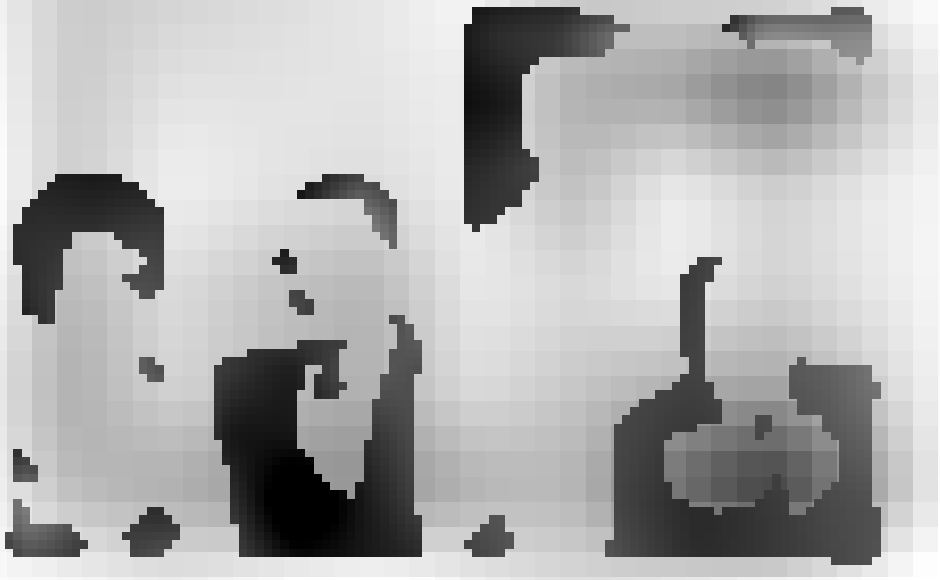


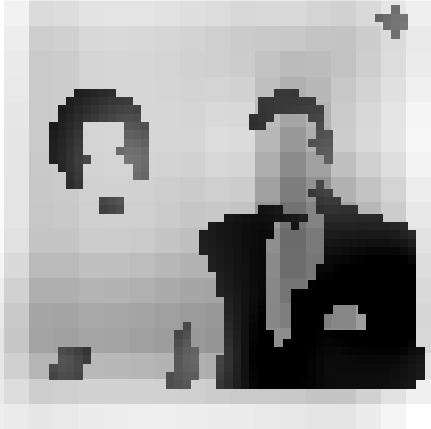


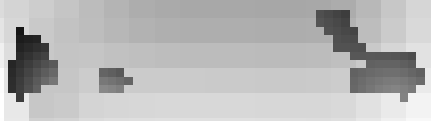


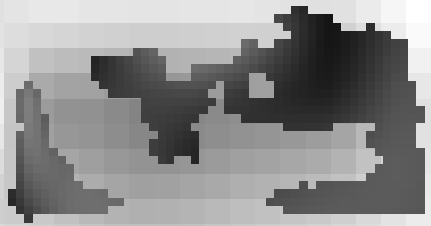


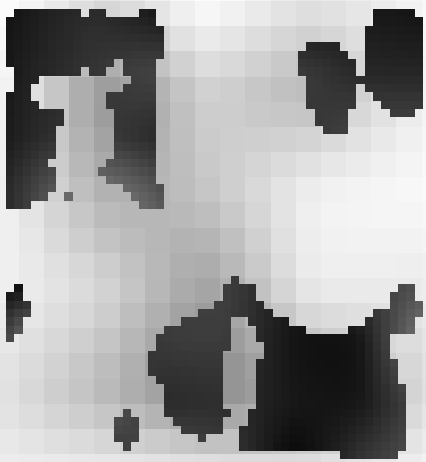


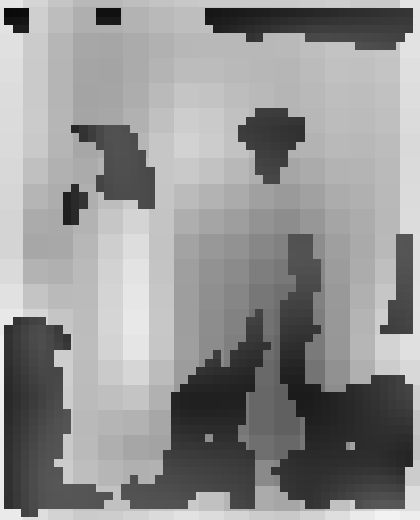


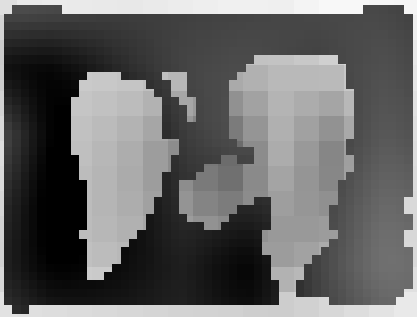


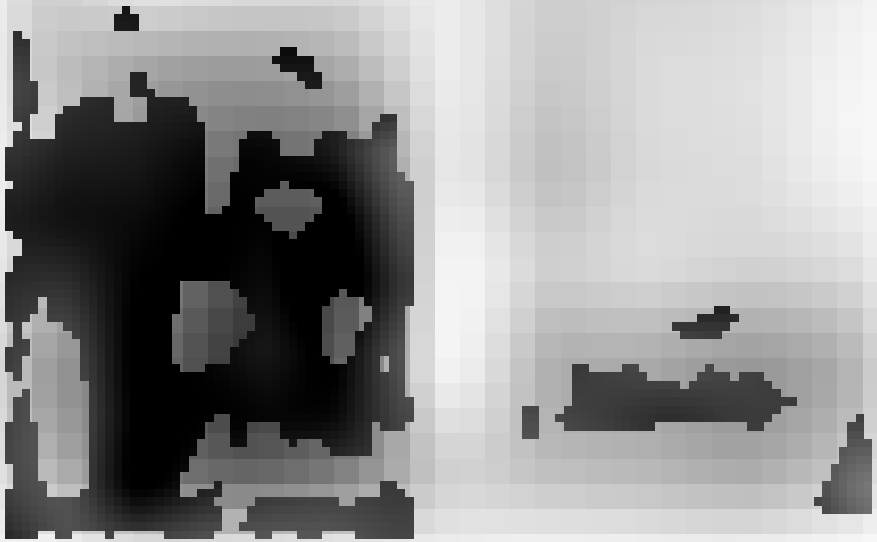


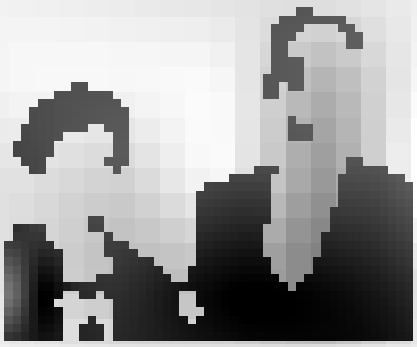


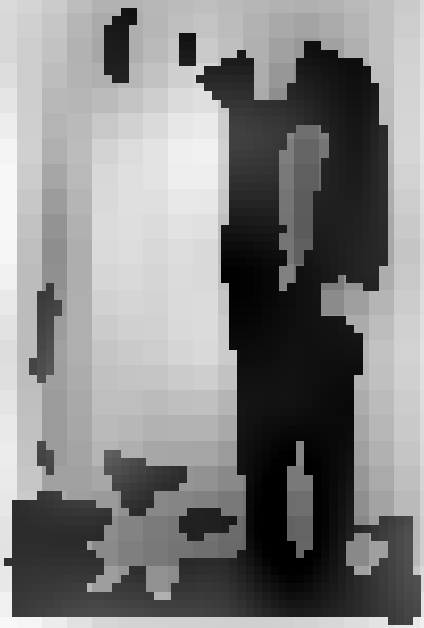


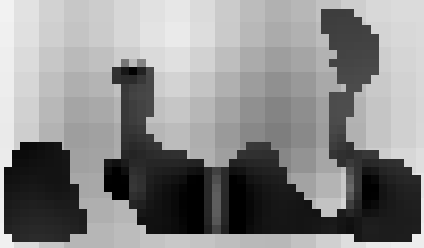


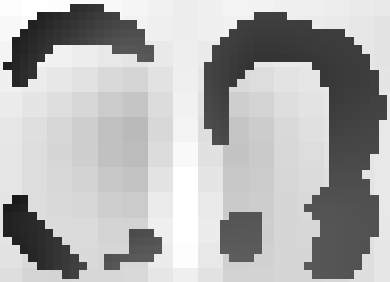


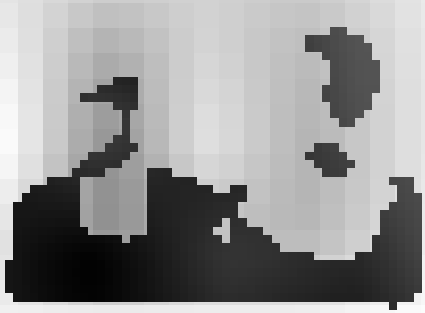


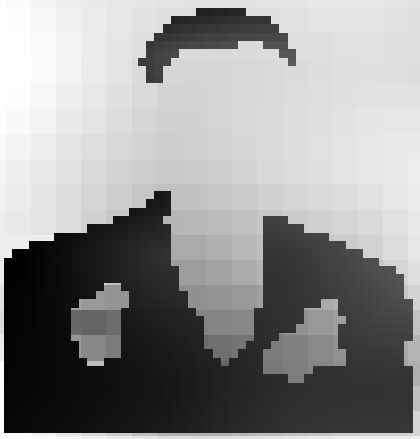


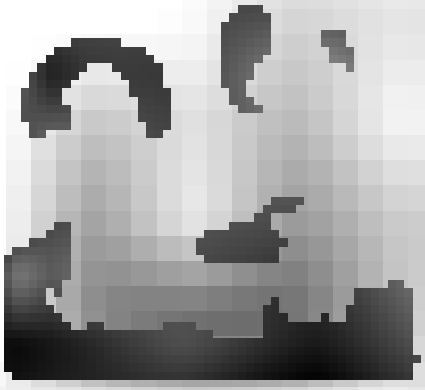


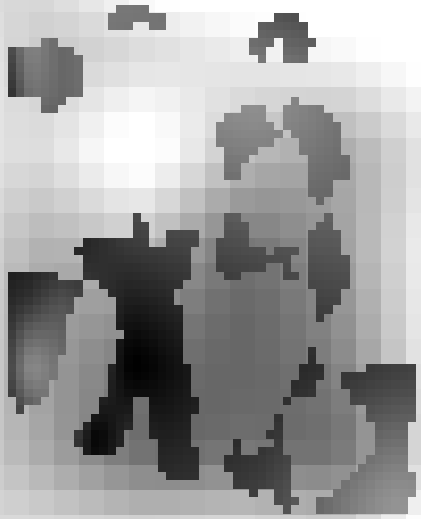


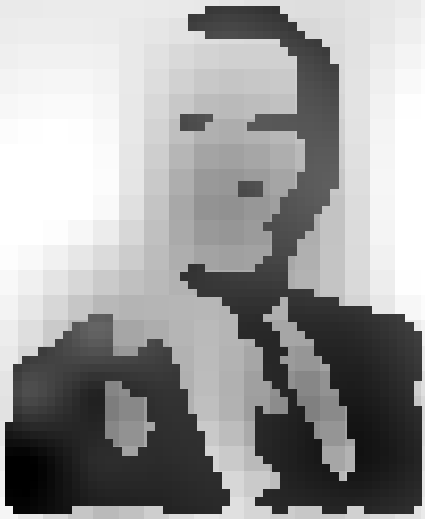


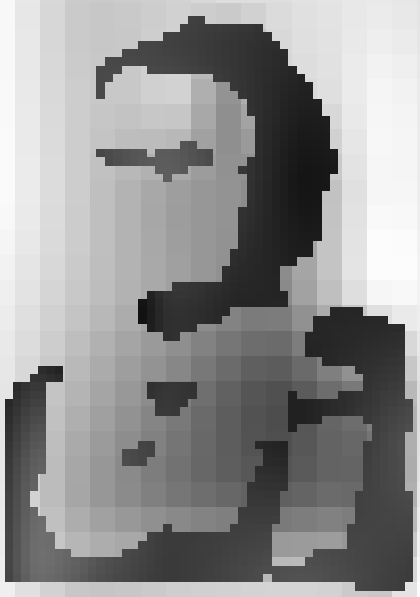


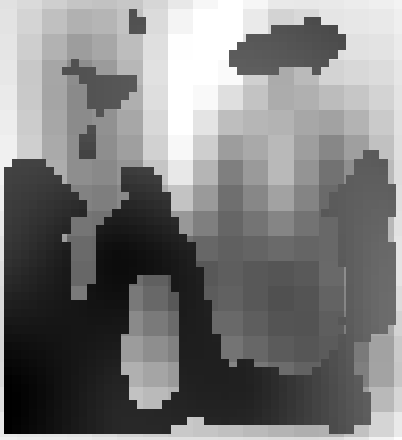


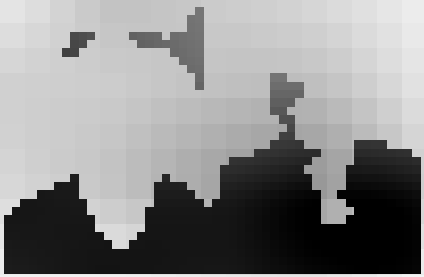


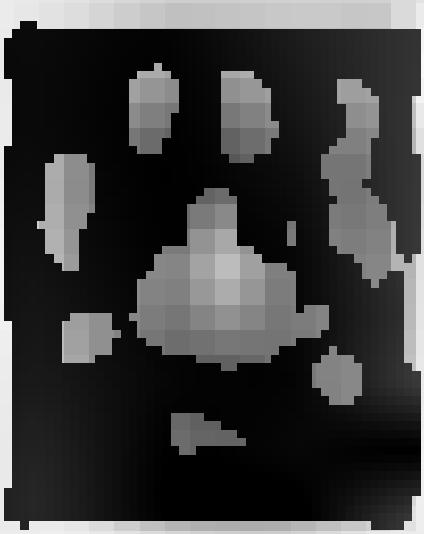


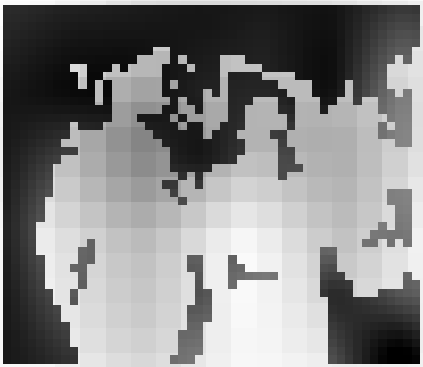


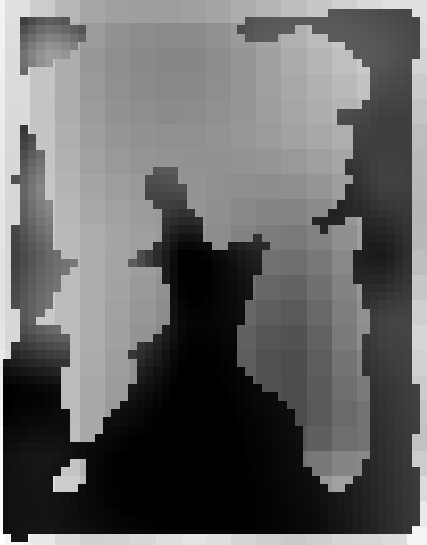


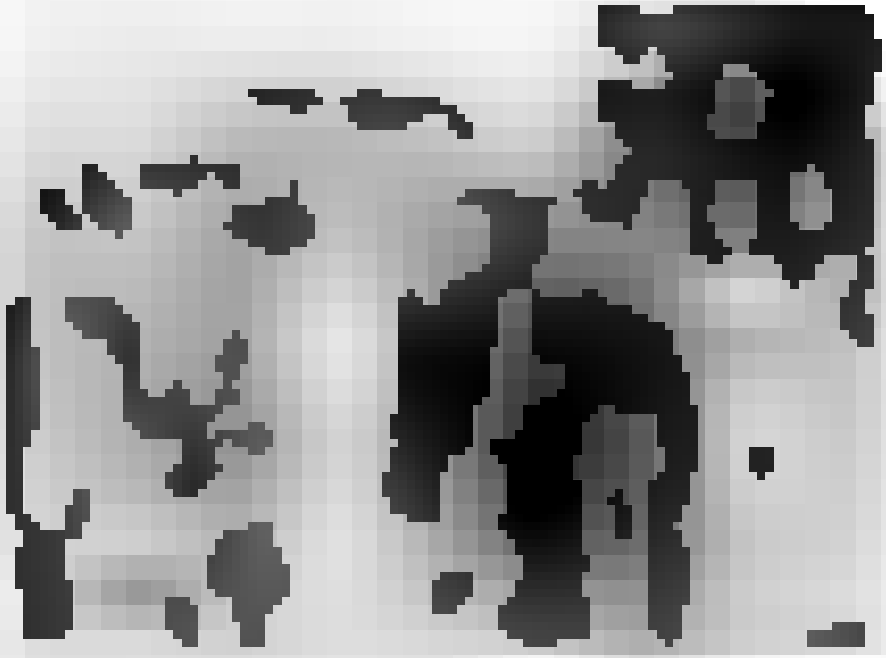


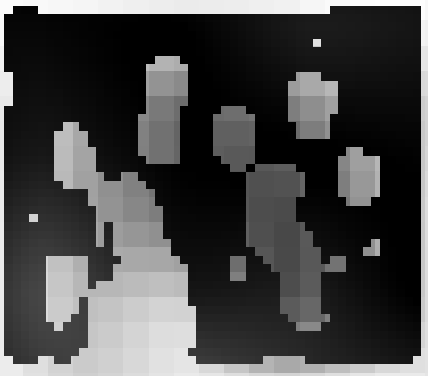


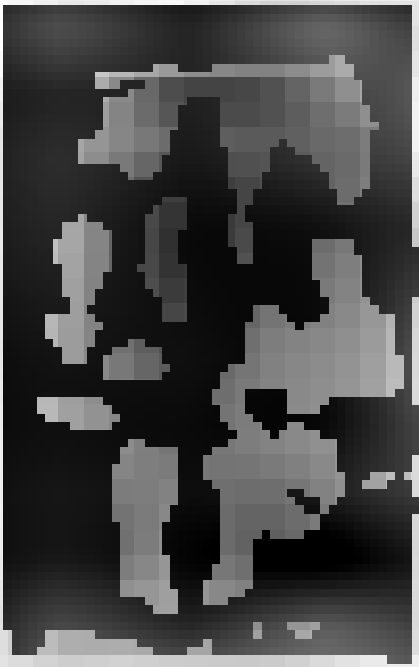


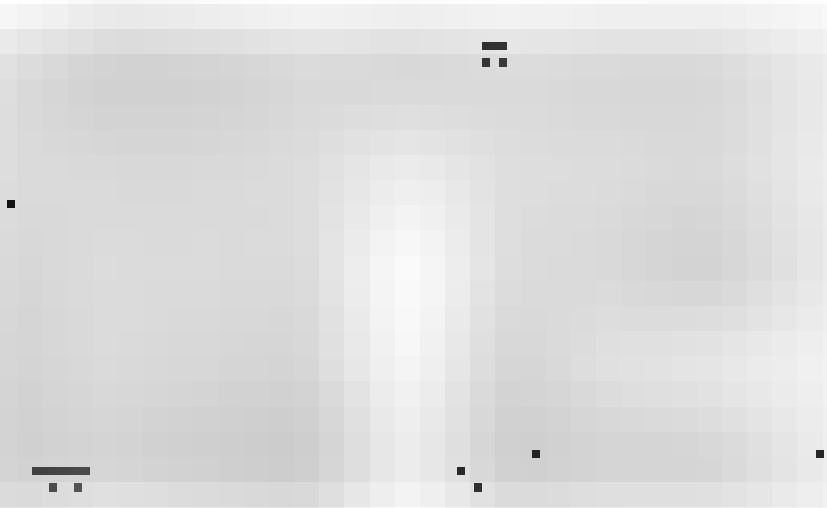


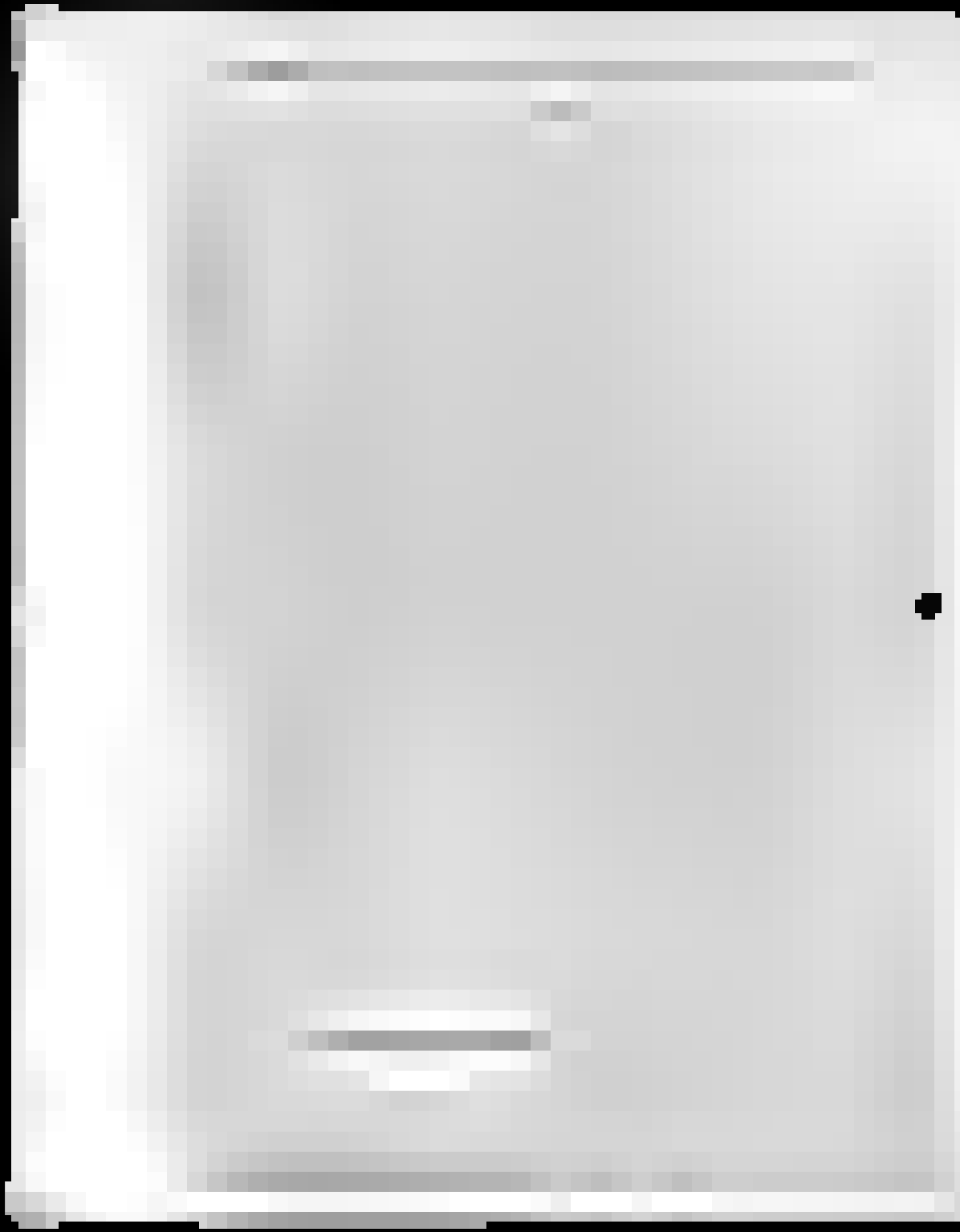


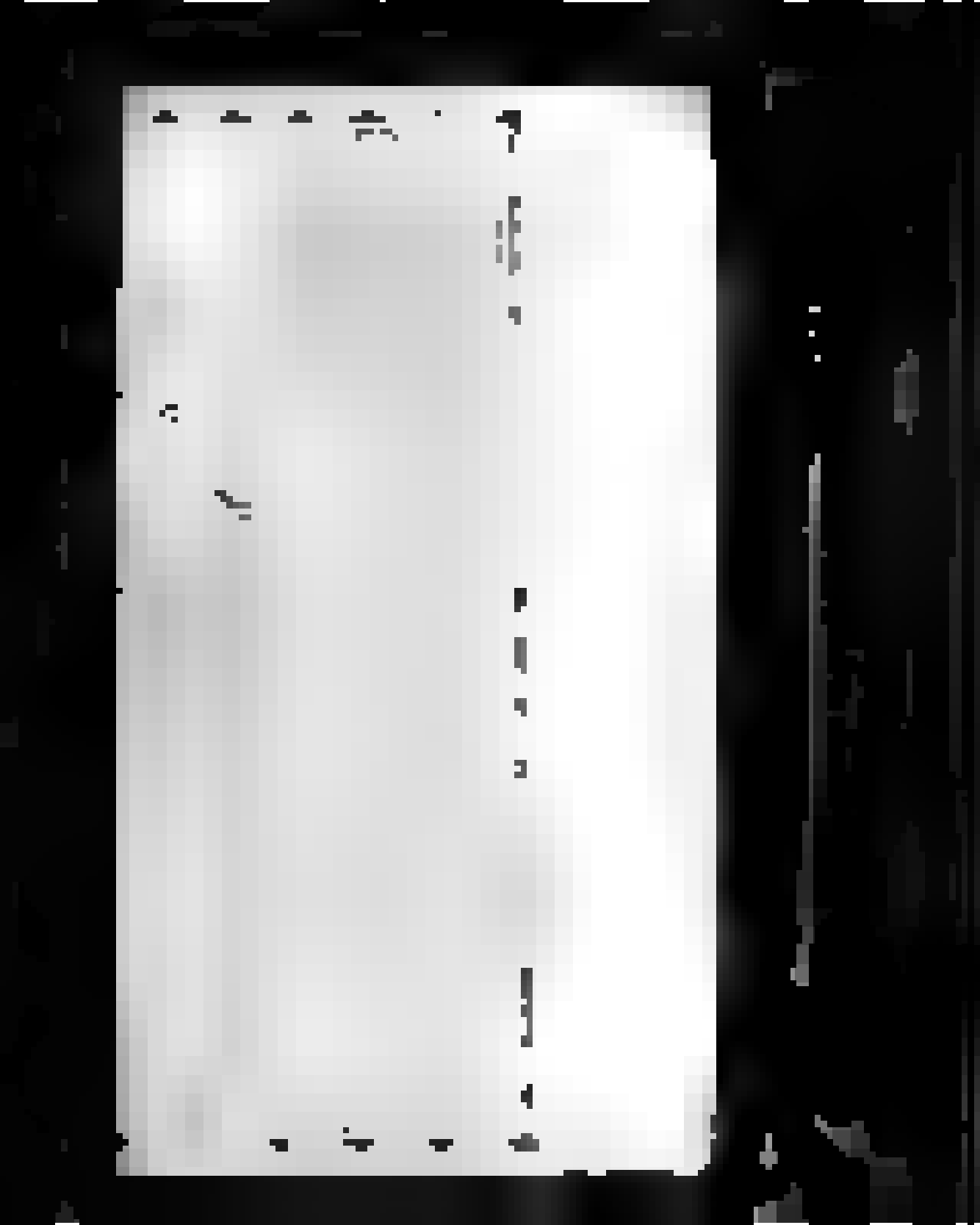


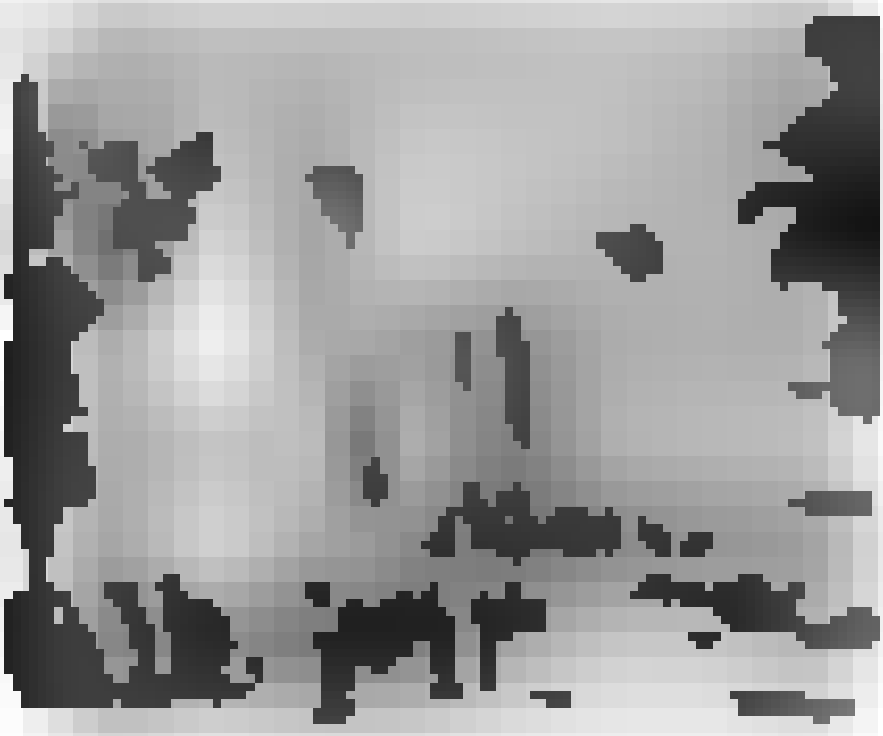


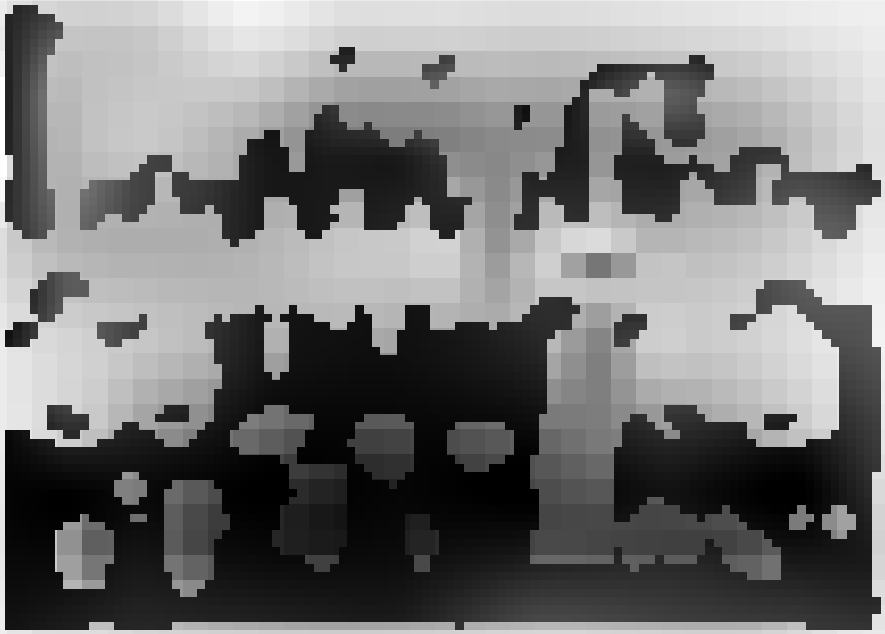


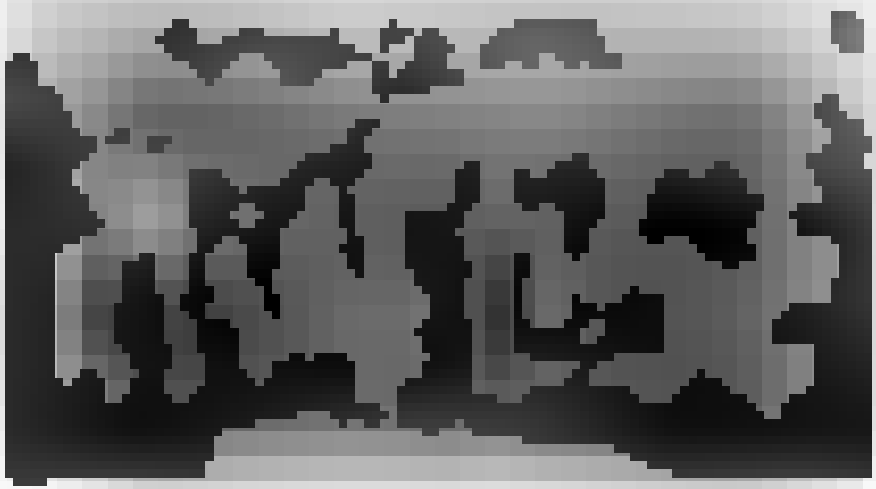


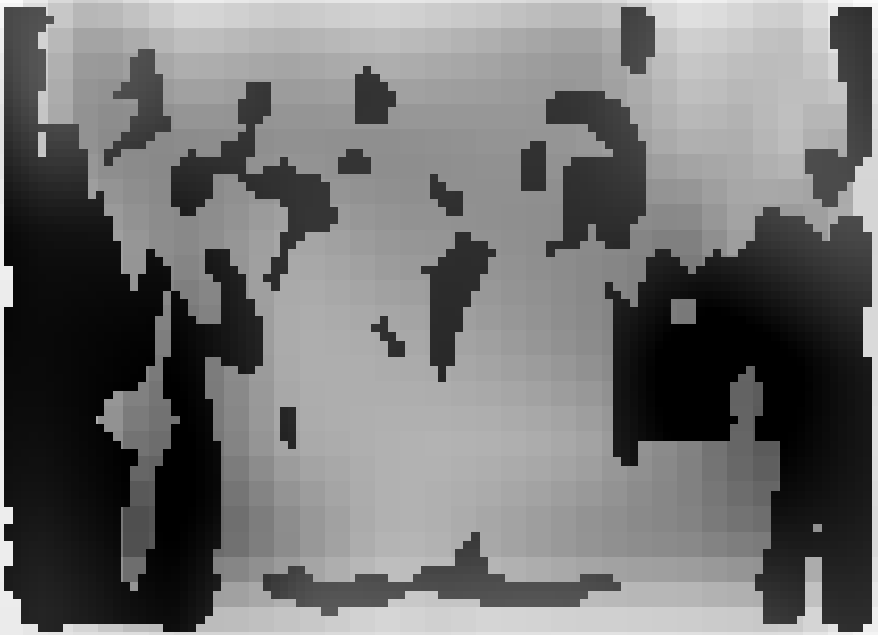


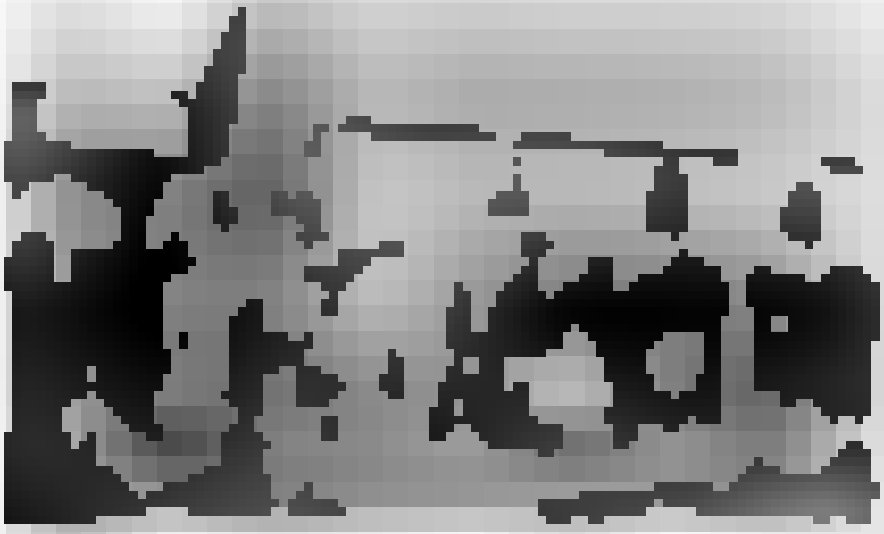


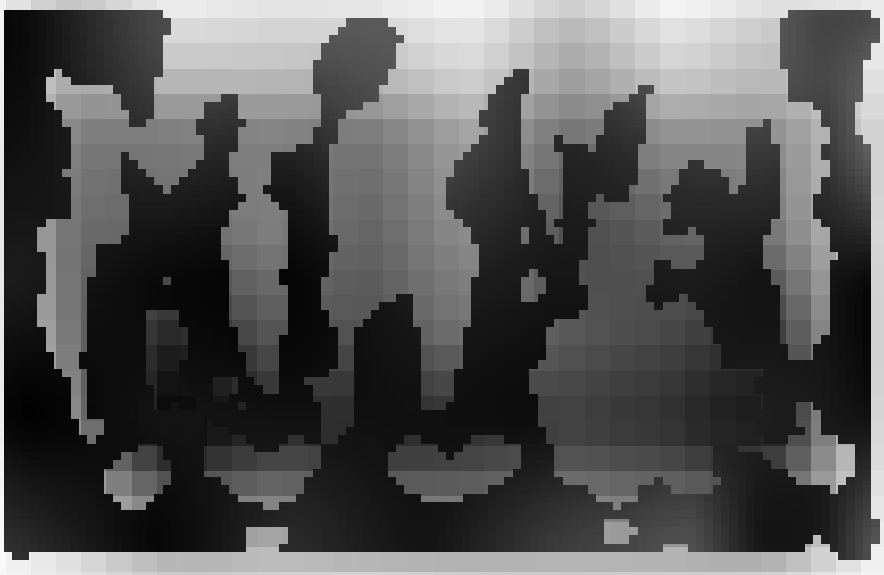


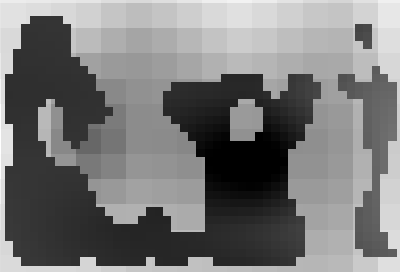


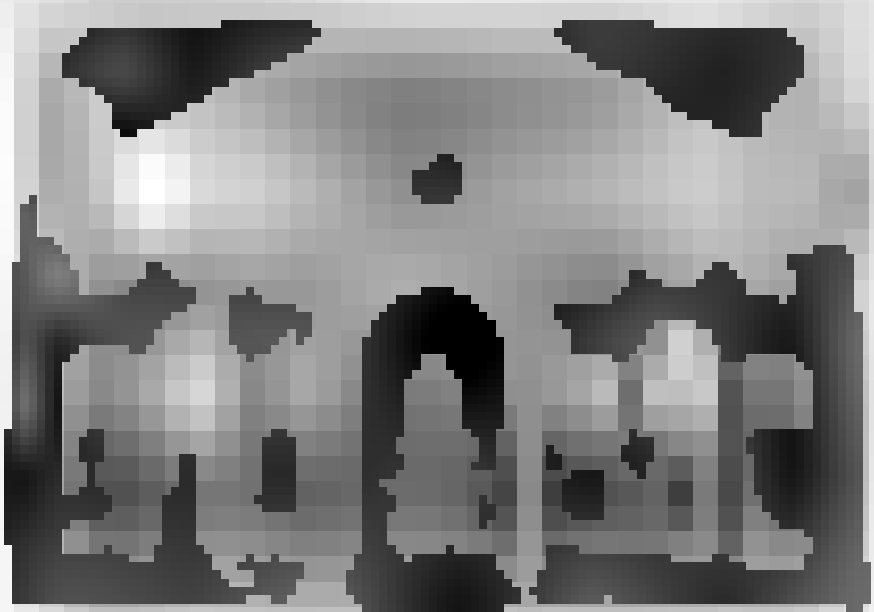


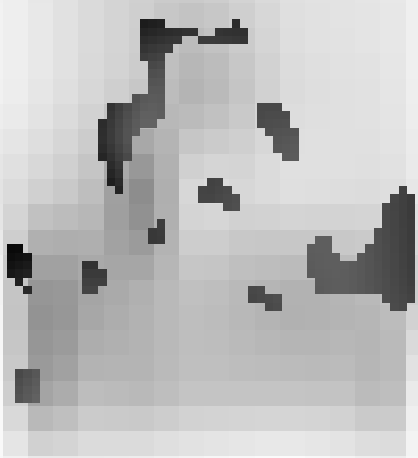


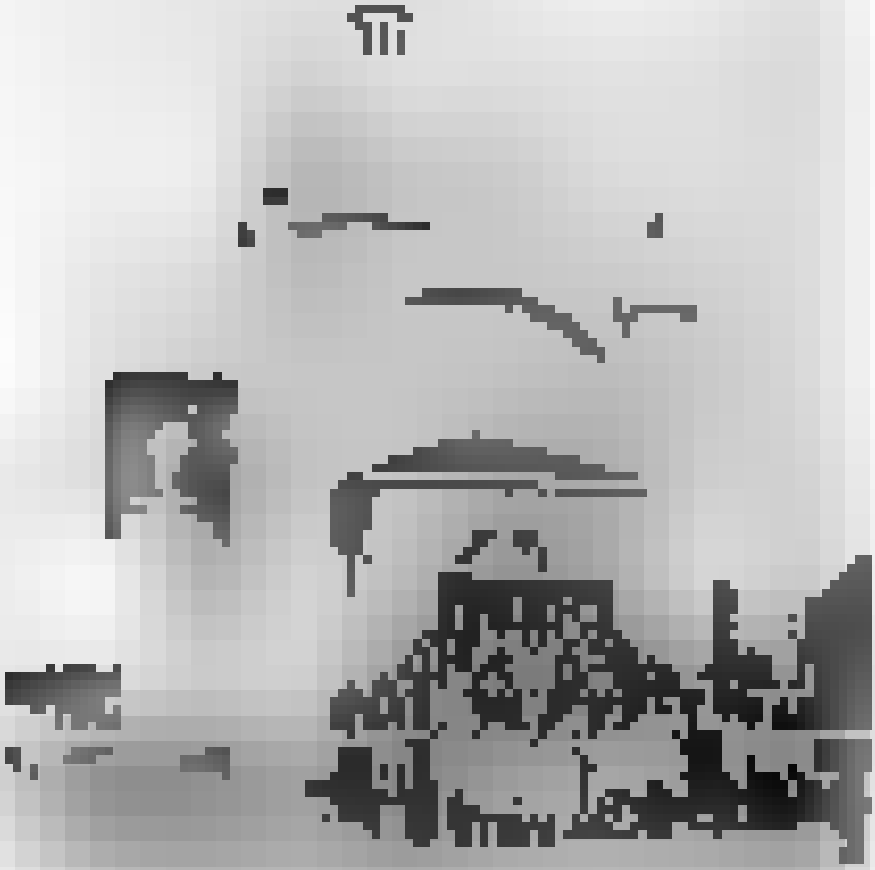


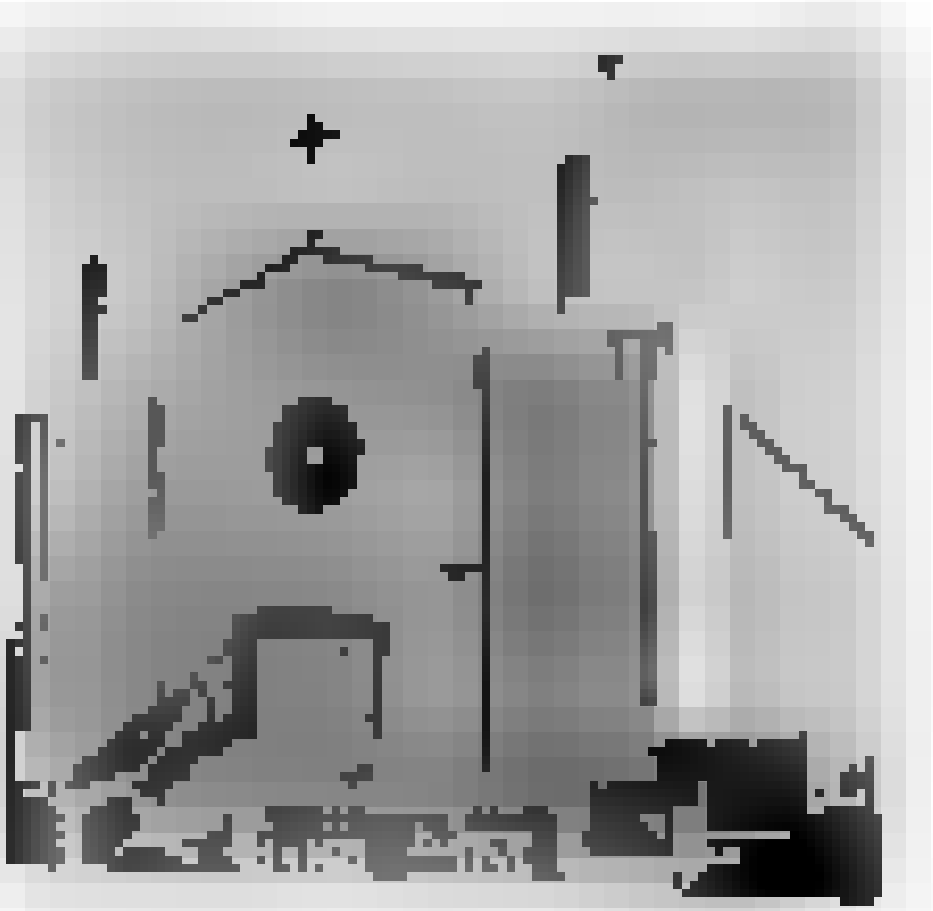


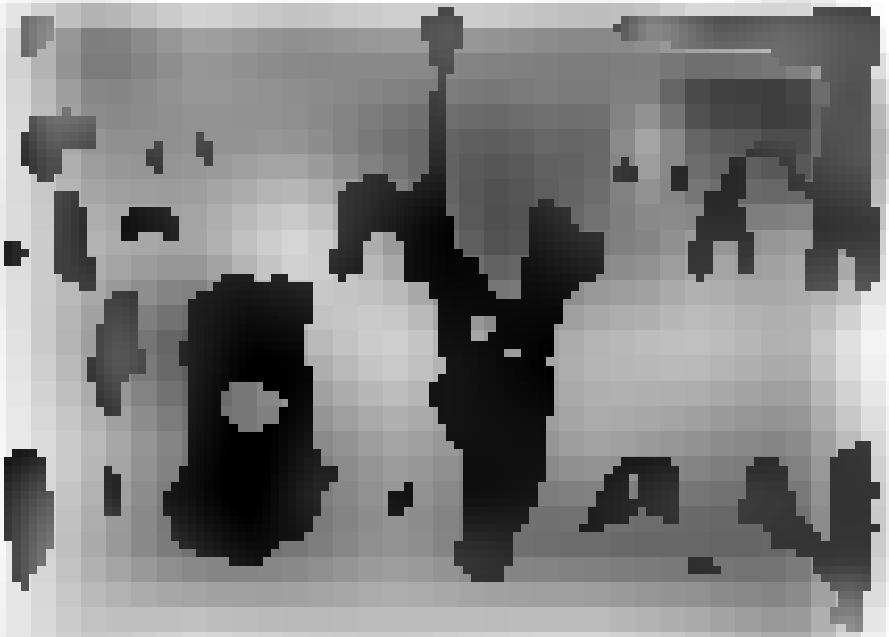


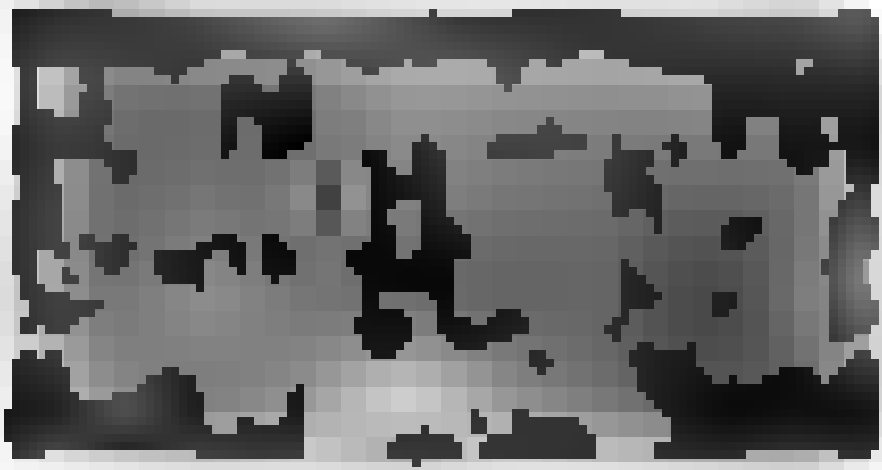


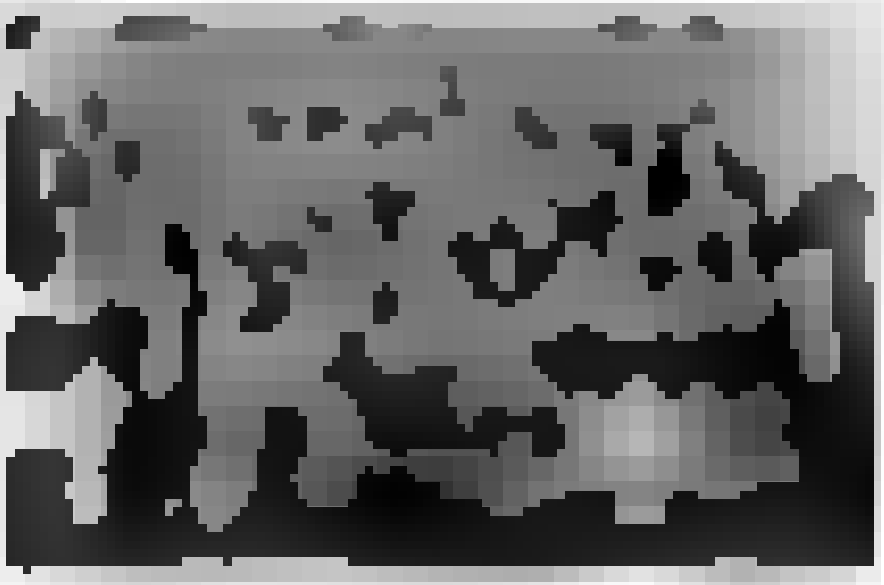


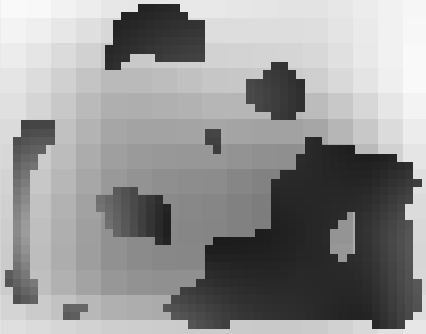


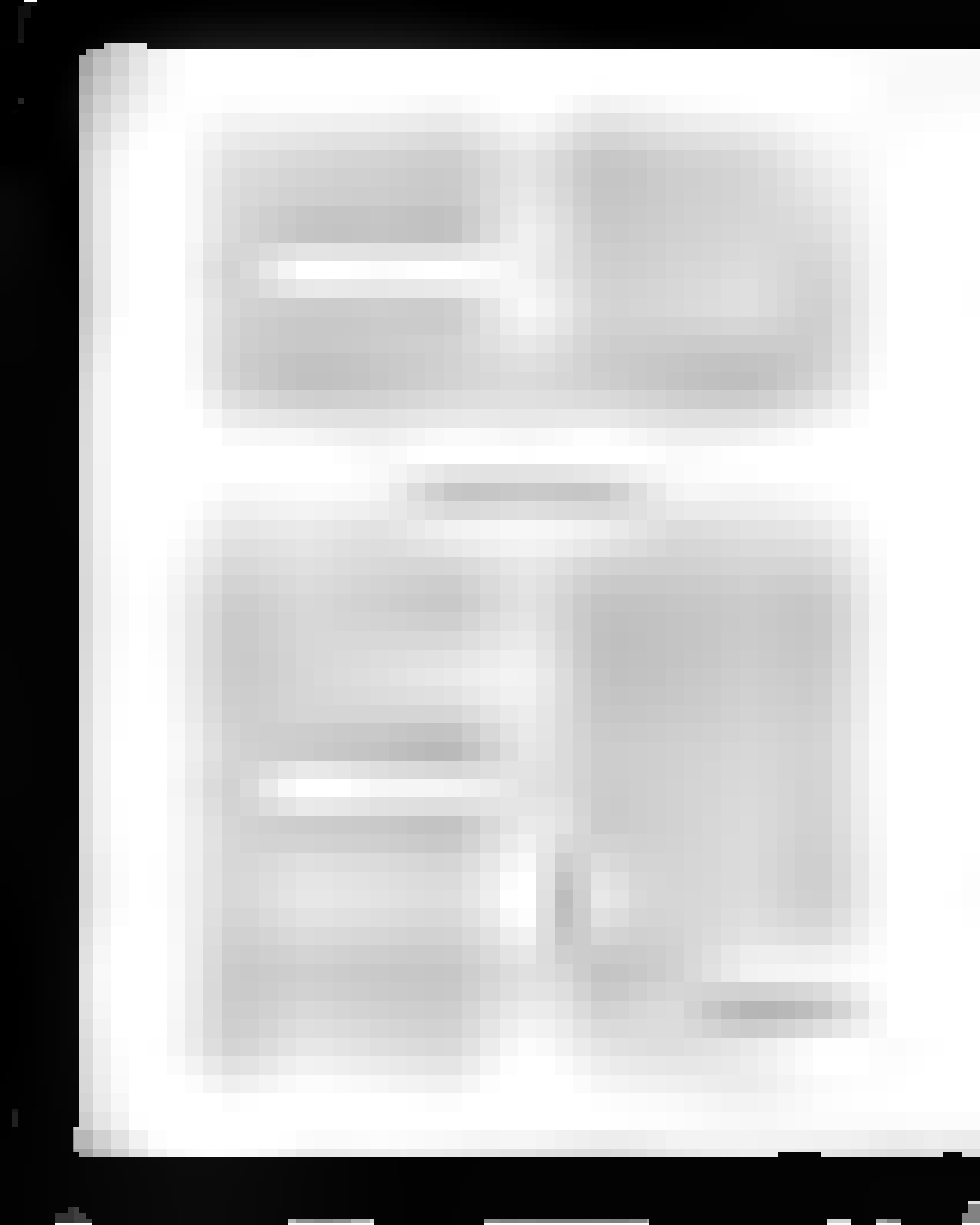


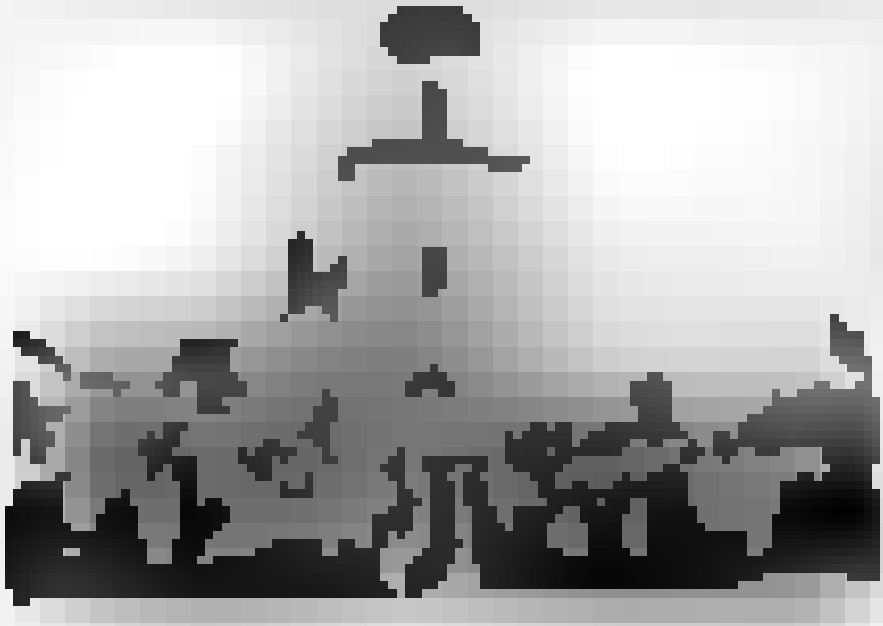


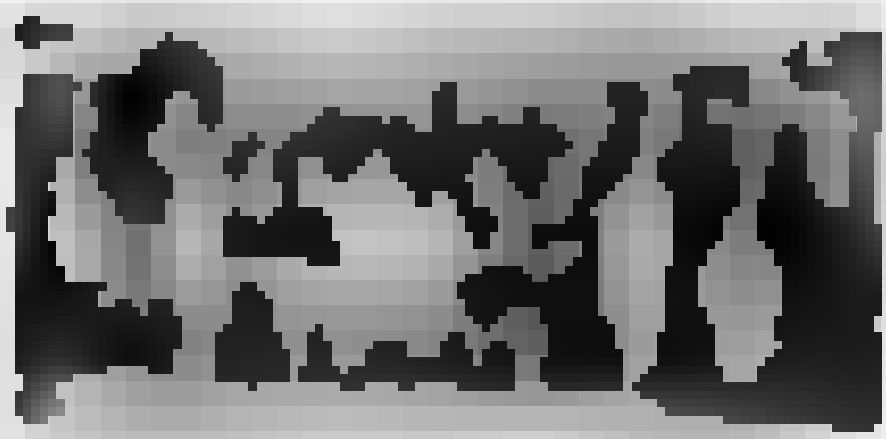


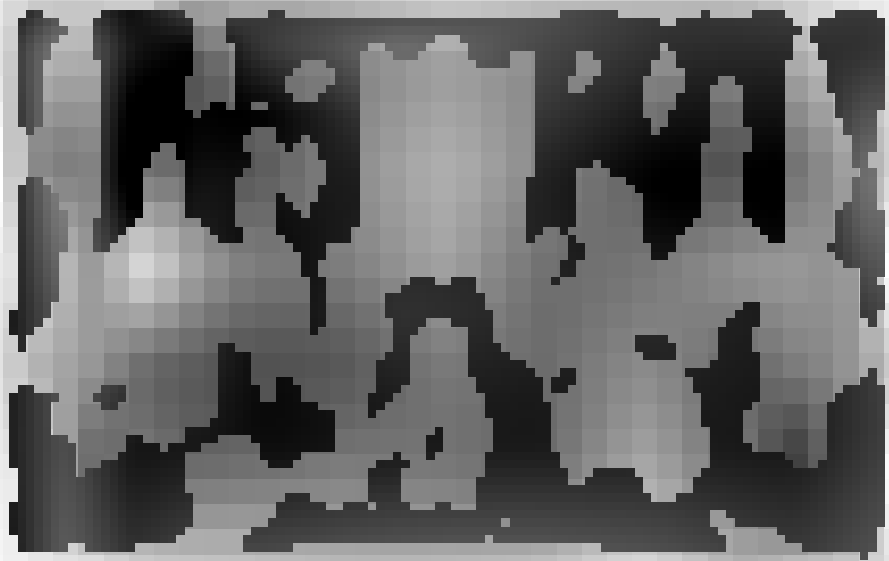


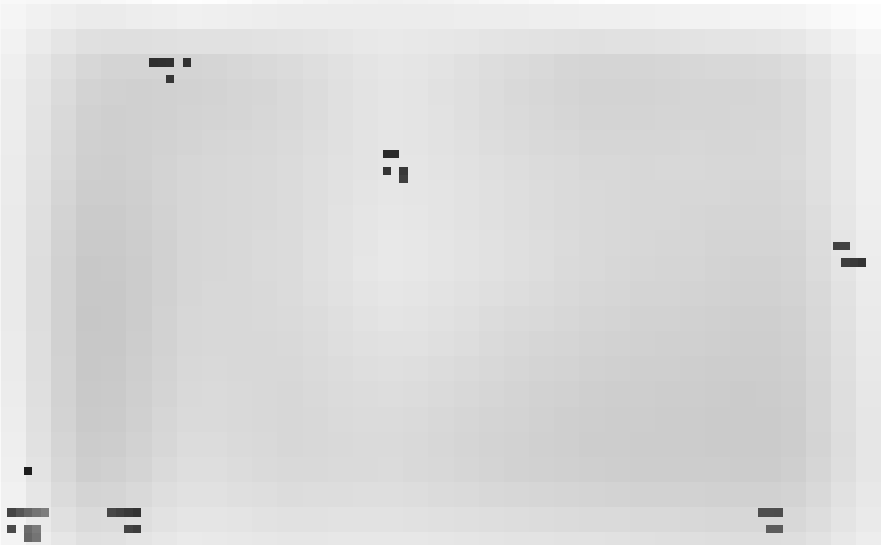


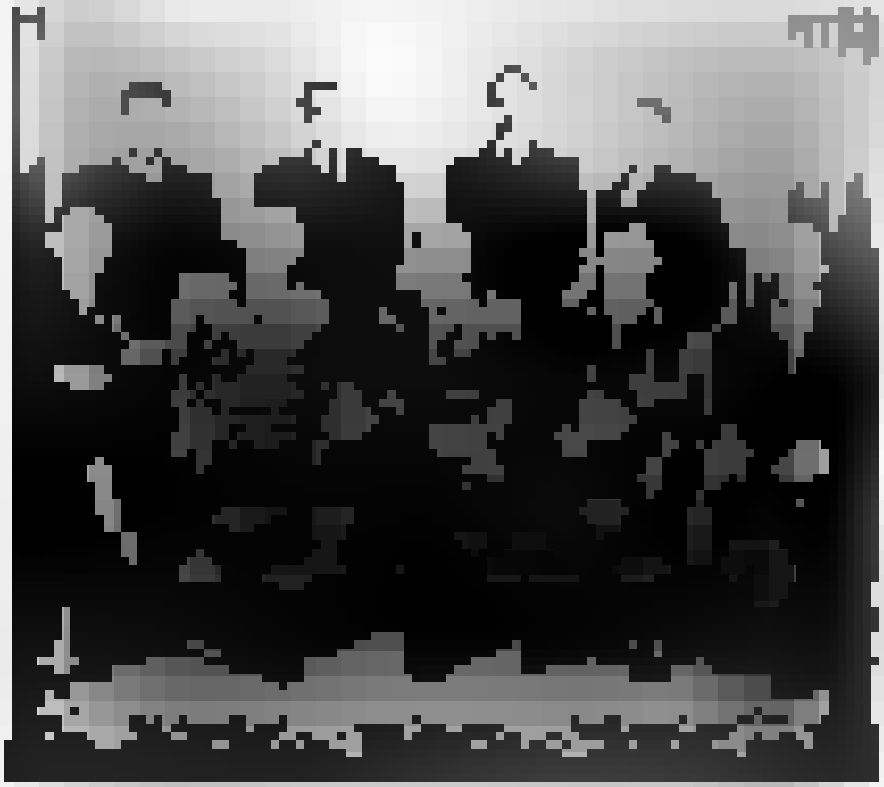


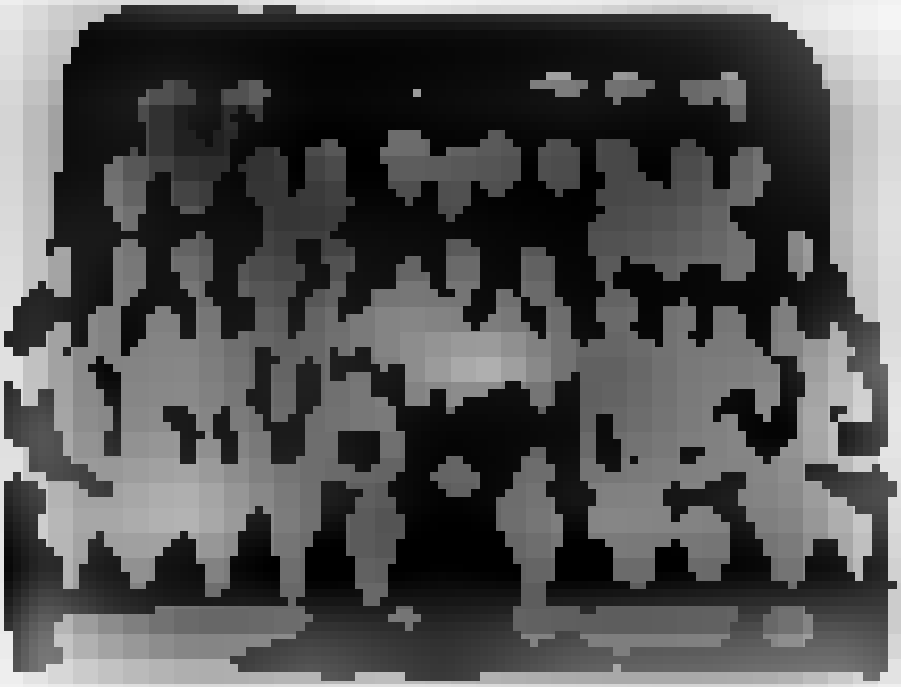


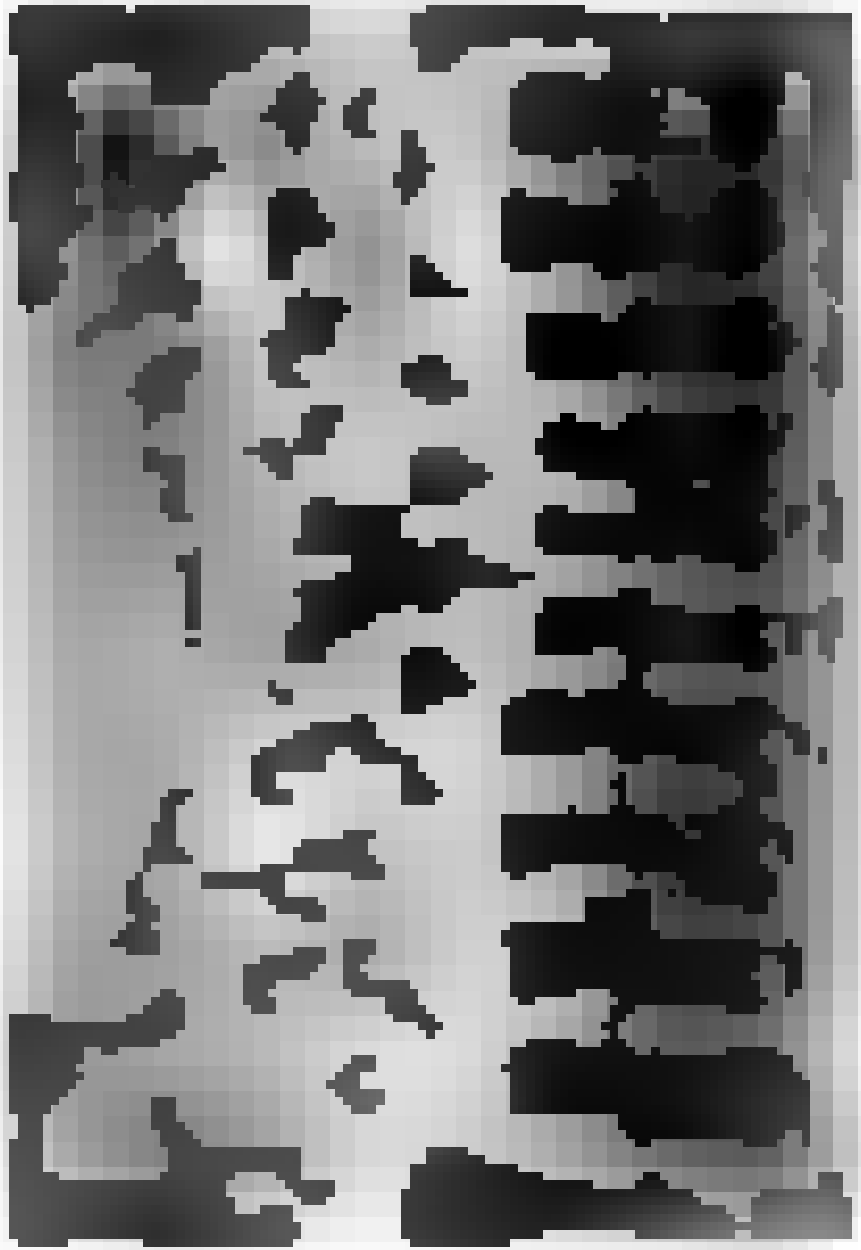


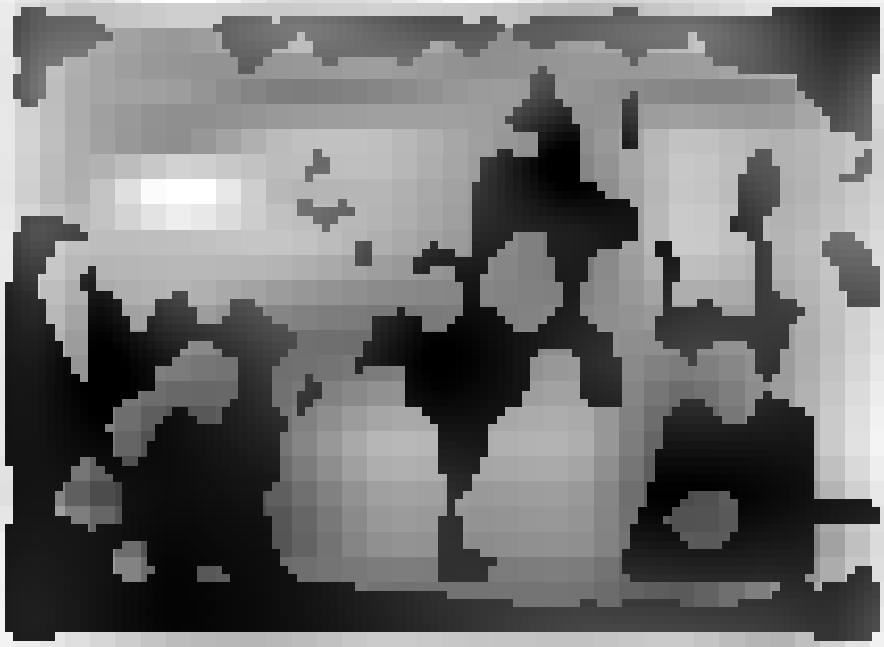


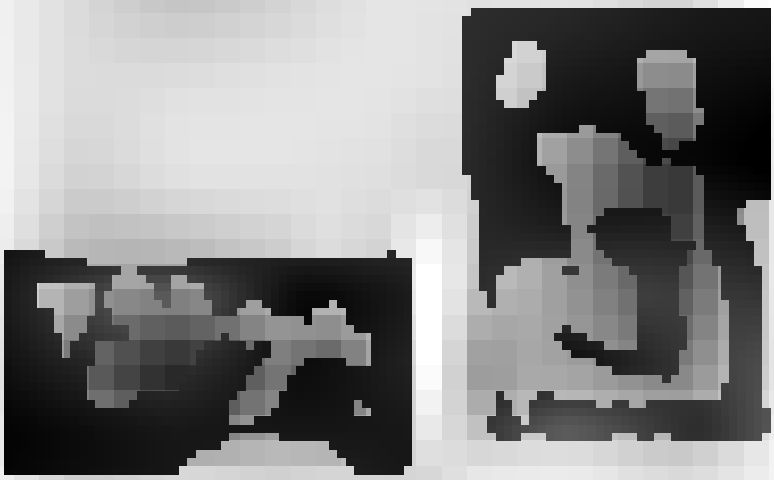


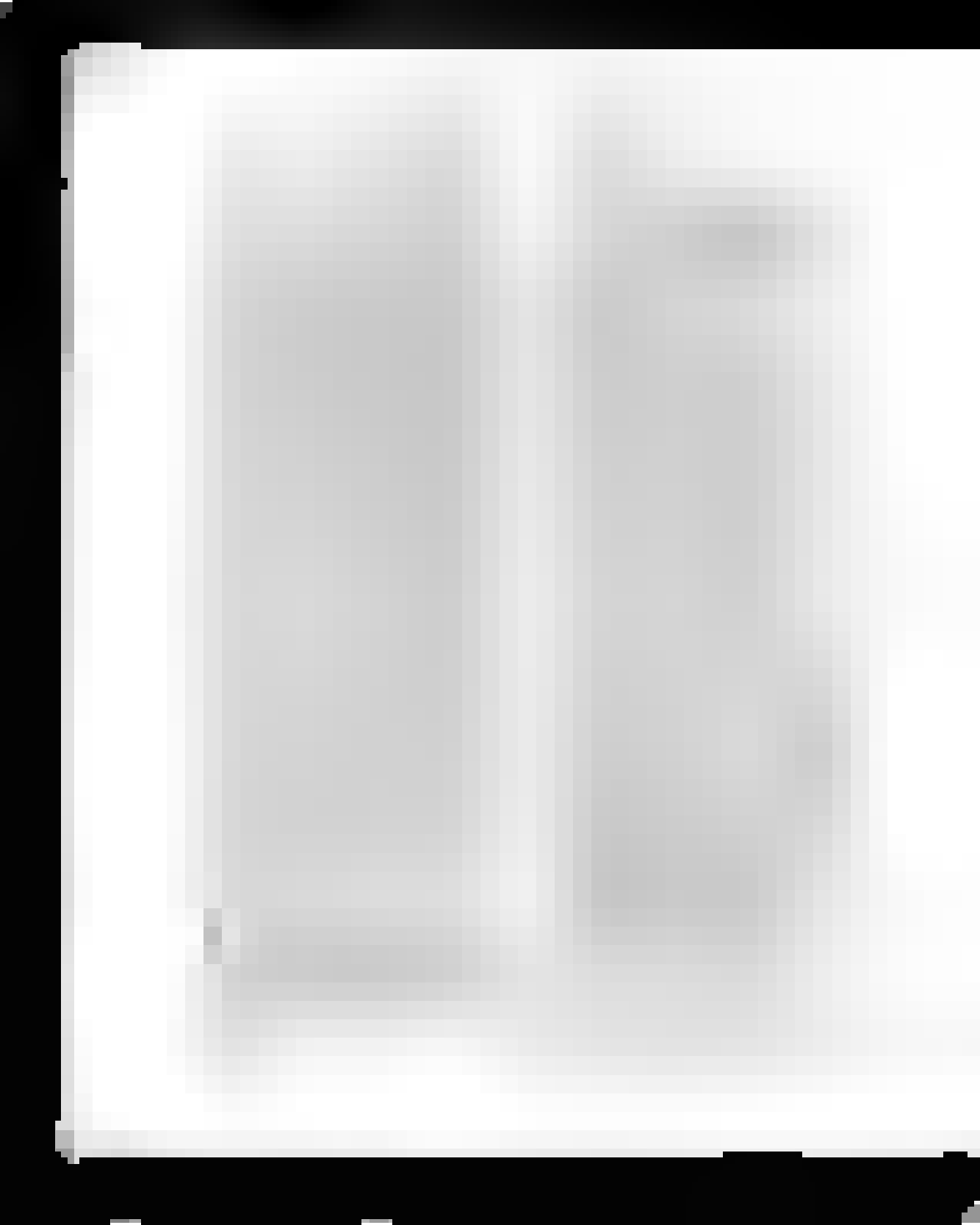


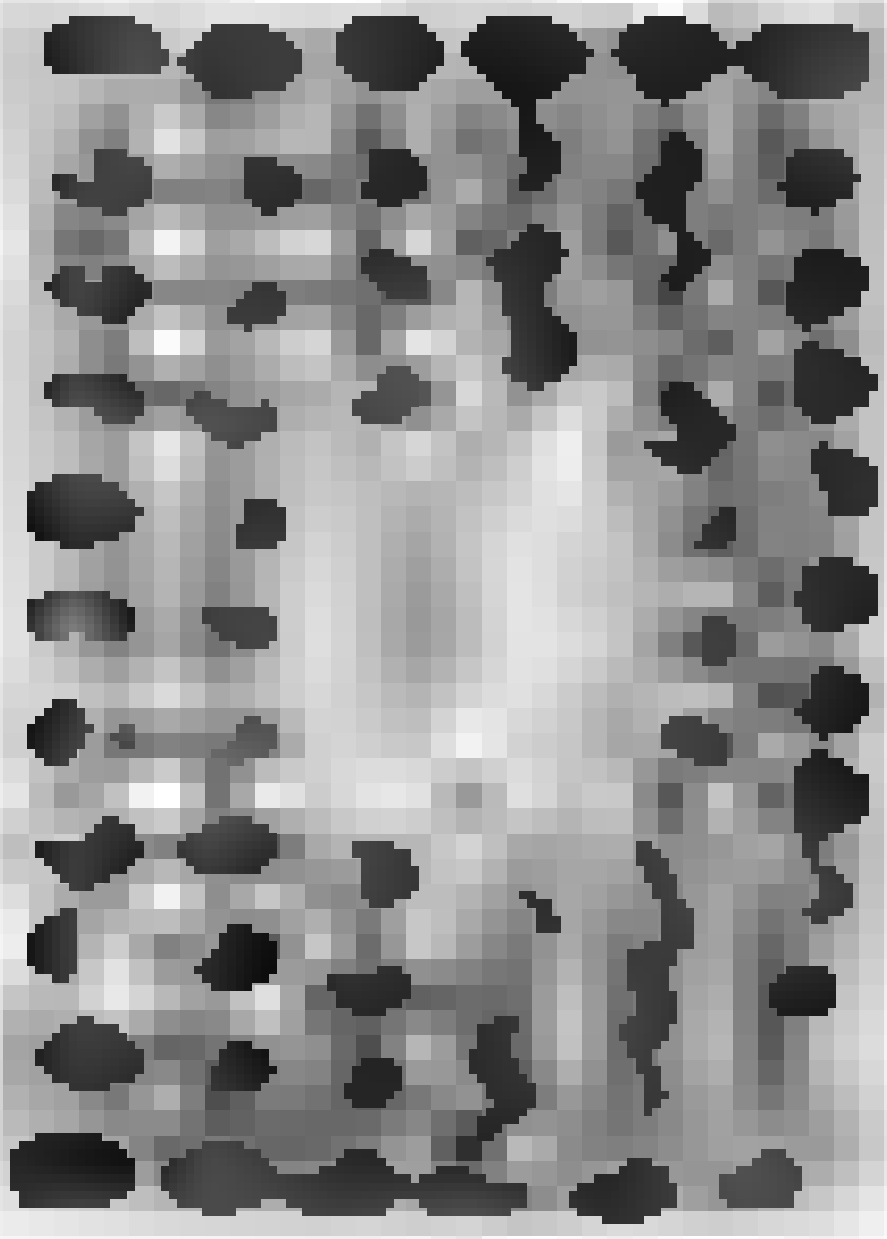


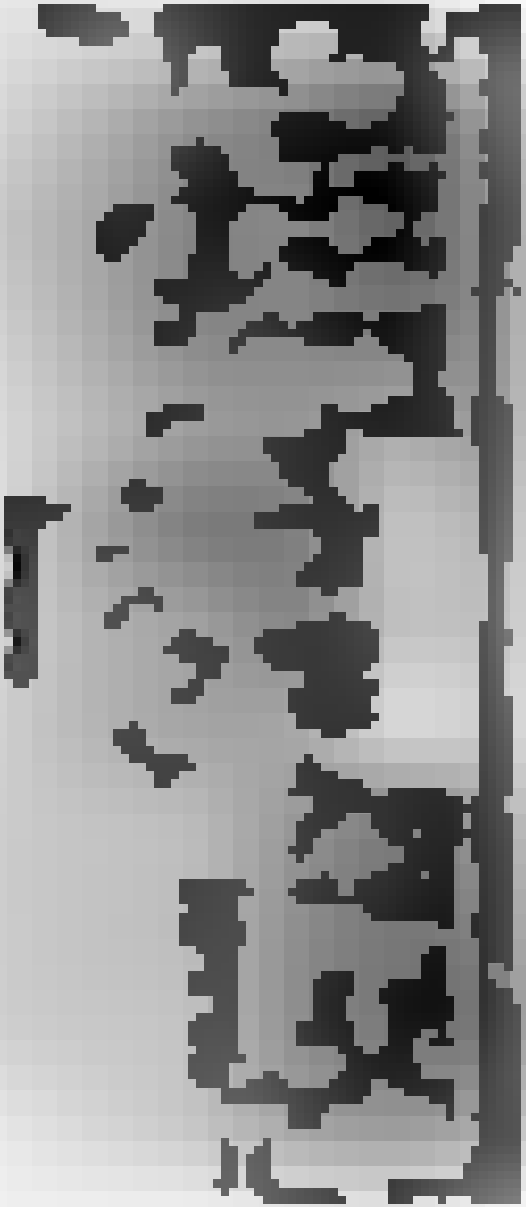


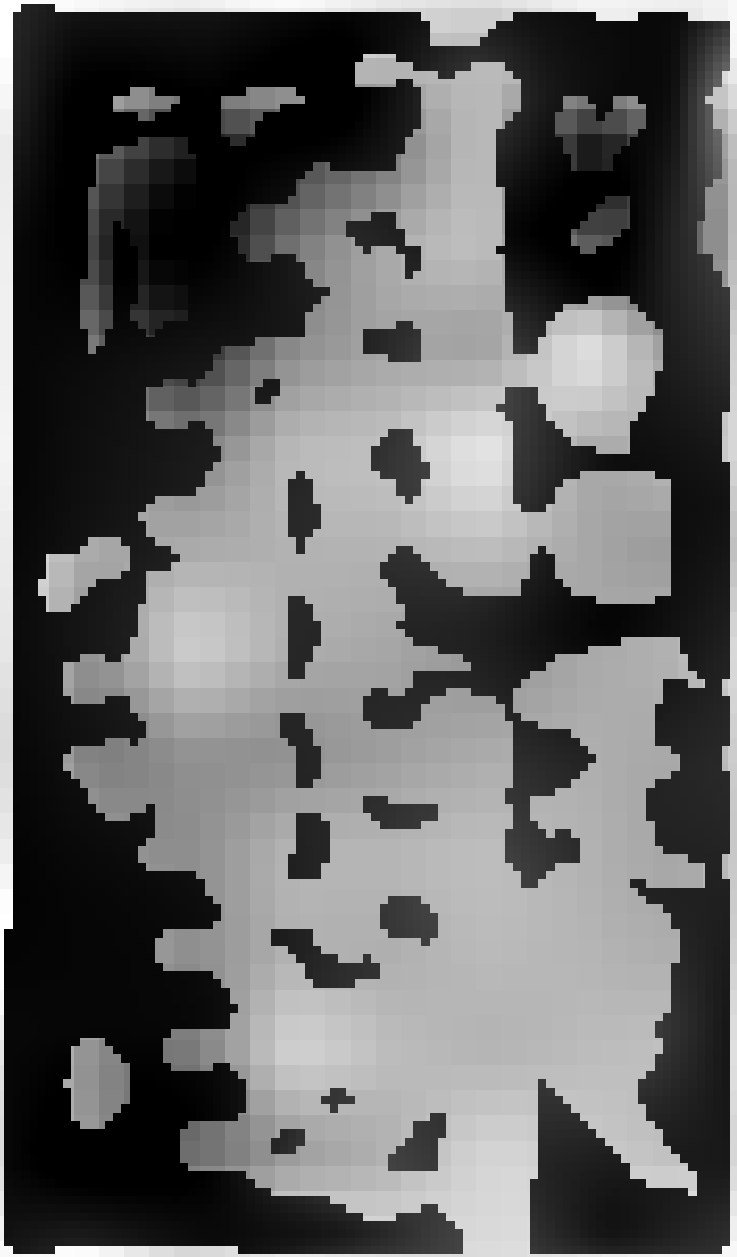


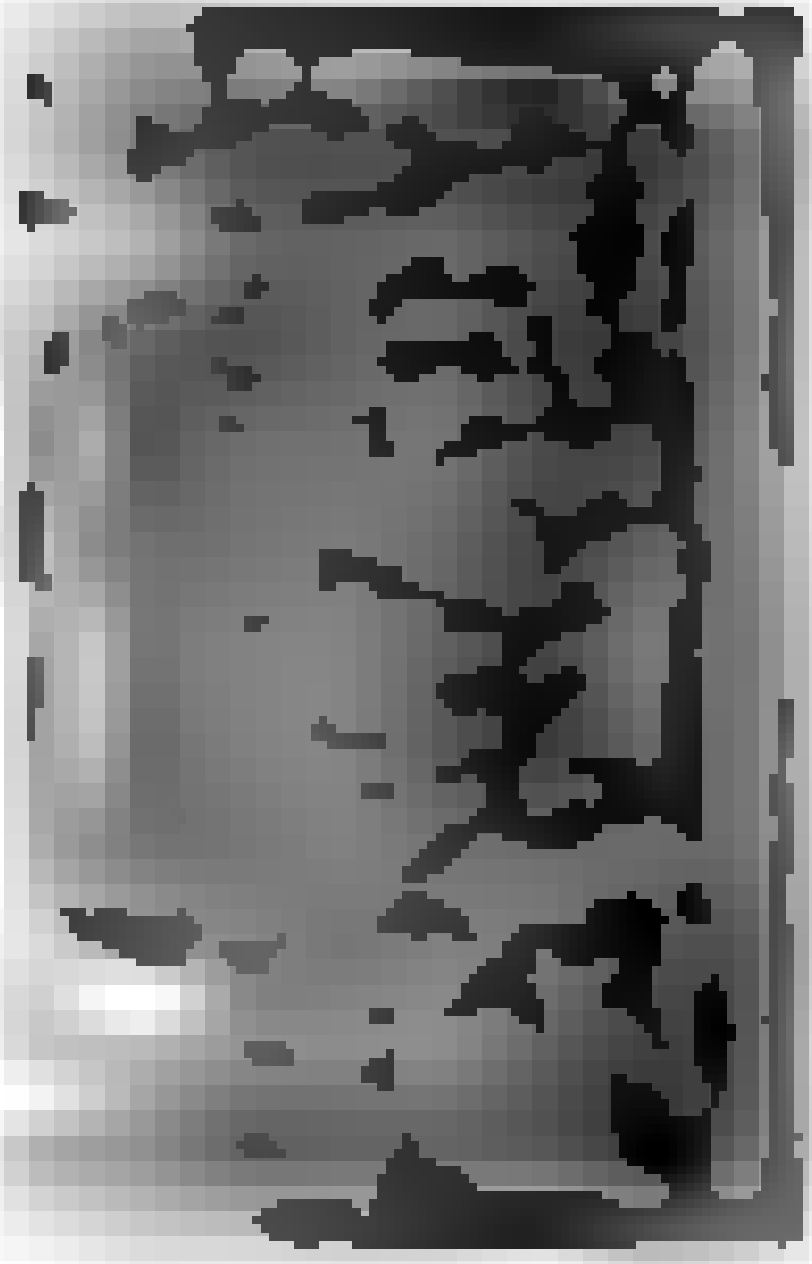


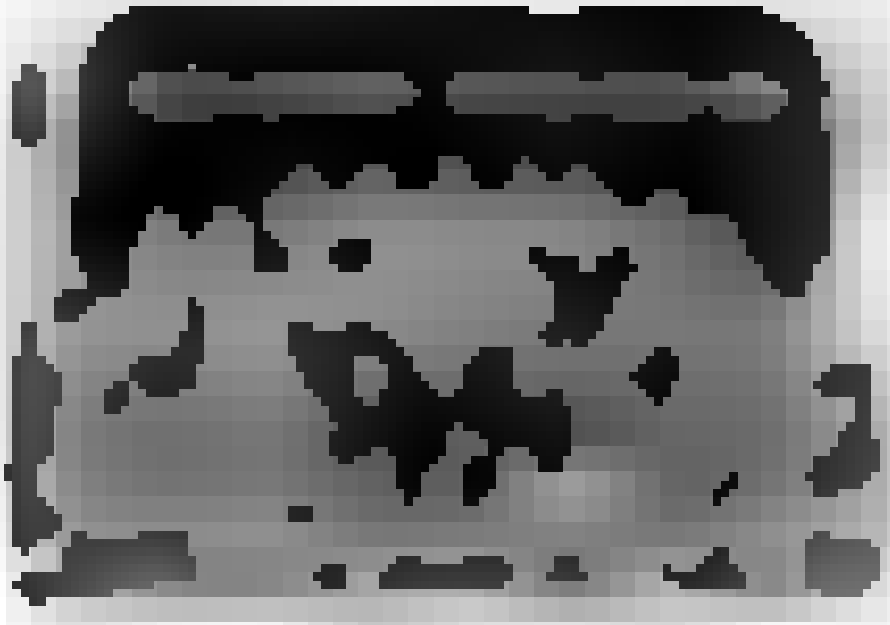


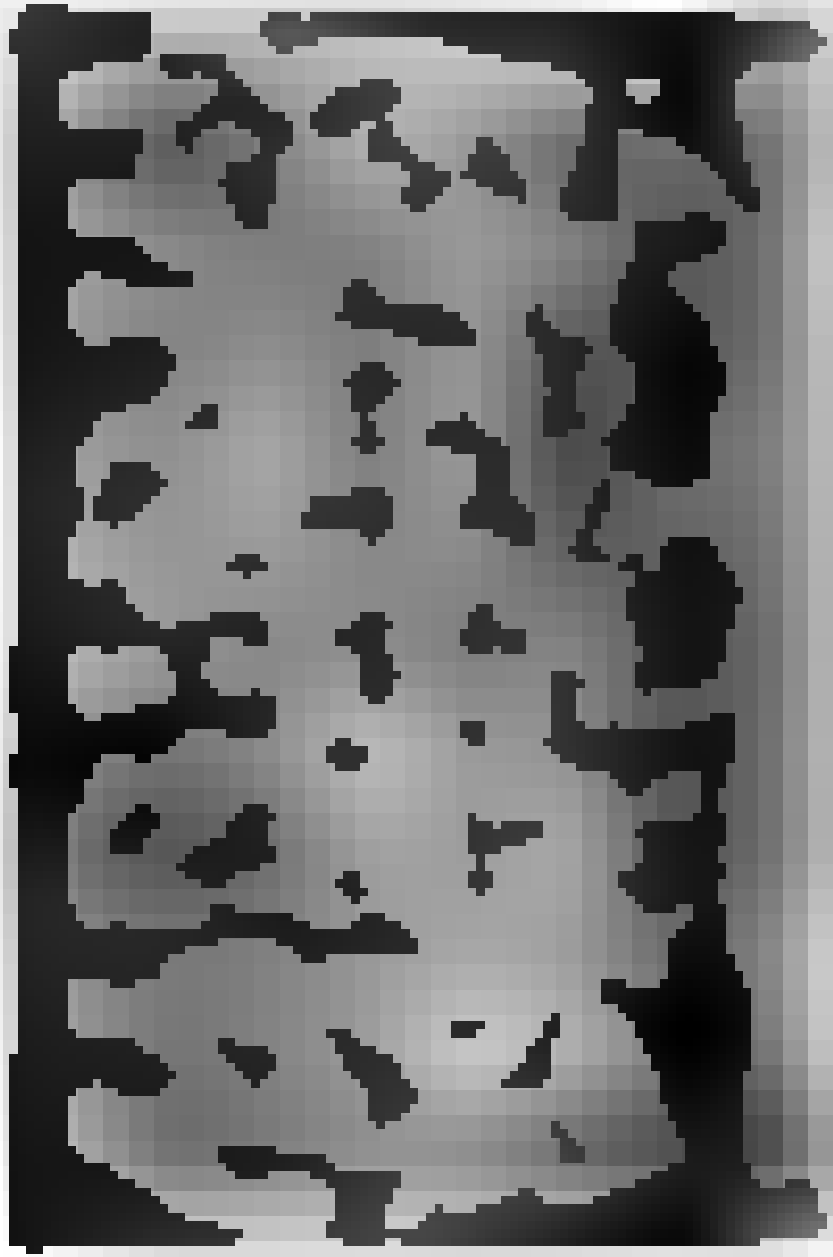


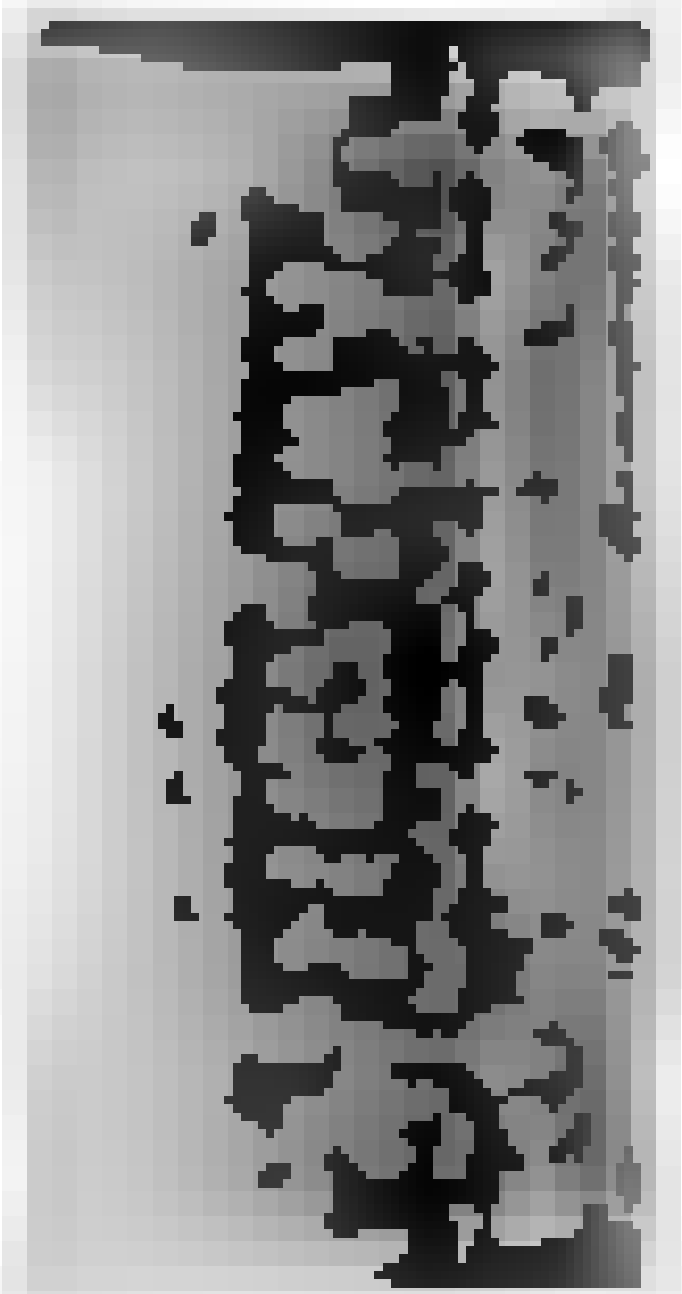


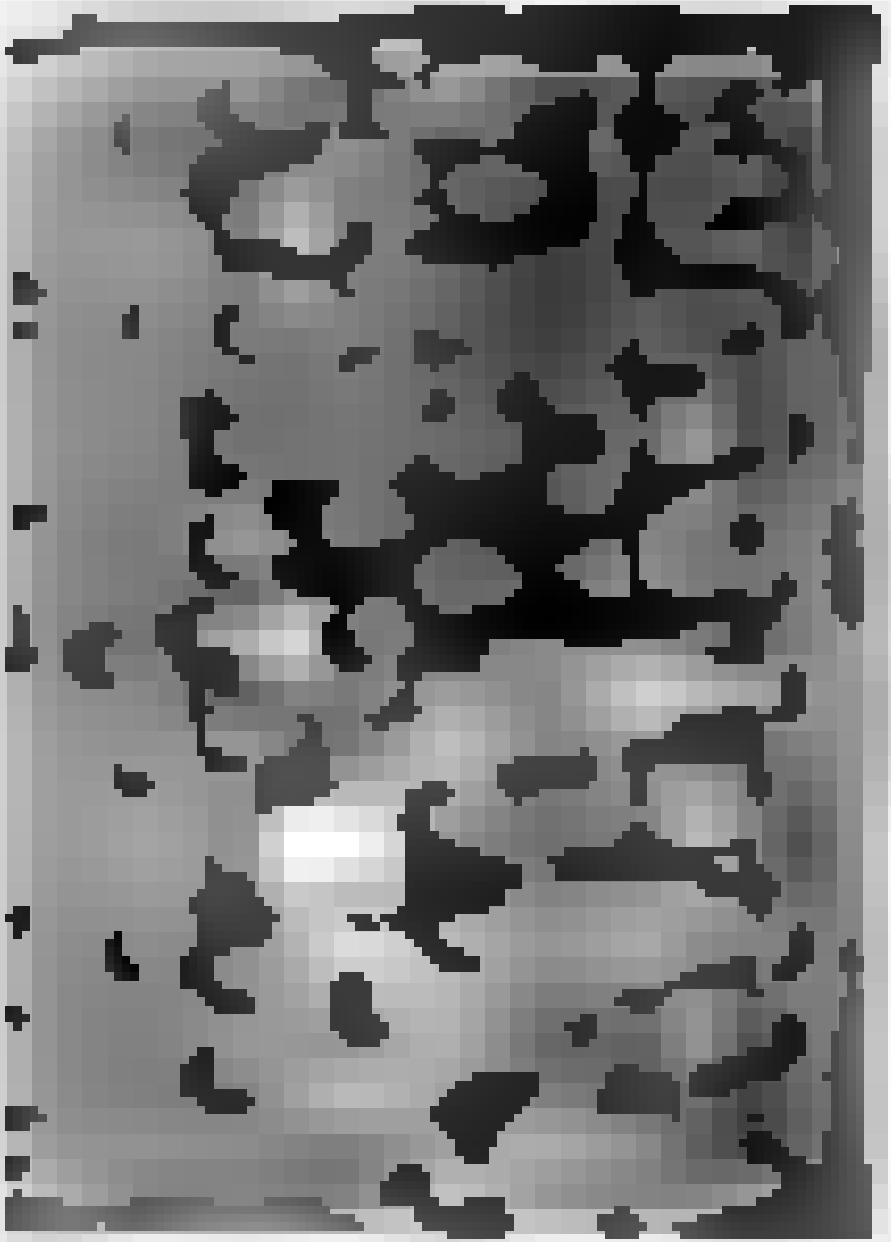


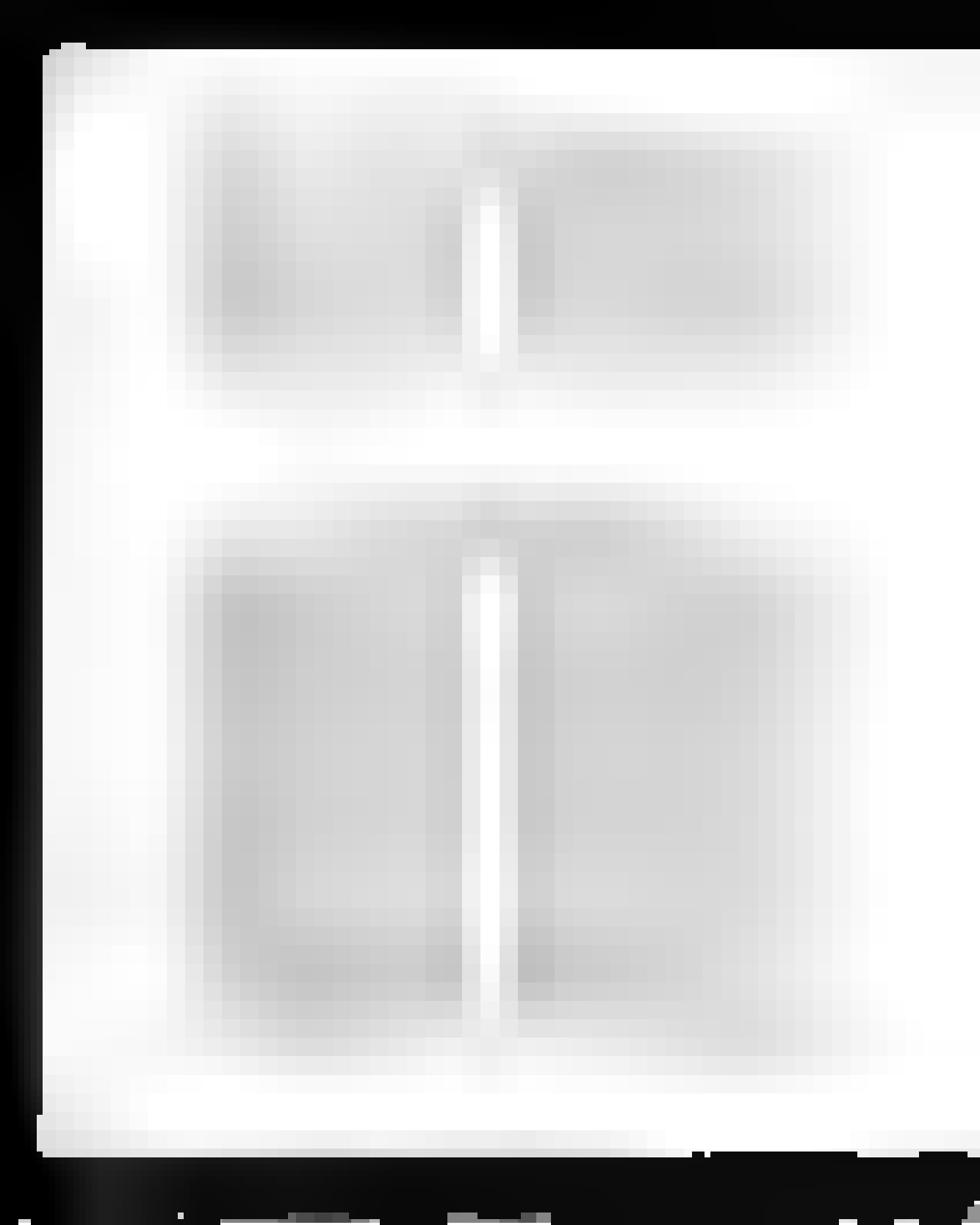


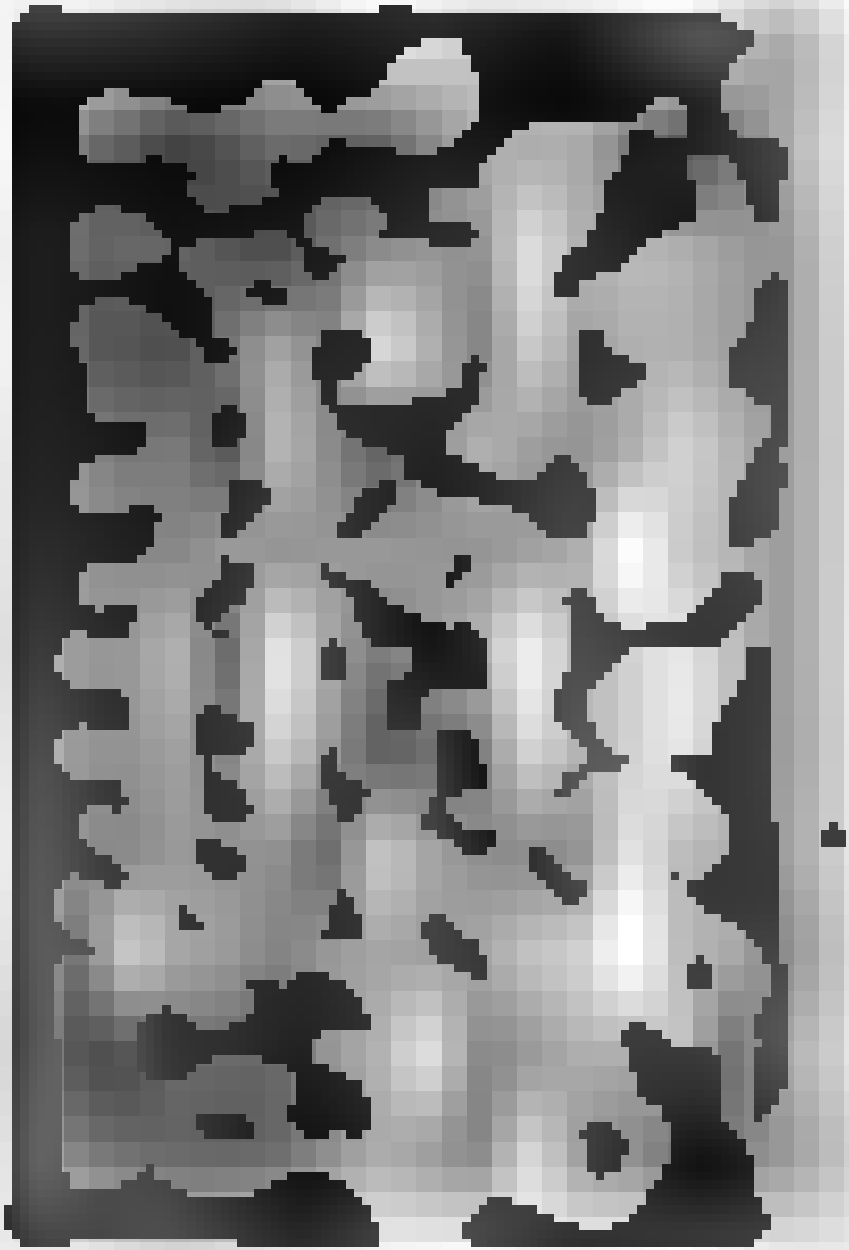


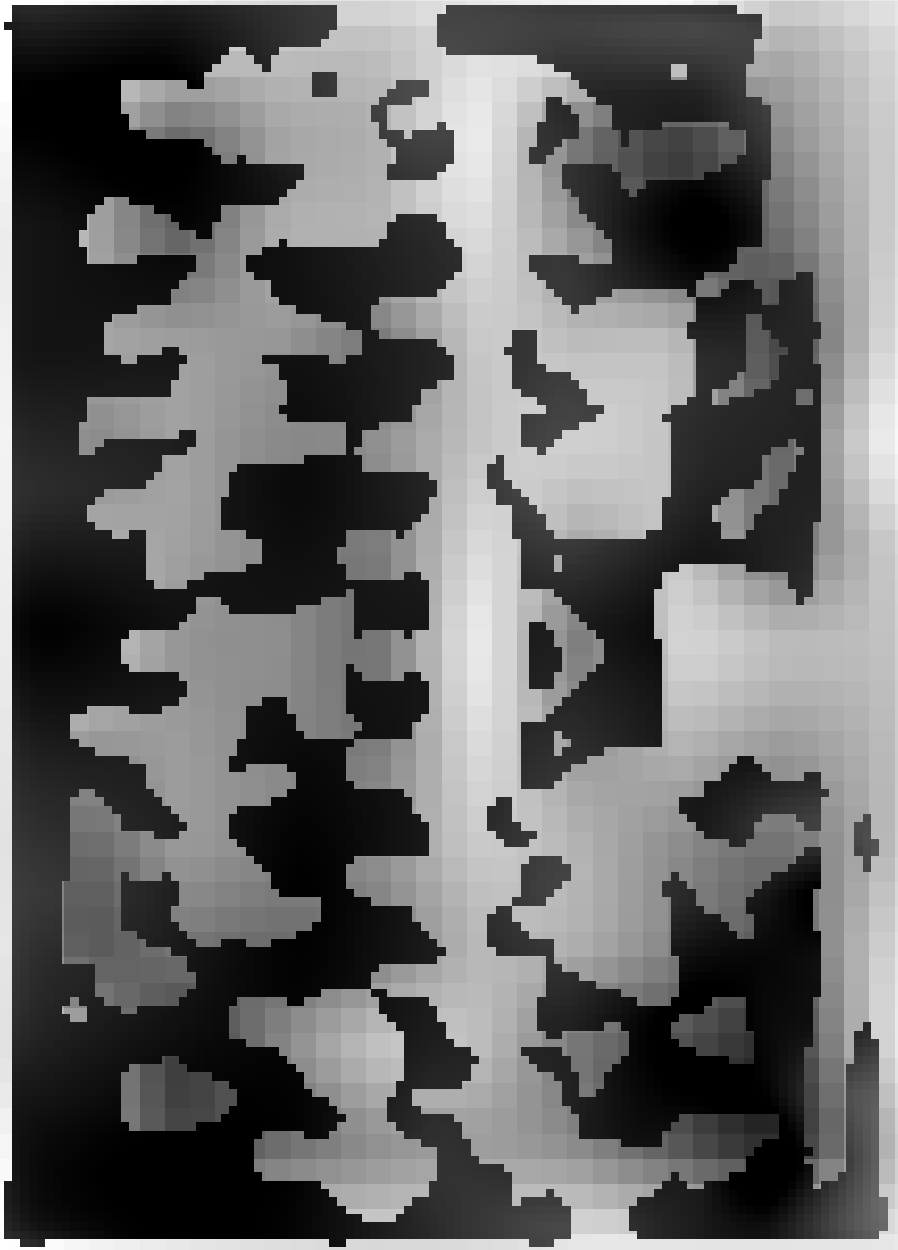


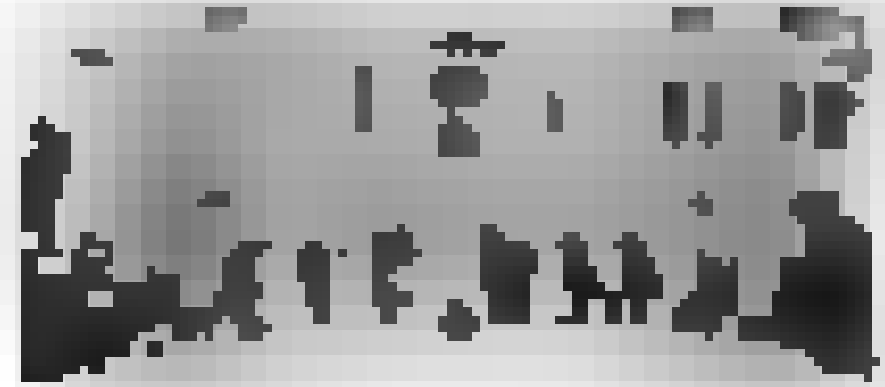


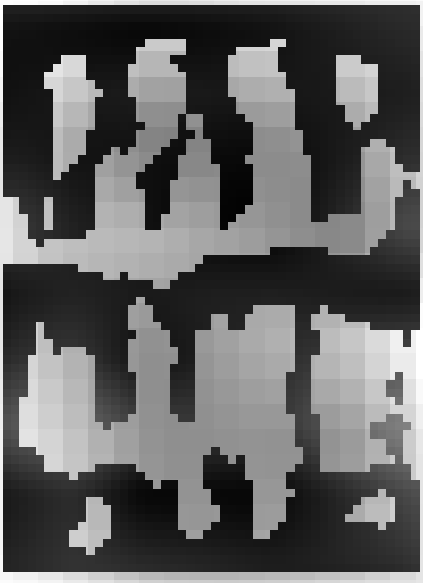


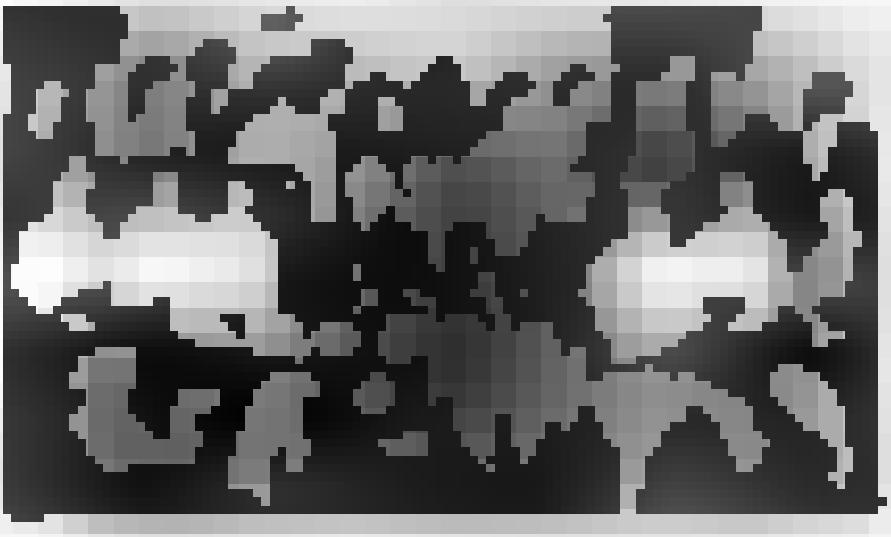


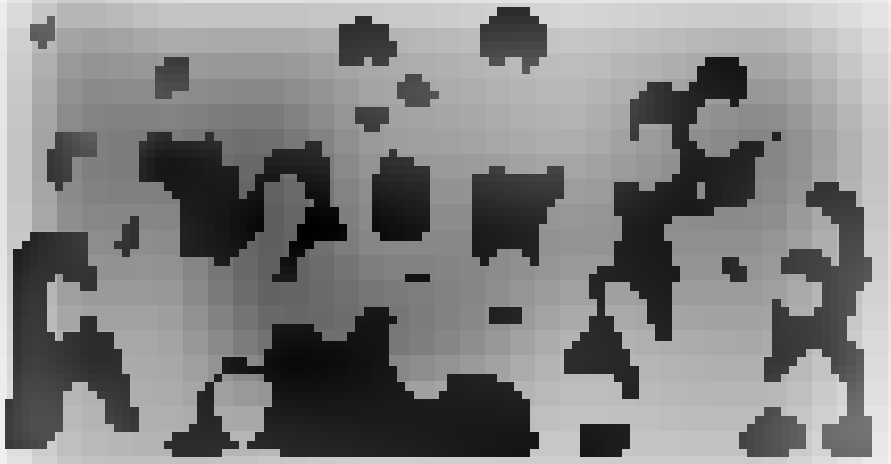


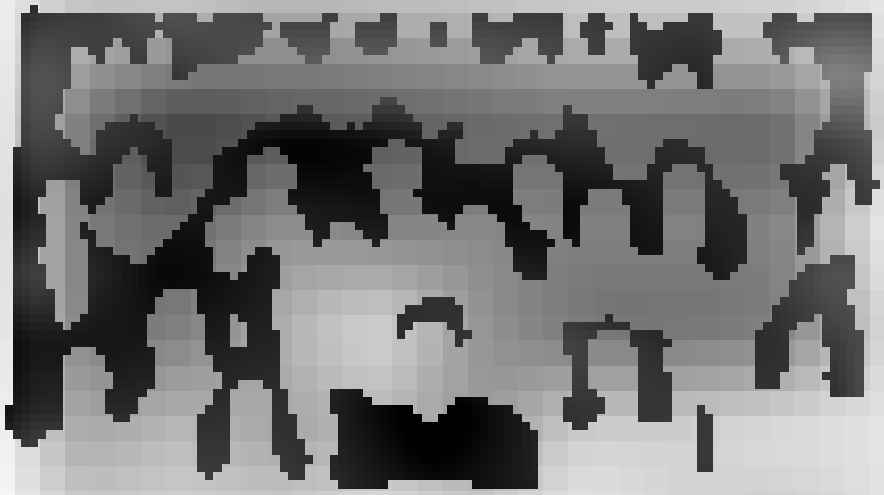


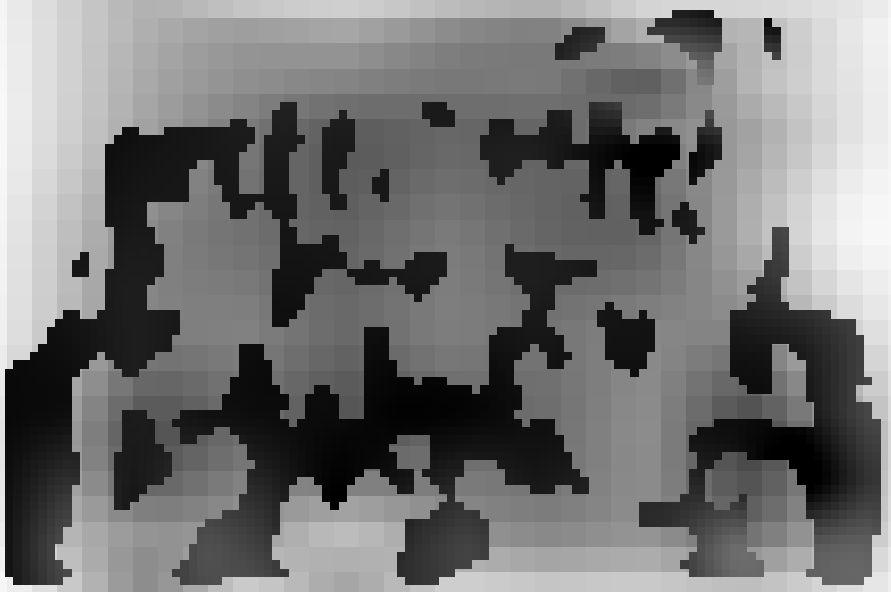


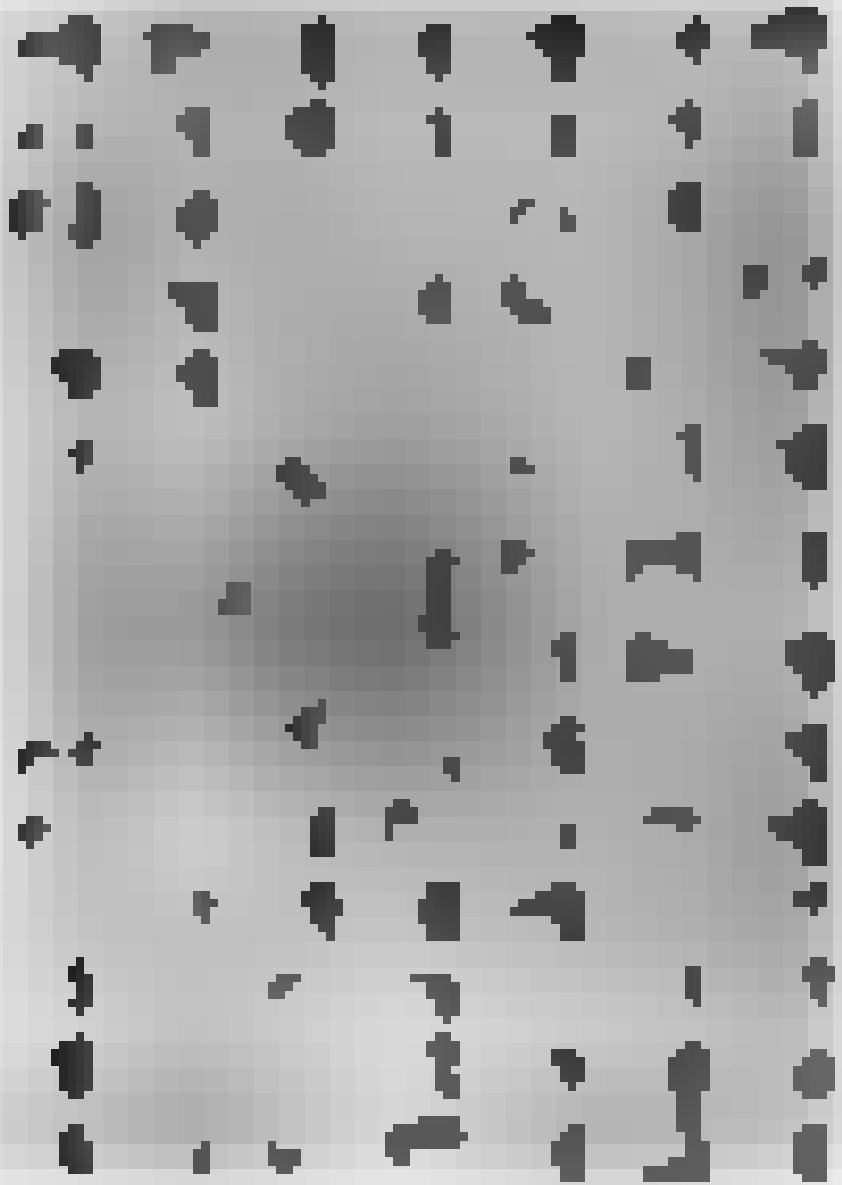


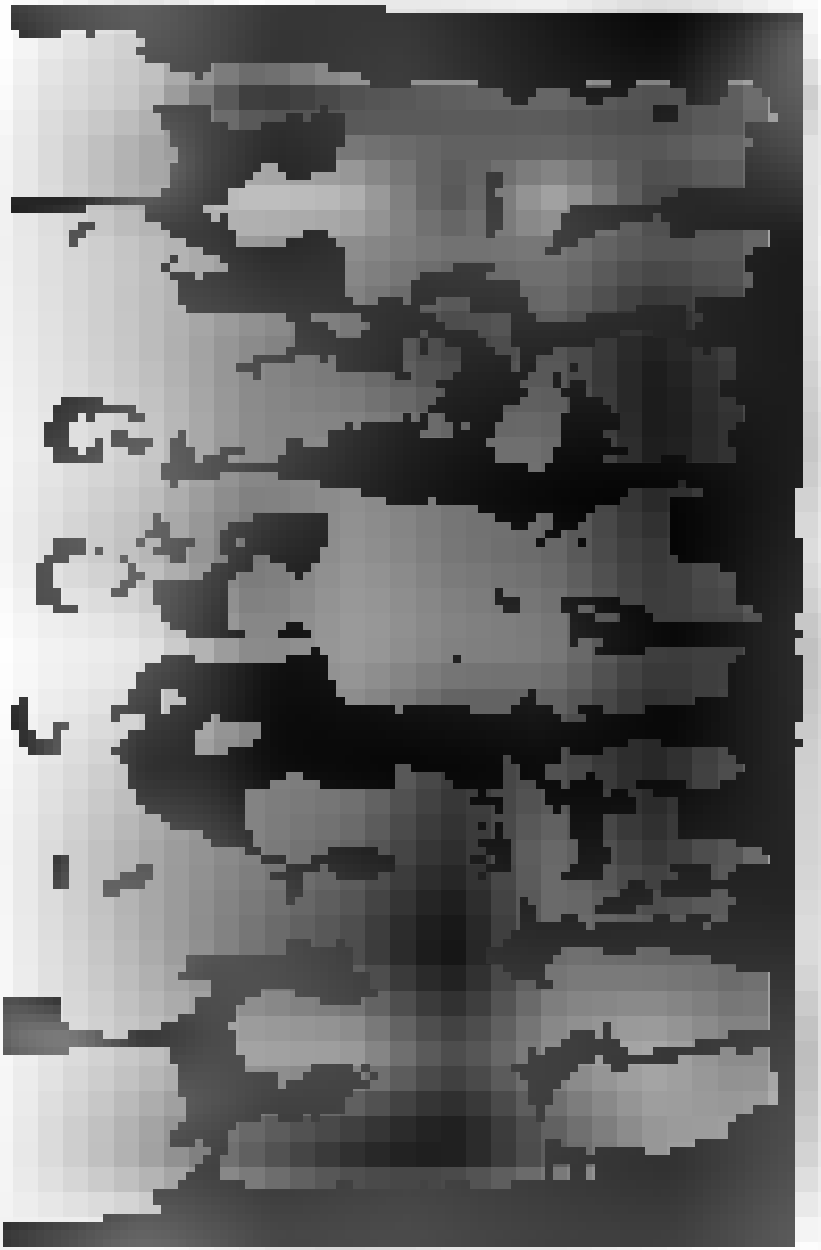


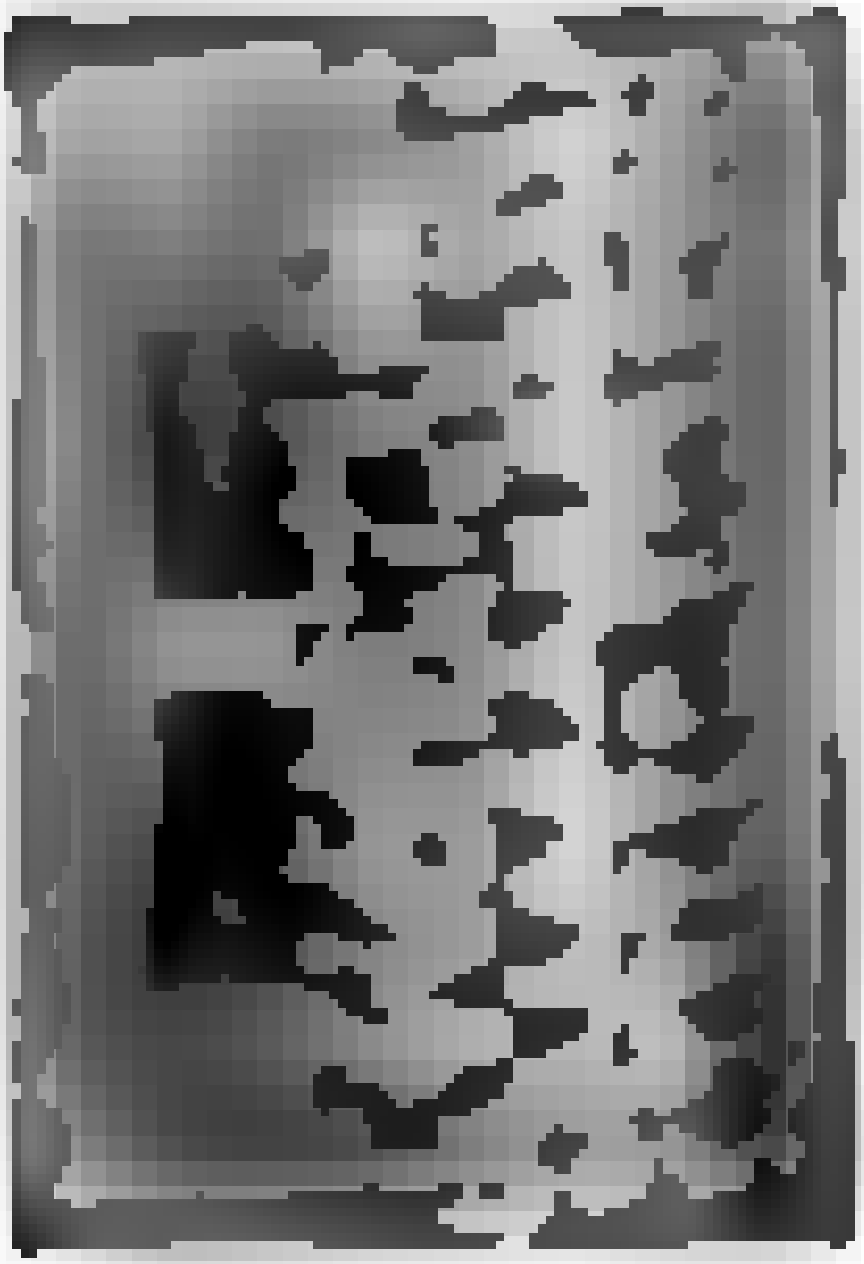


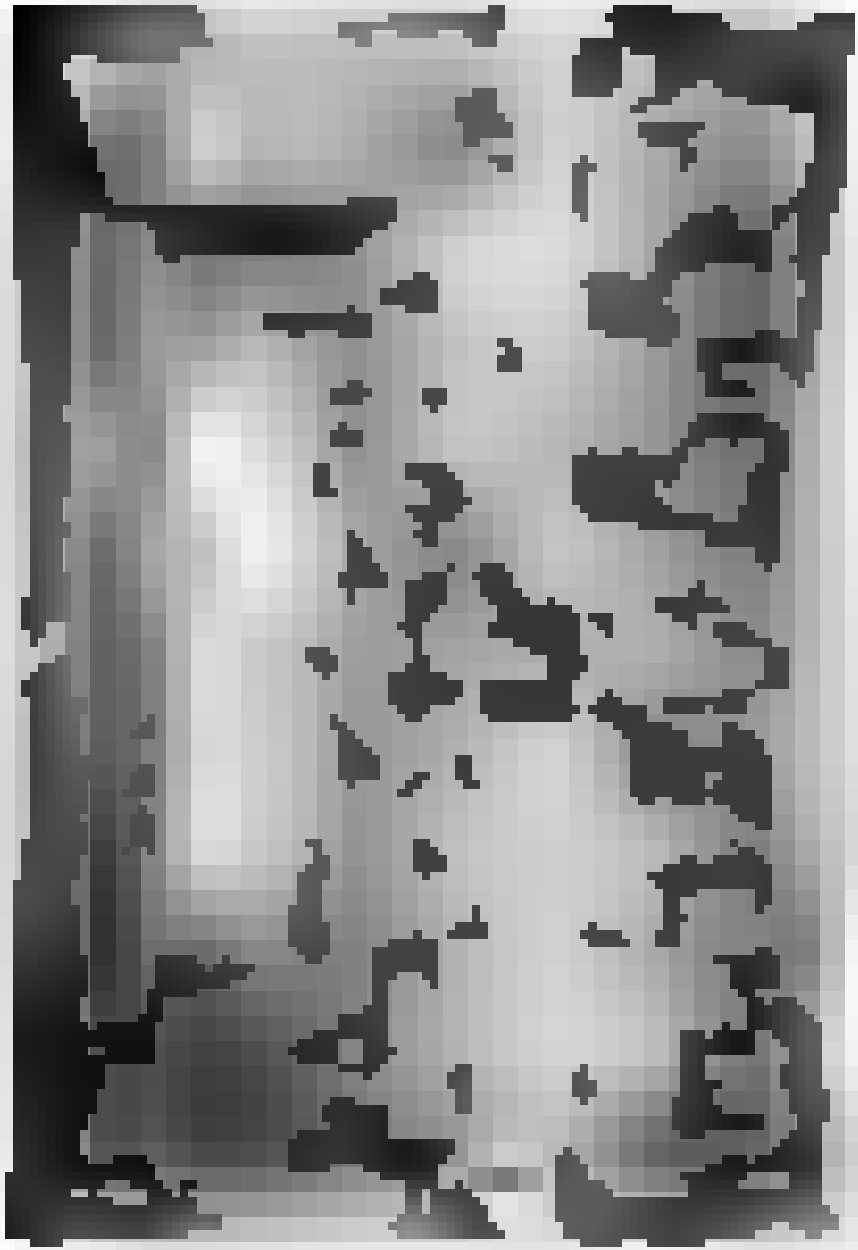


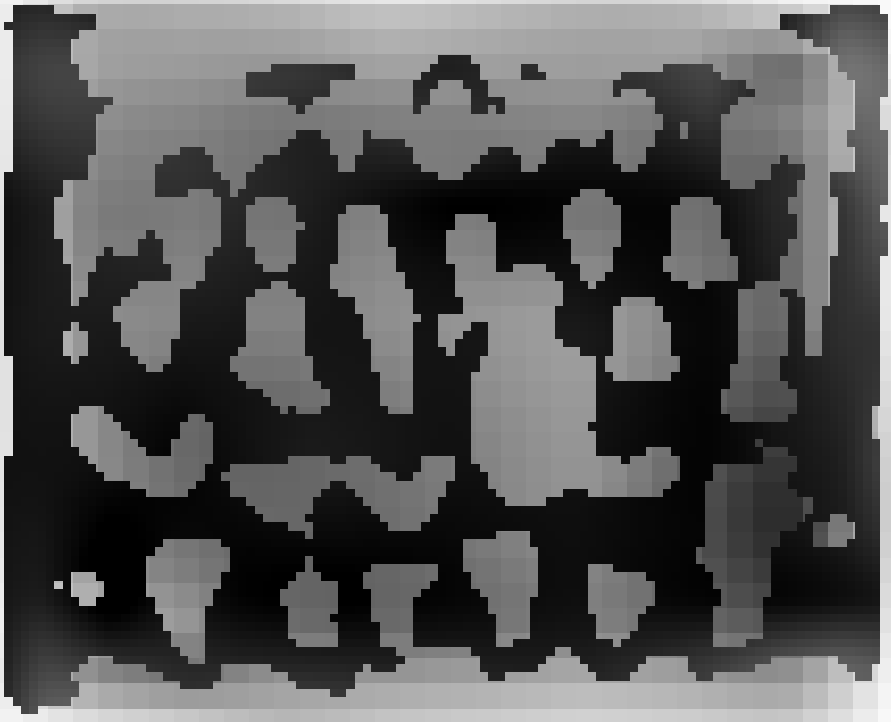


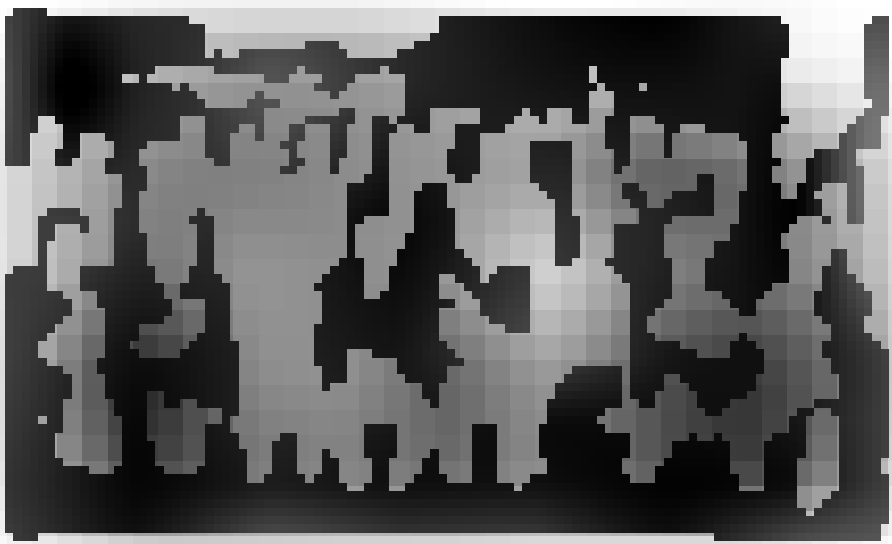


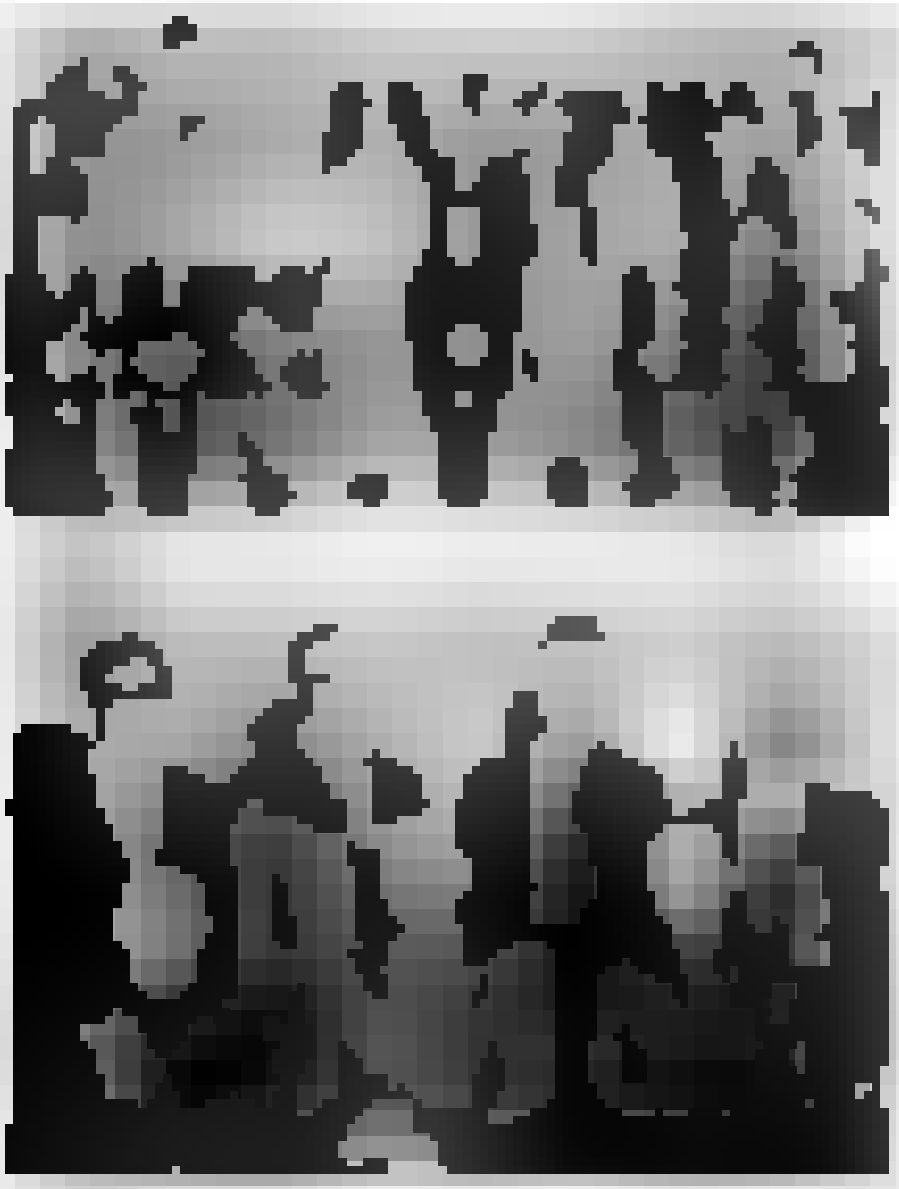


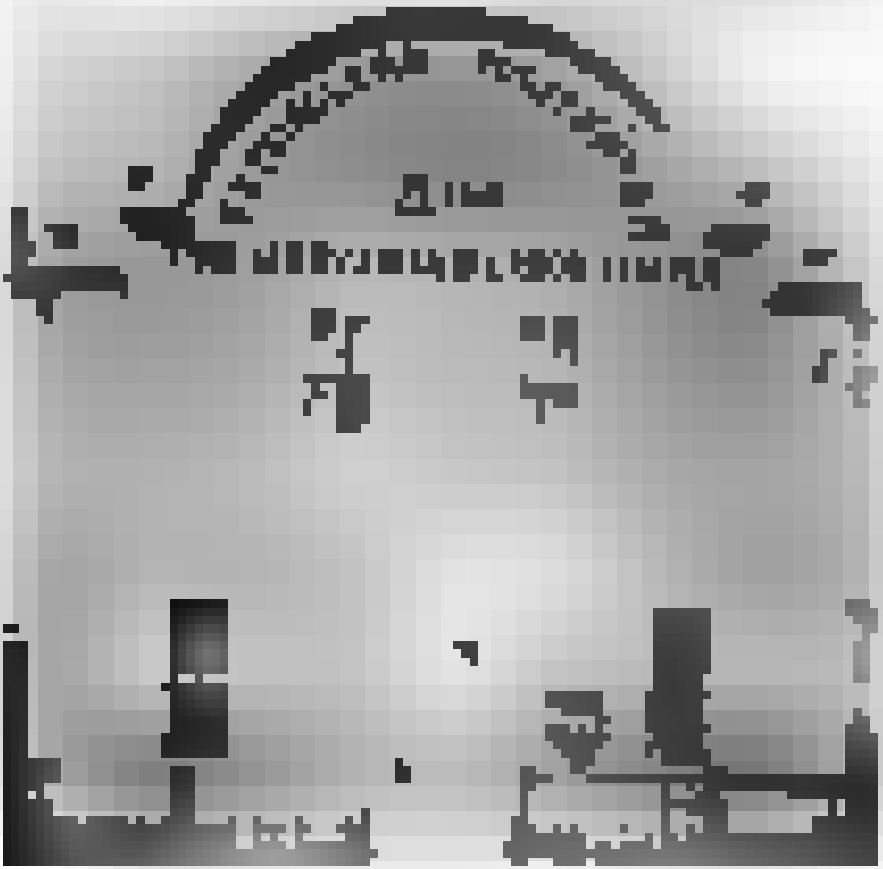


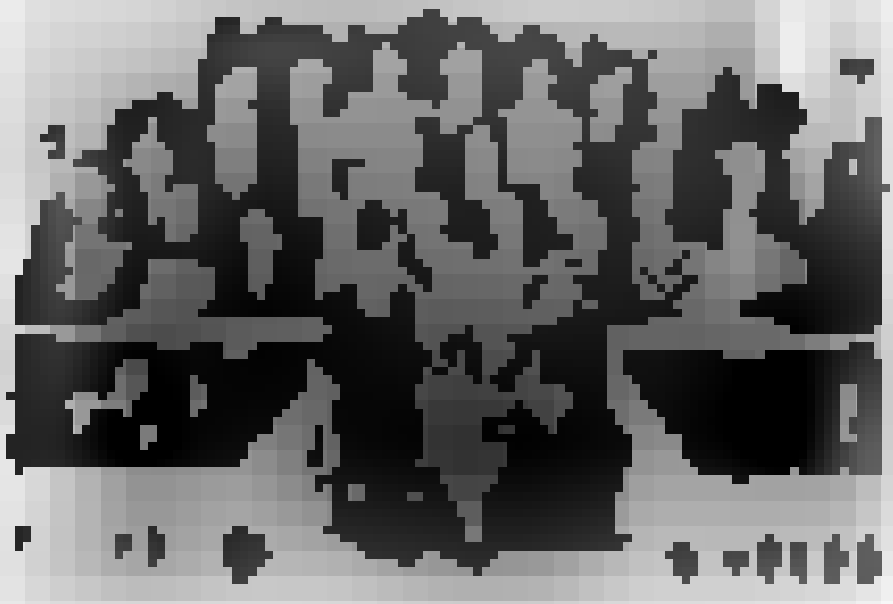


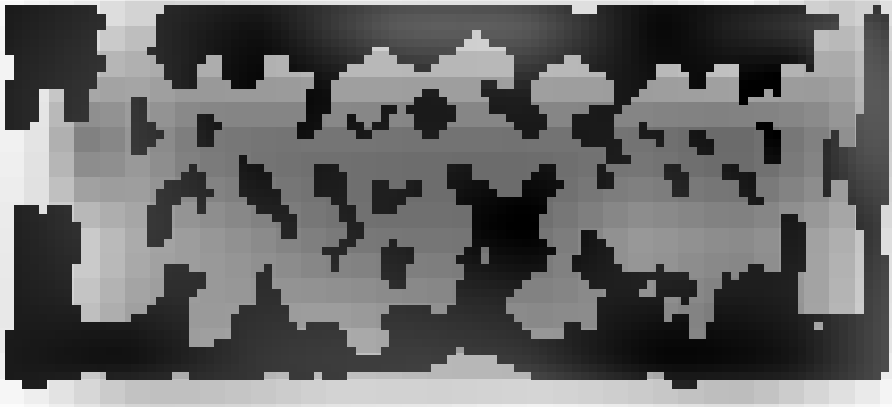


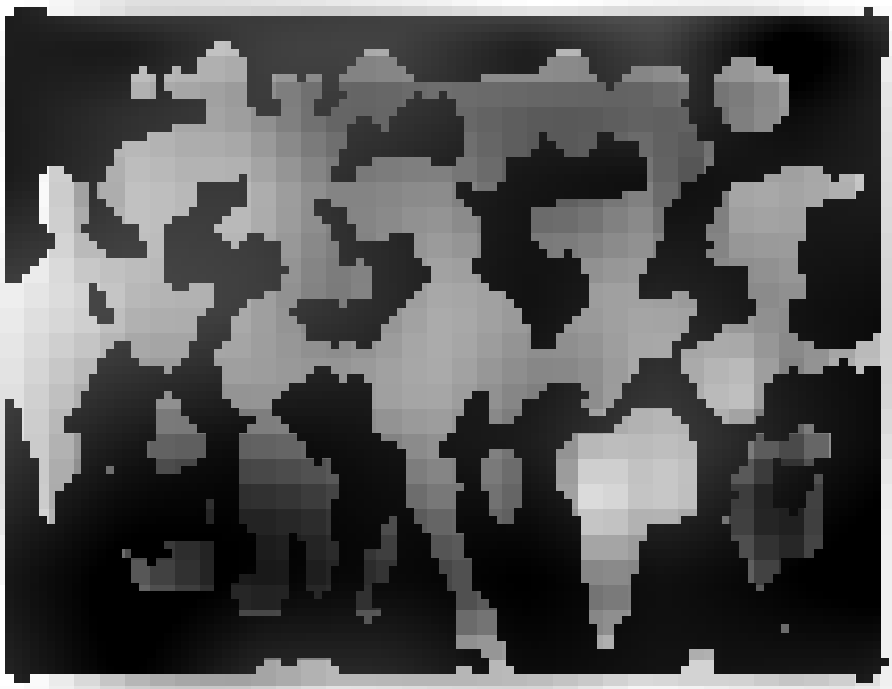


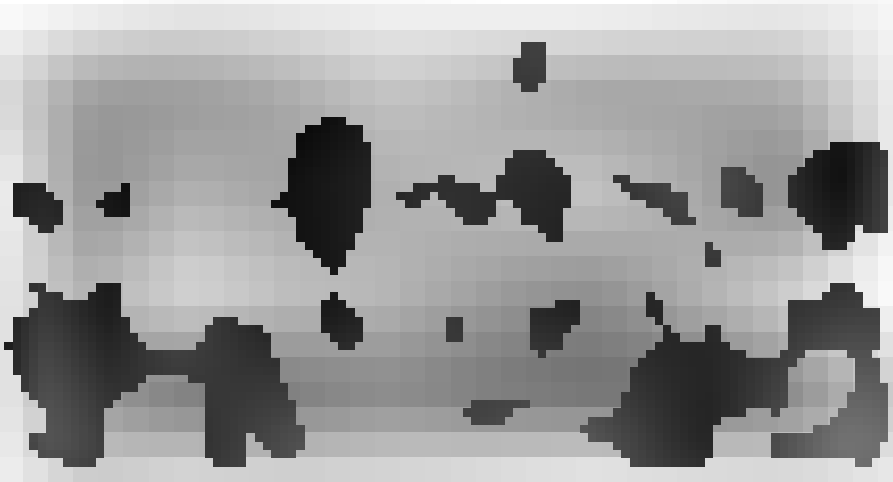


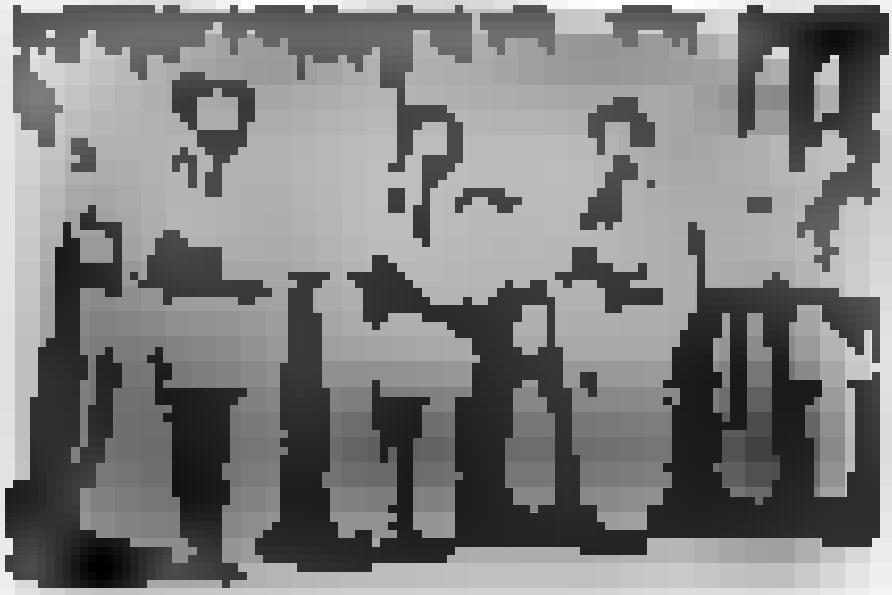


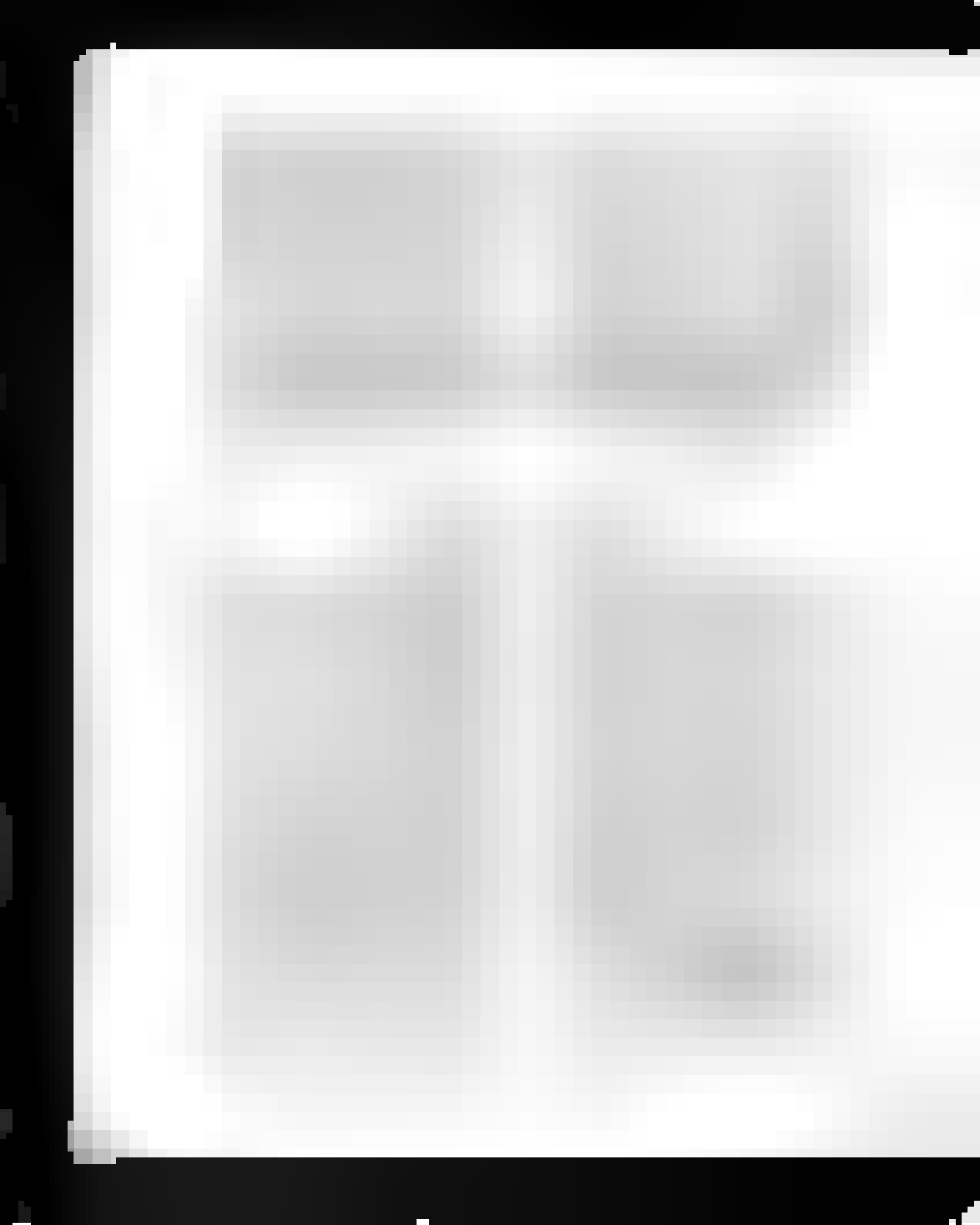


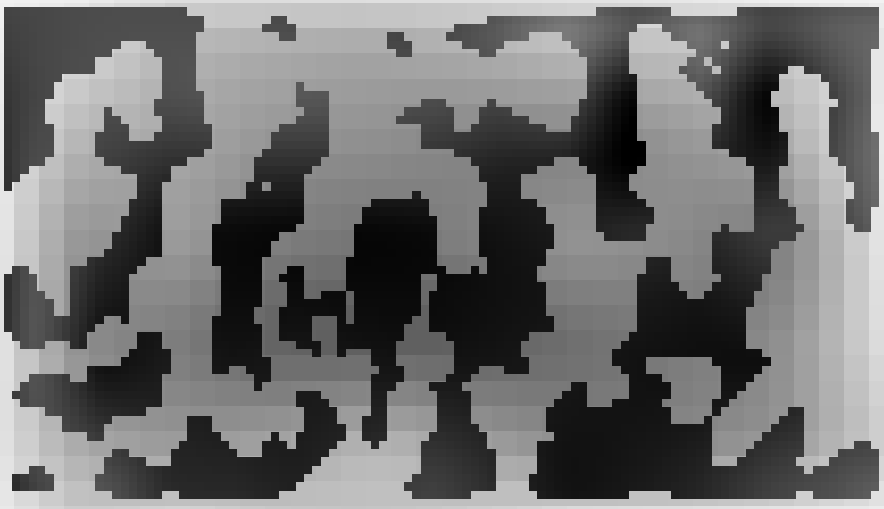


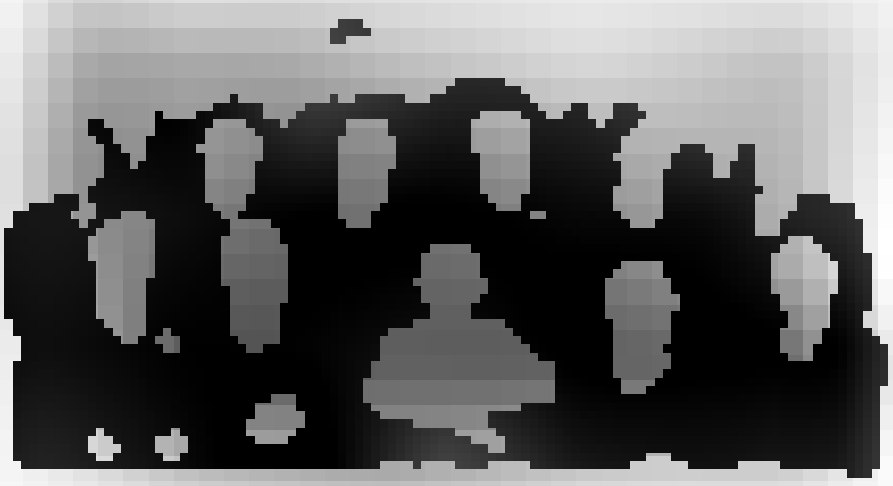


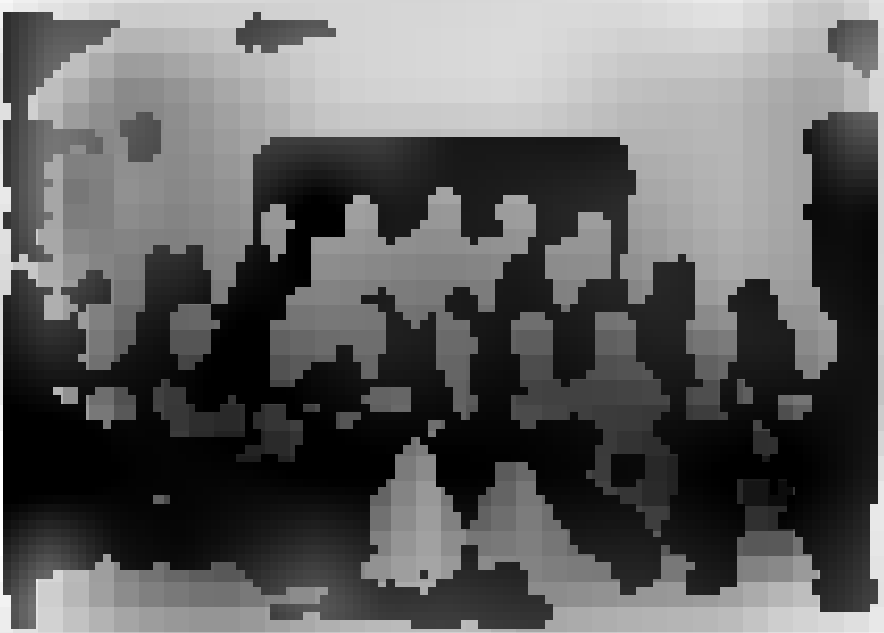


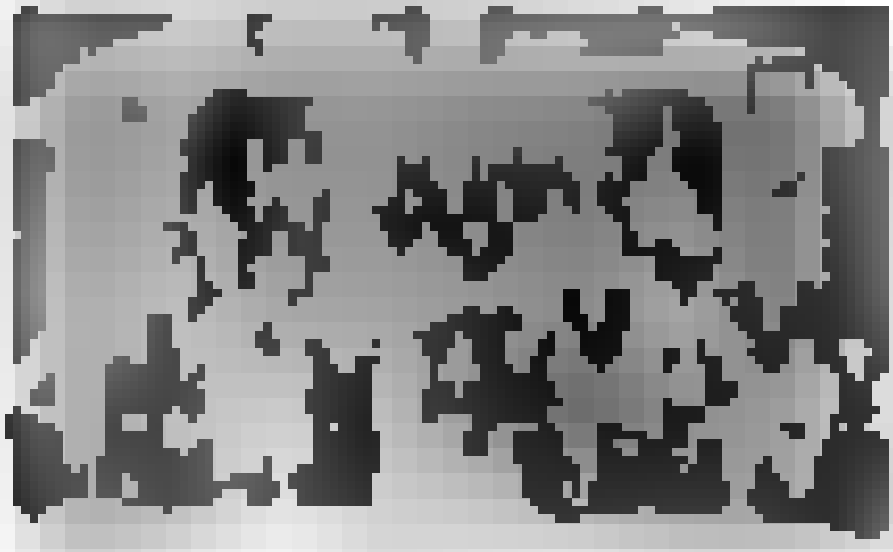


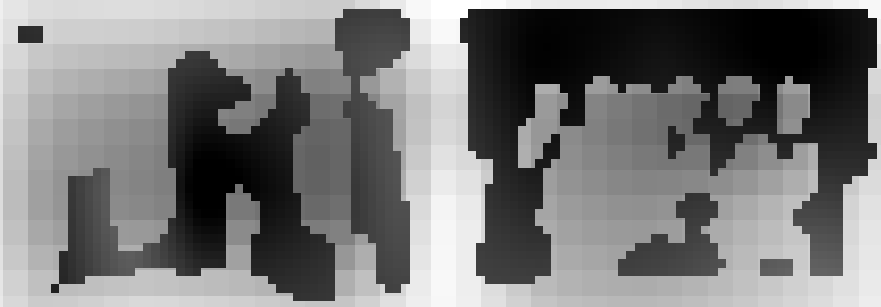


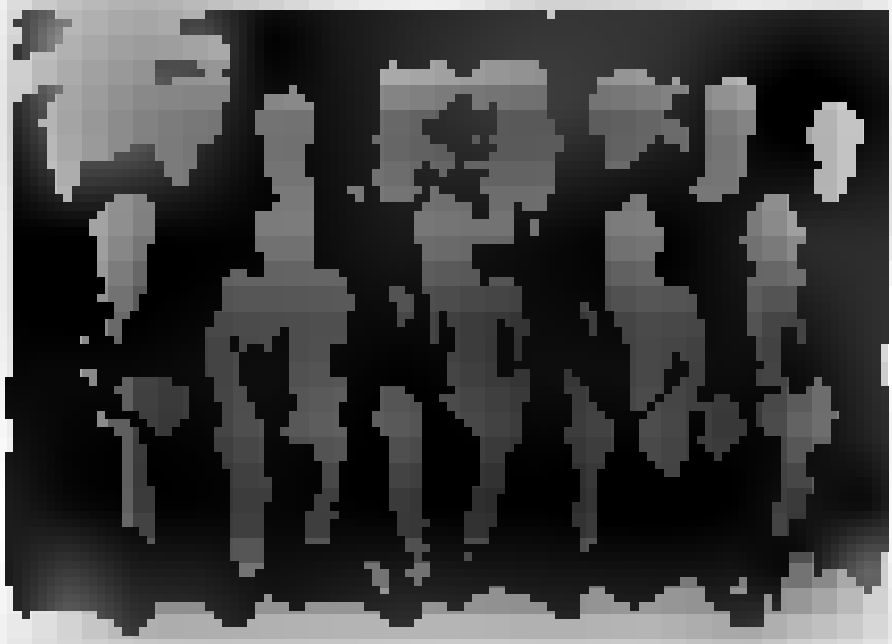


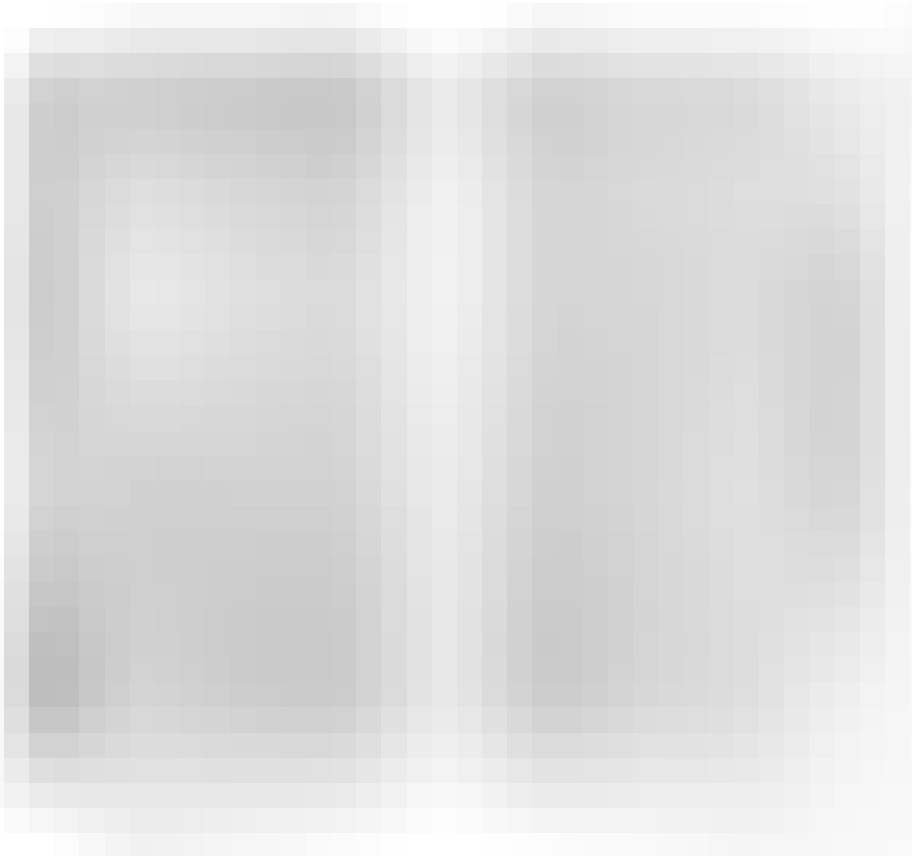


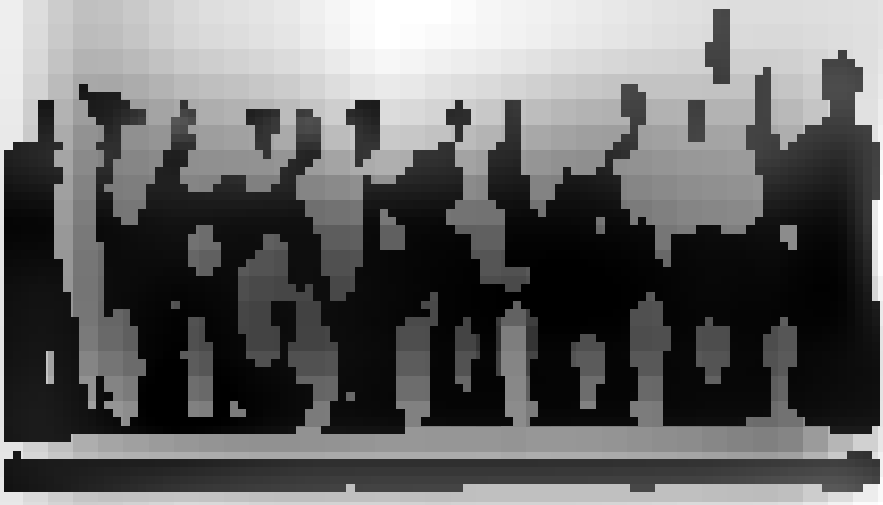


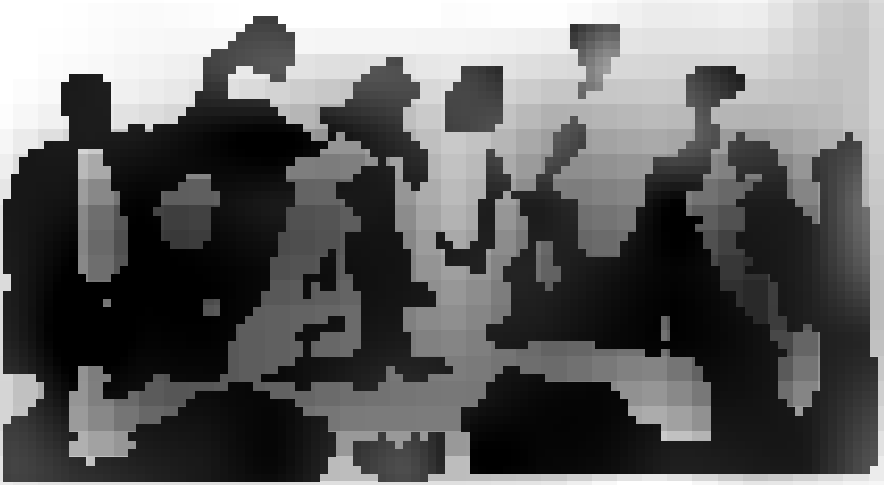


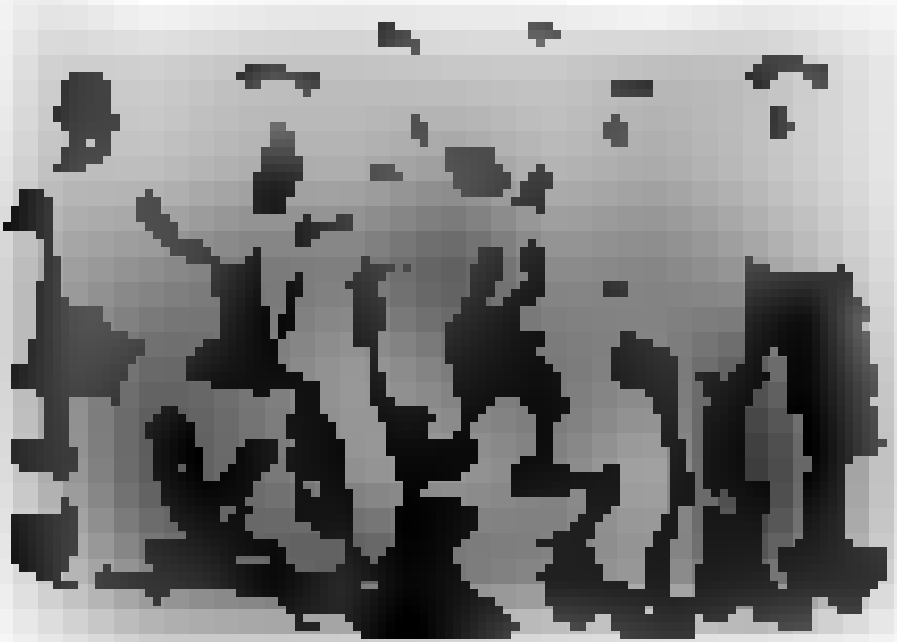


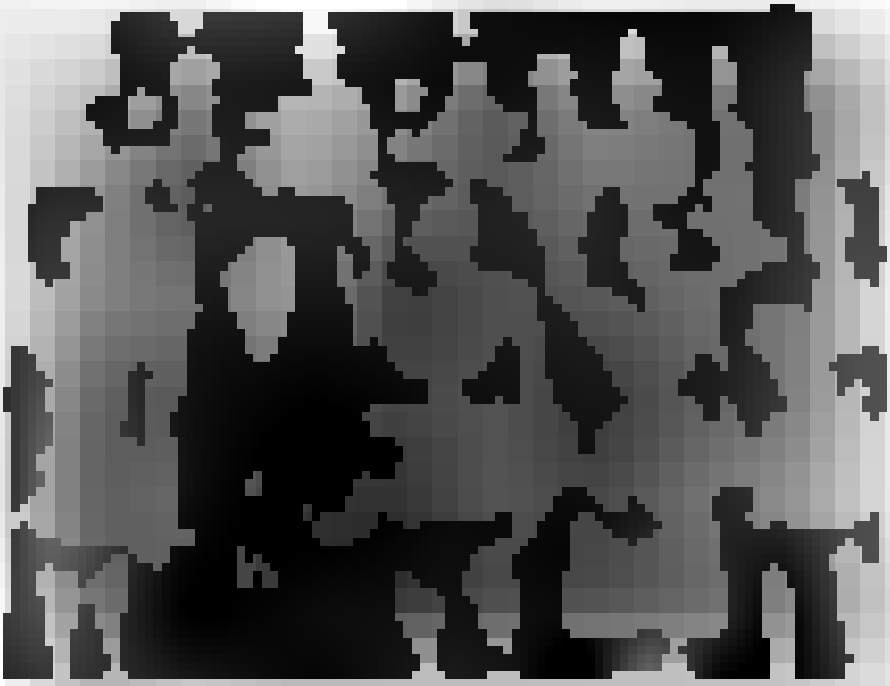


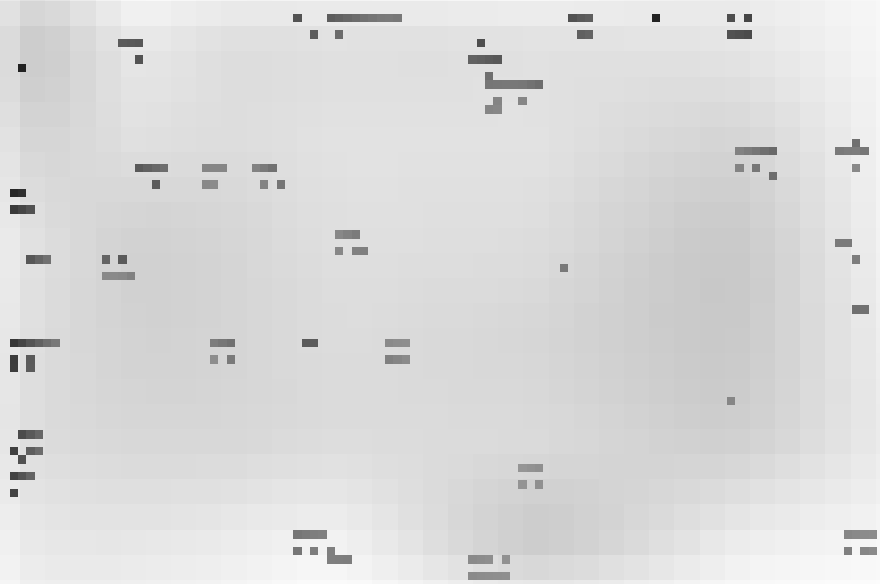


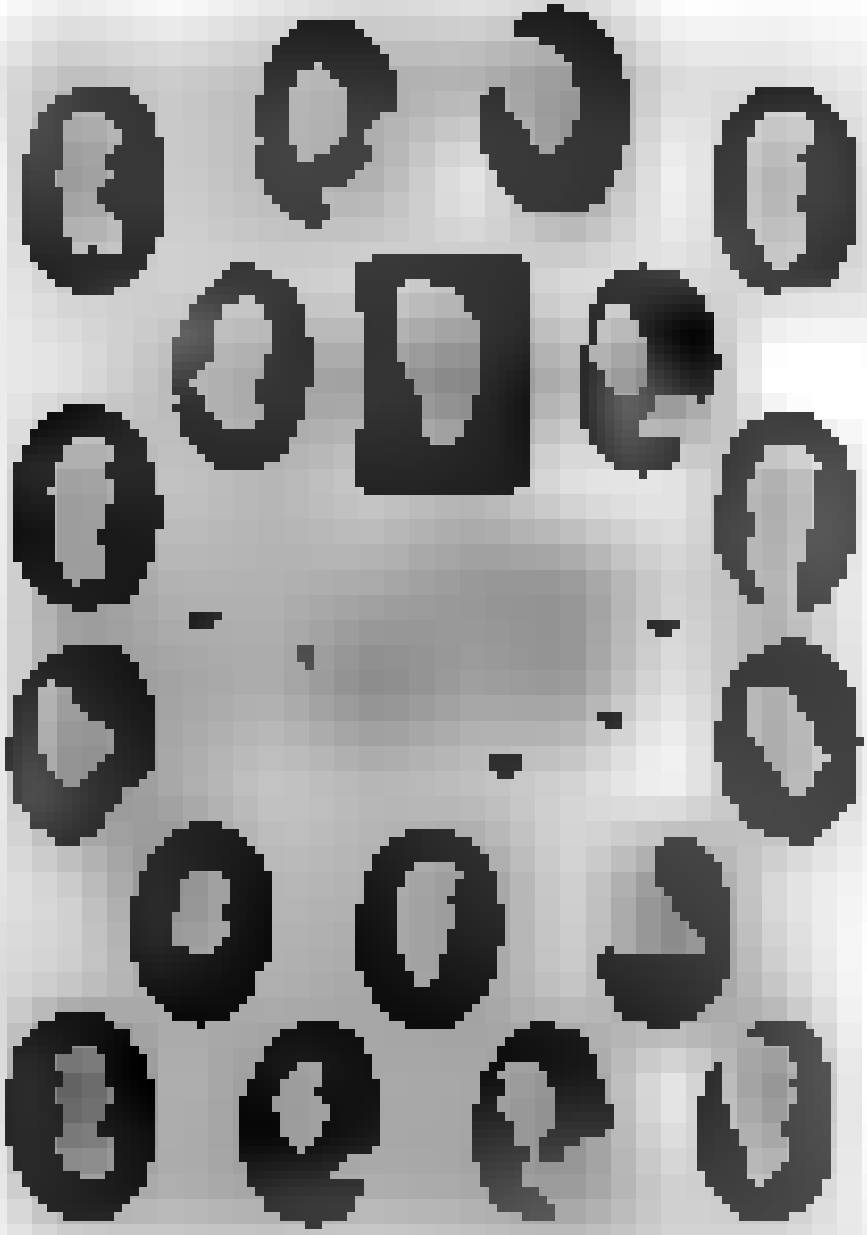


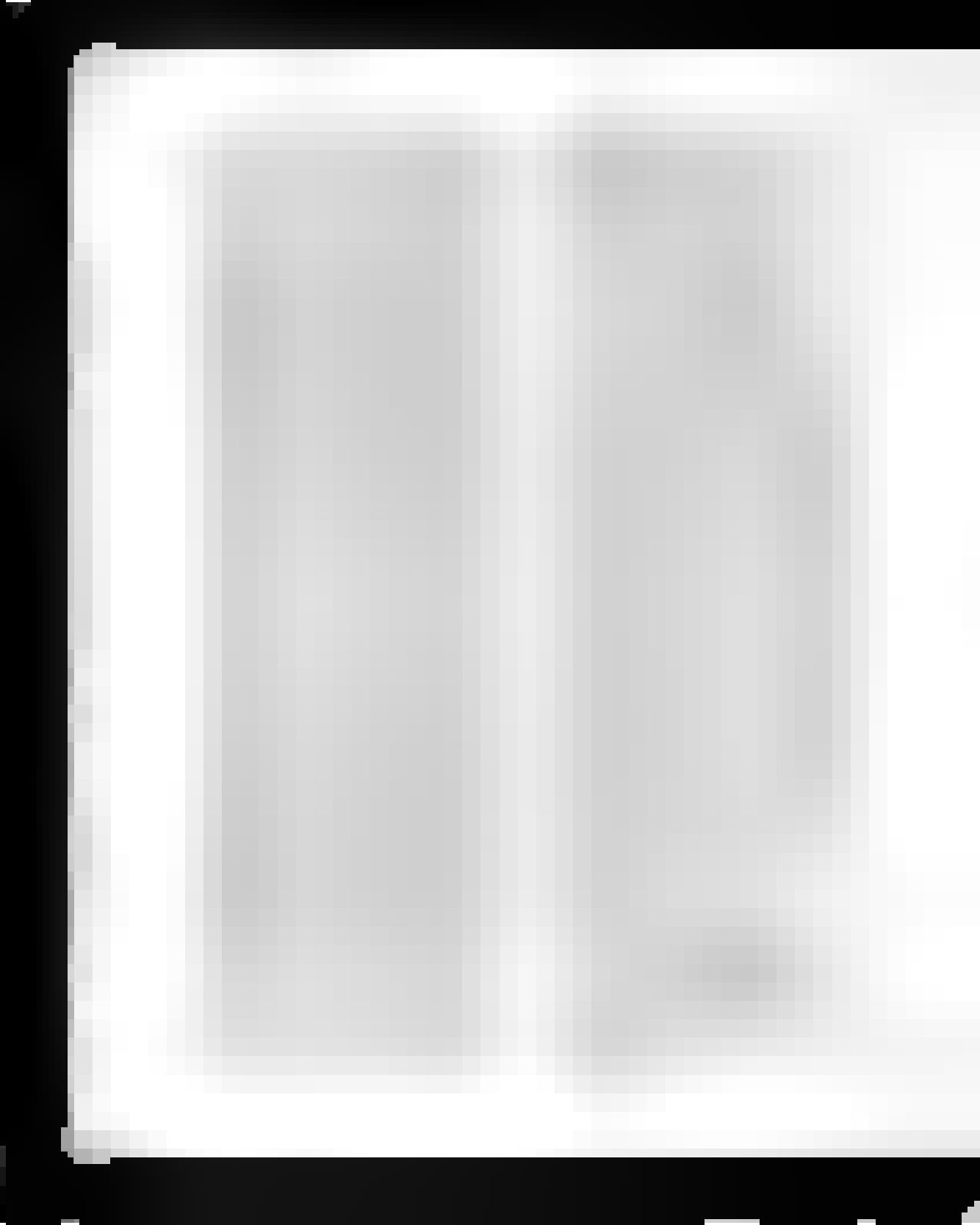


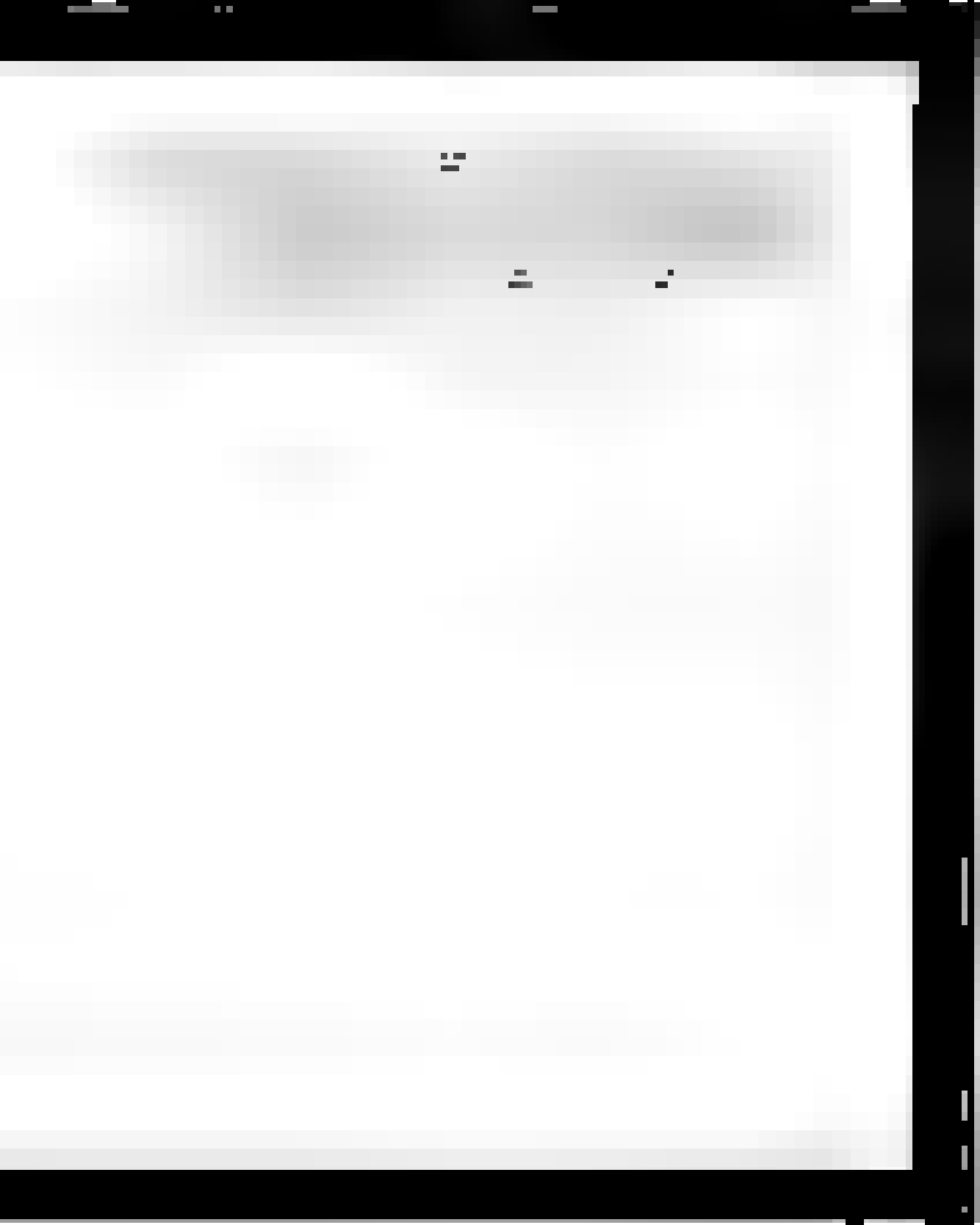


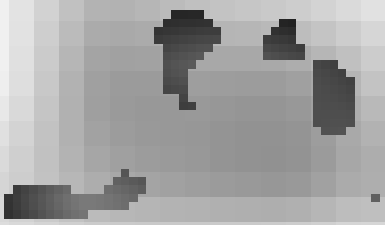


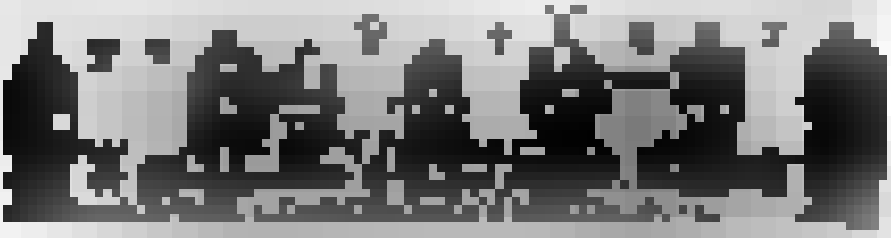


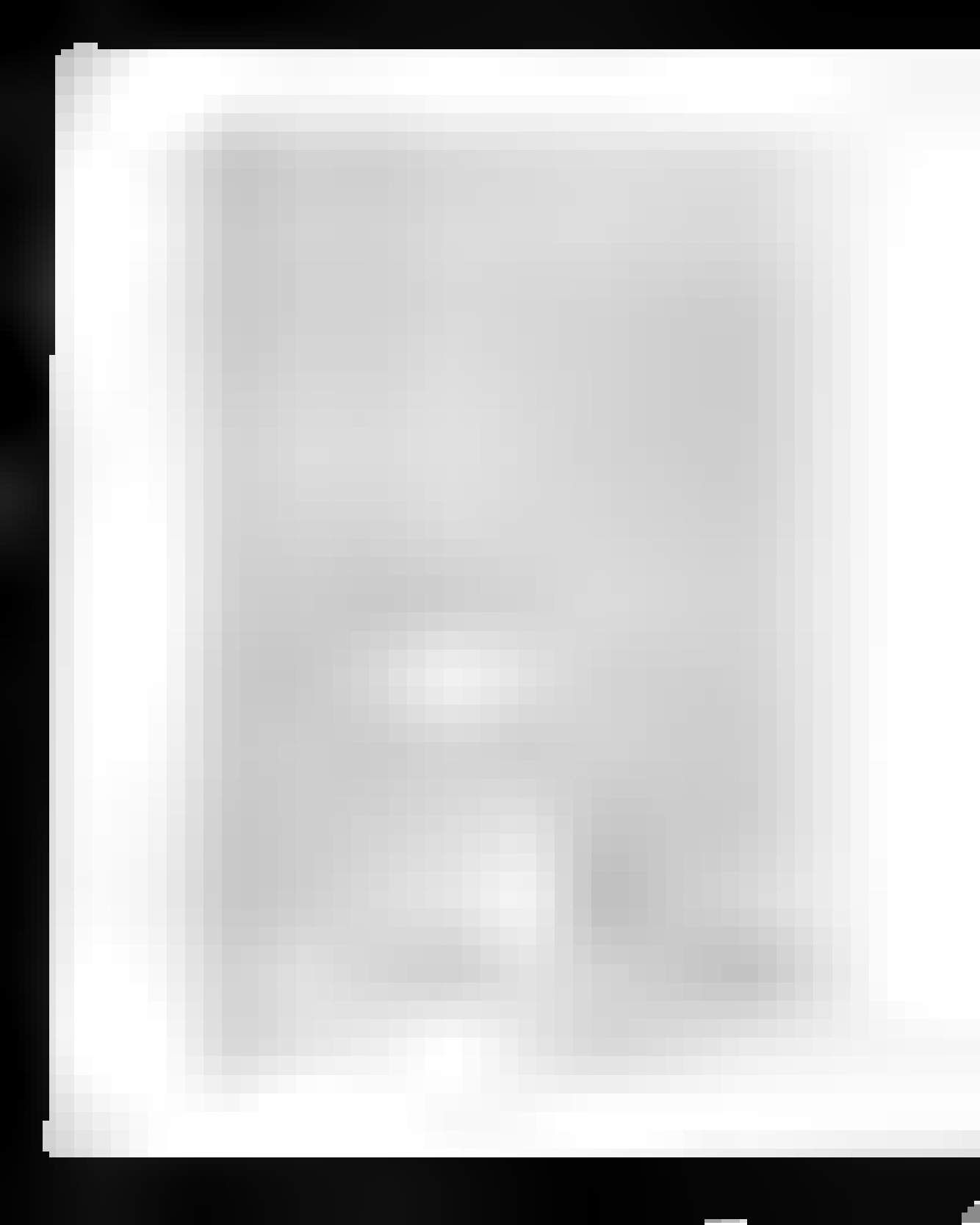


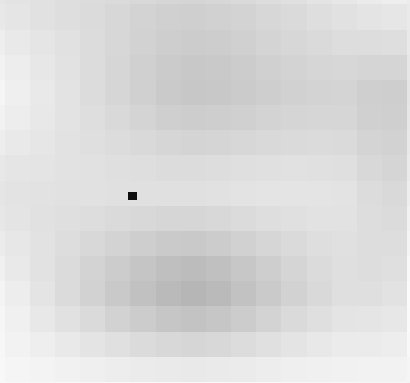


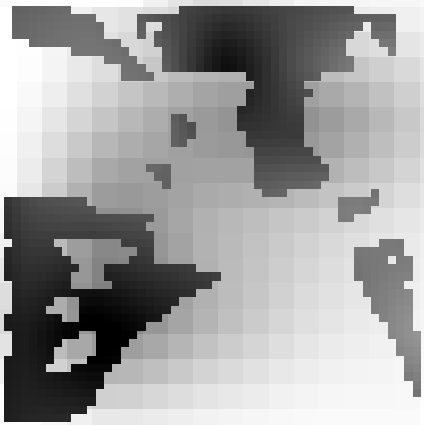


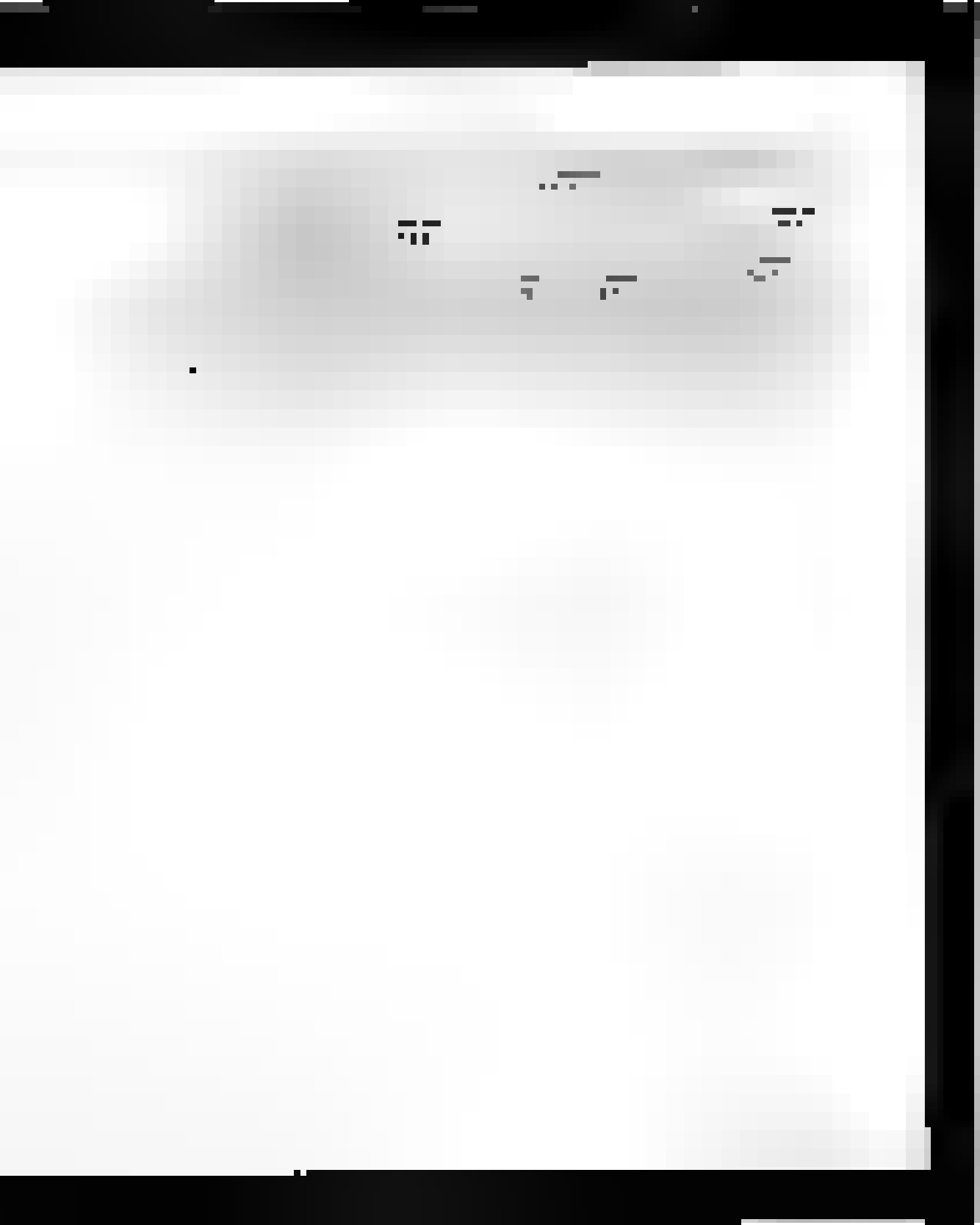


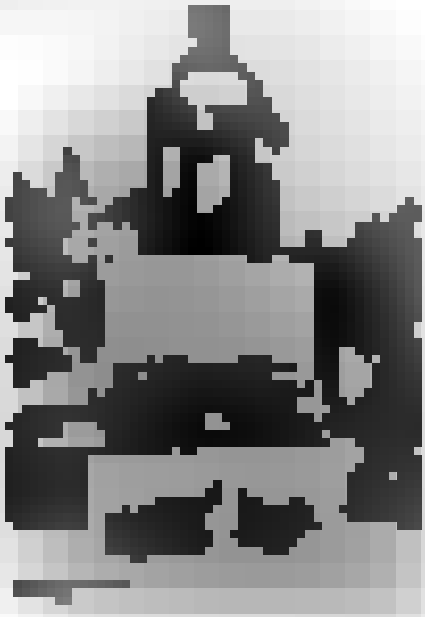


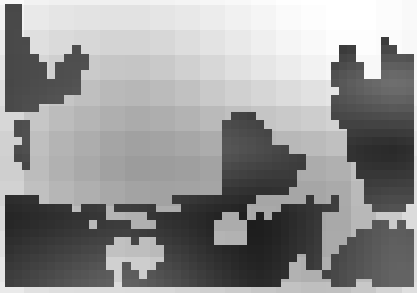


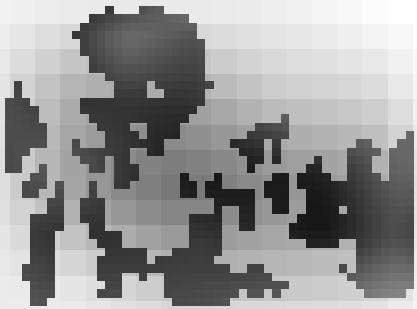
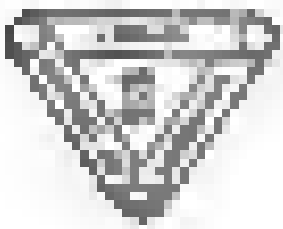
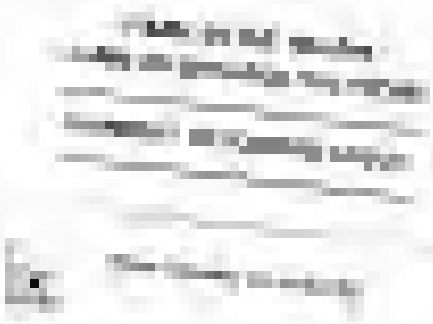








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